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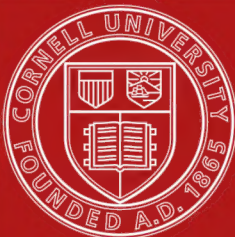
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THE
HISTORY
OF
LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

CONTAINING

A History of the County—its Cities, Towns, &c.; a Directory of its
Tax-Payers; War Record of its Volunteers in the late Re-
bellion; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men;
General and Local Statistics; Map of Livingston
County; History of Illinois, Illustrated;
History of the Northwest, Illustrated;
Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters,
&c., &c.

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PREFACE.

IN presenting our History of Livingston County, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The General History of the County was compiled by O. F. Pearre, Esq., of Pontiac; and the Township Histories by our historians, W. H. Perrin, H. H. Hill and A. A. Graham. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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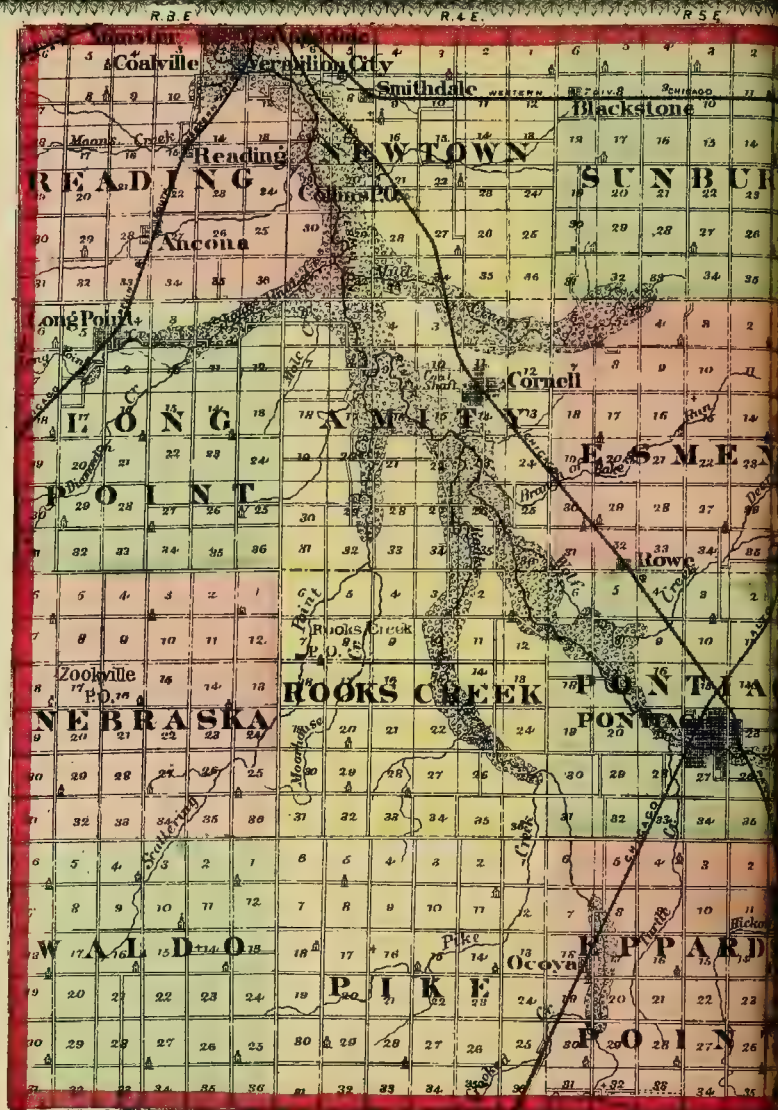
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MAP OF
LIVINGSTON
COUNTY.
ILL.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

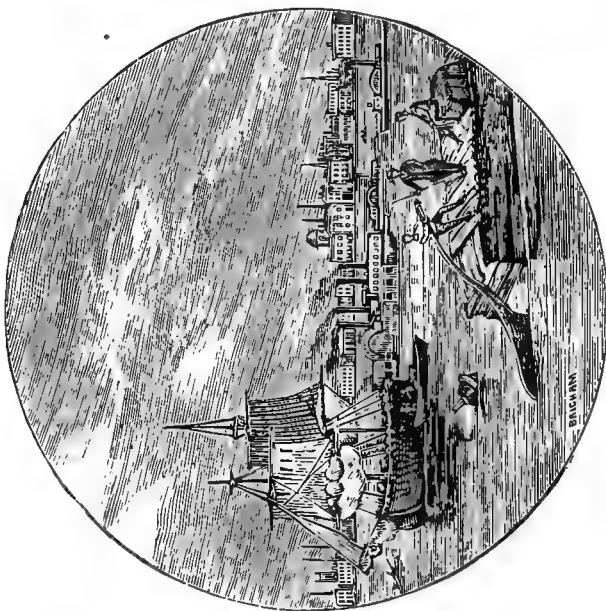
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march.* They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long-Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

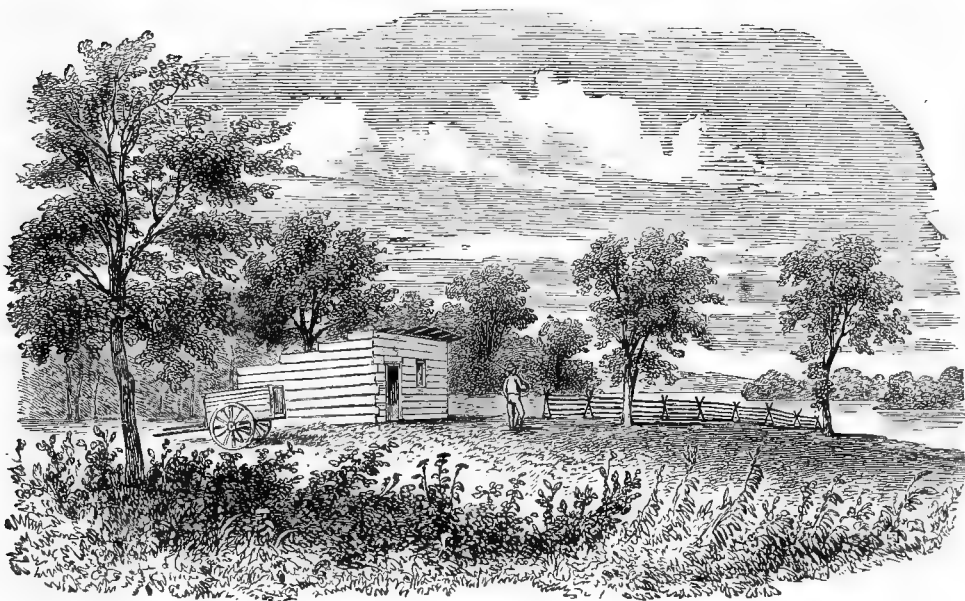
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

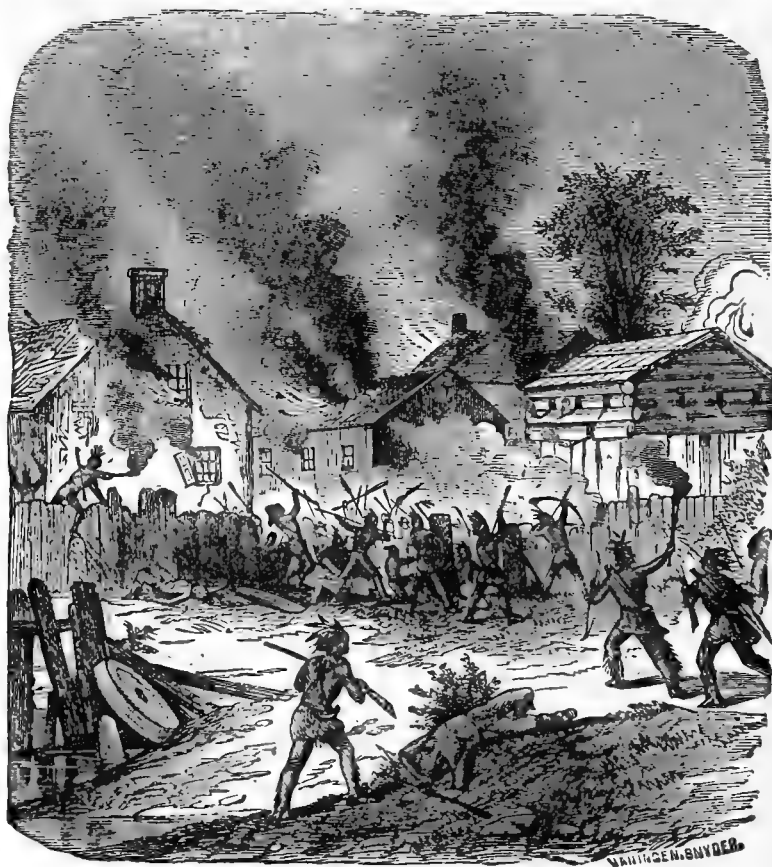
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official :

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath; all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice: At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

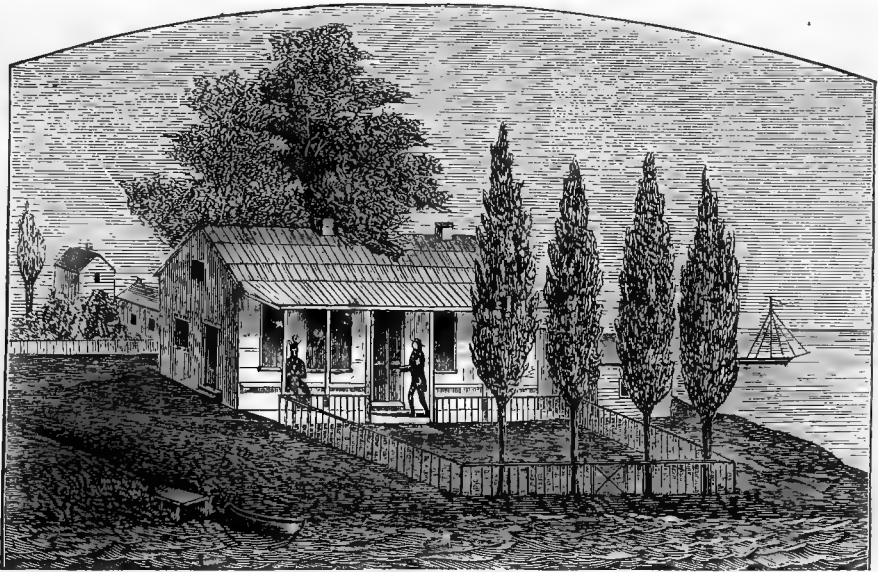
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

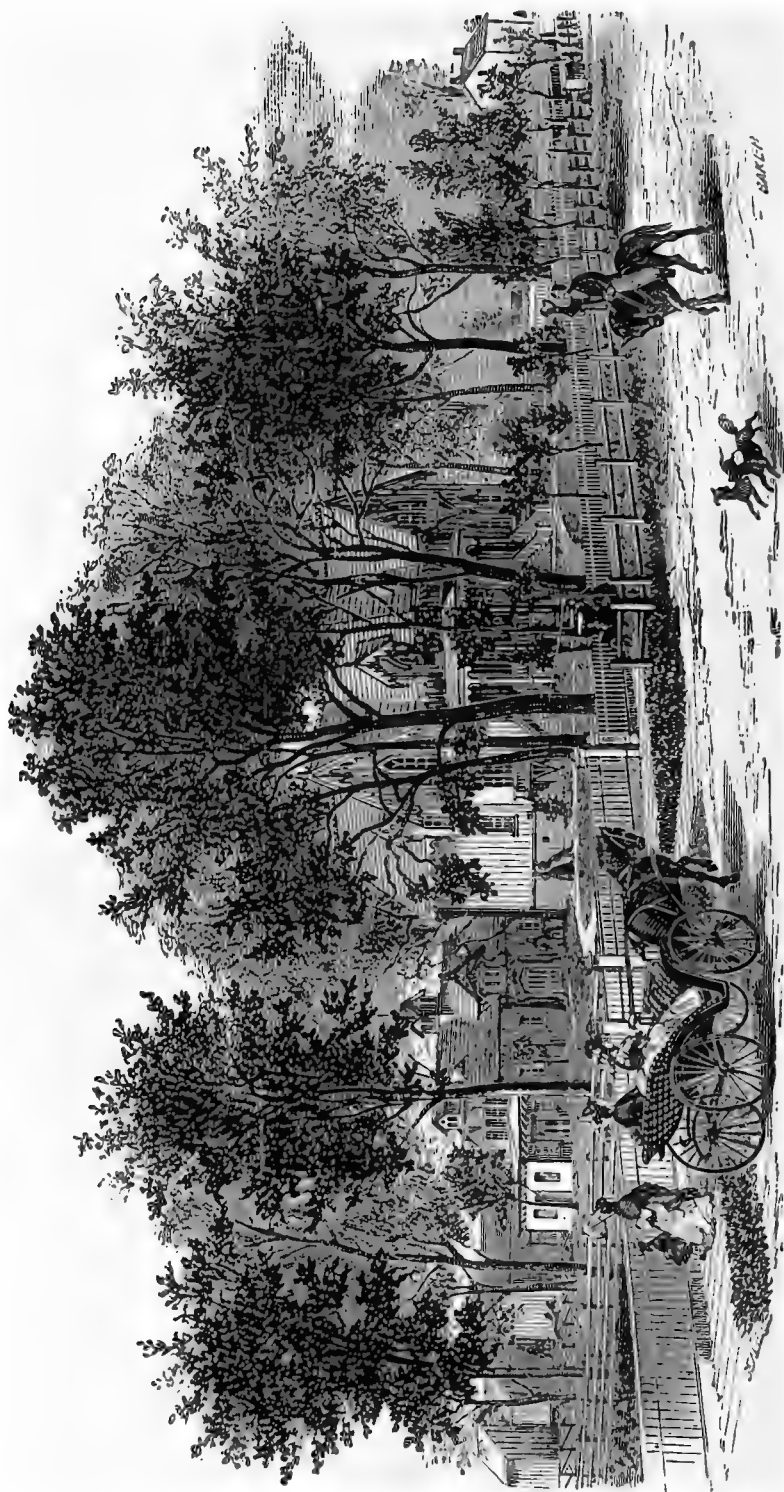
One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

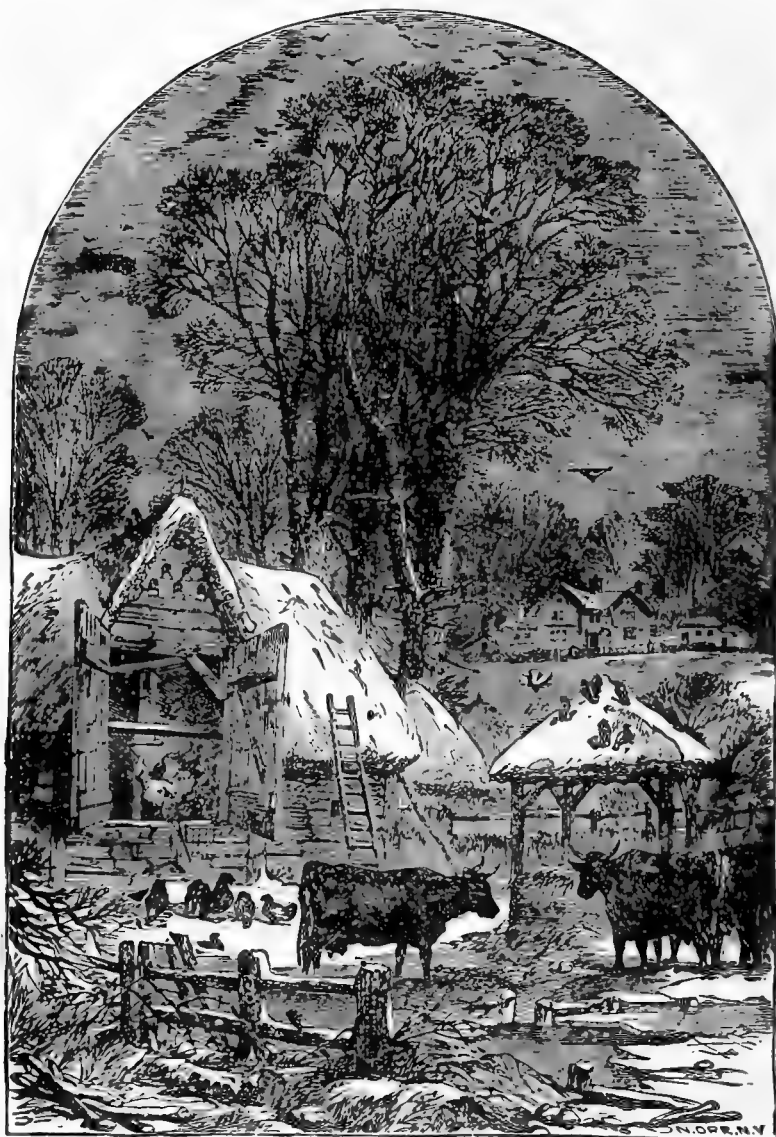
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

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years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

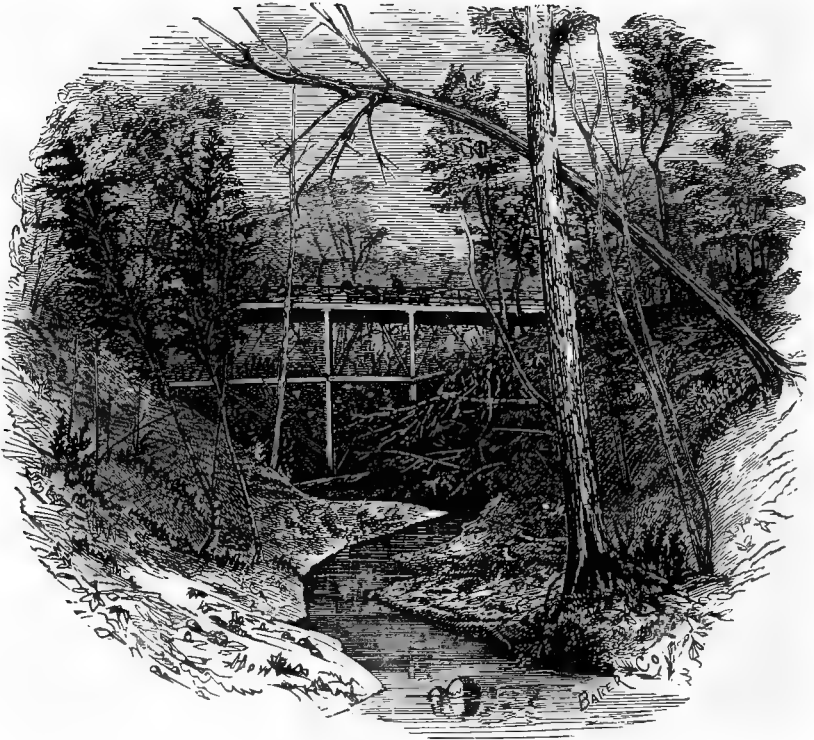
Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

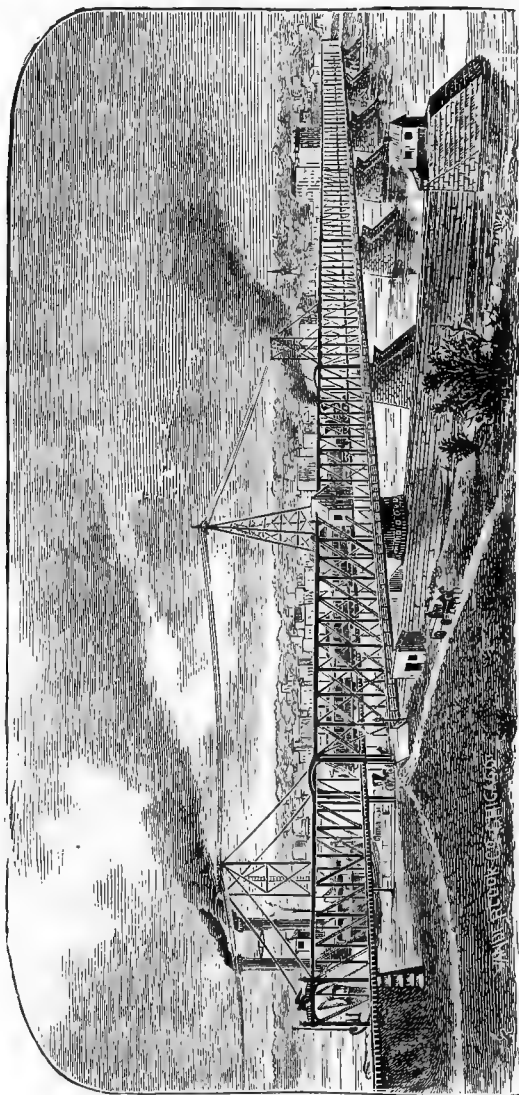
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity—its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their 'last year's' business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812.

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

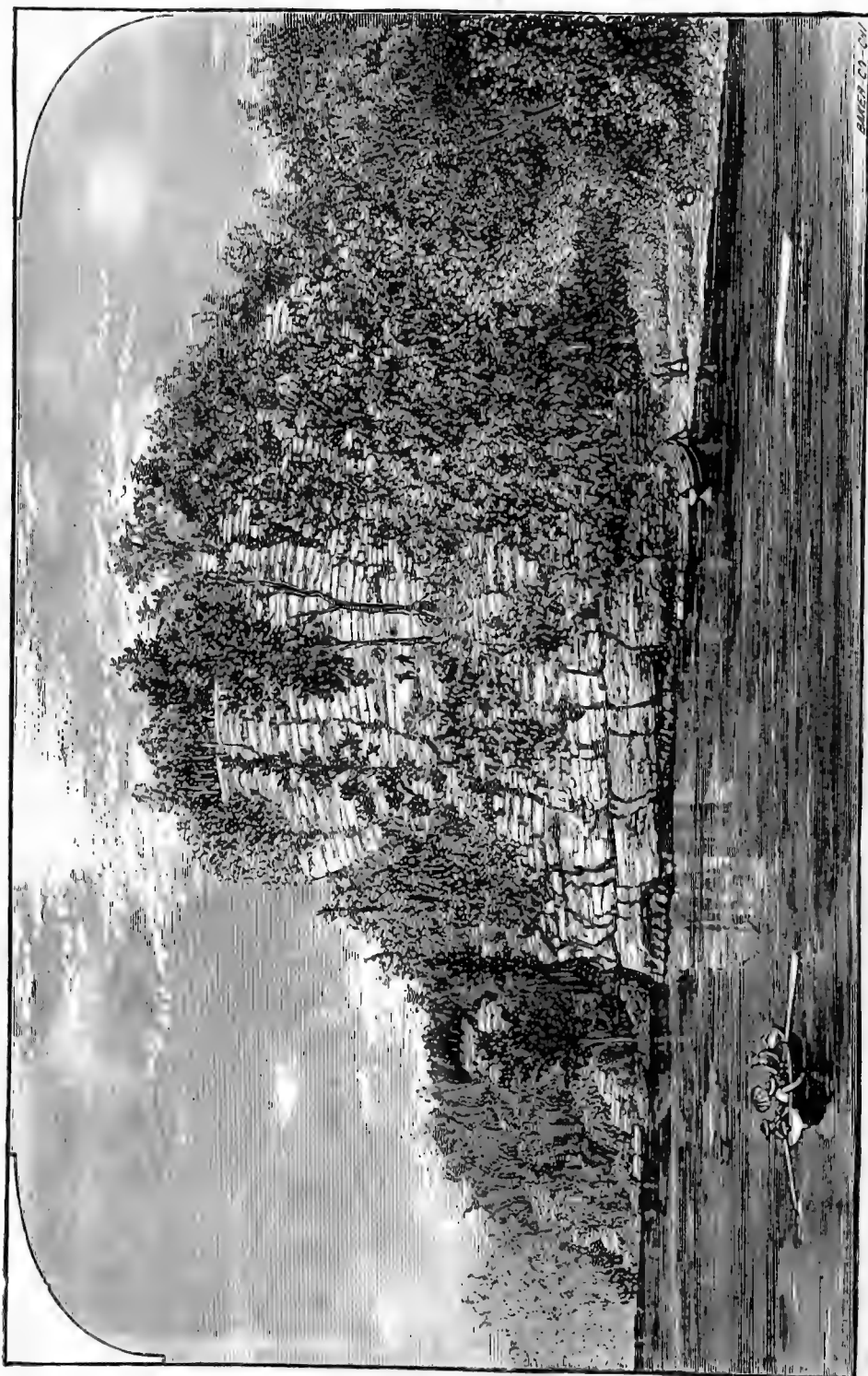
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquottines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "*Griffin*," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecoeur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

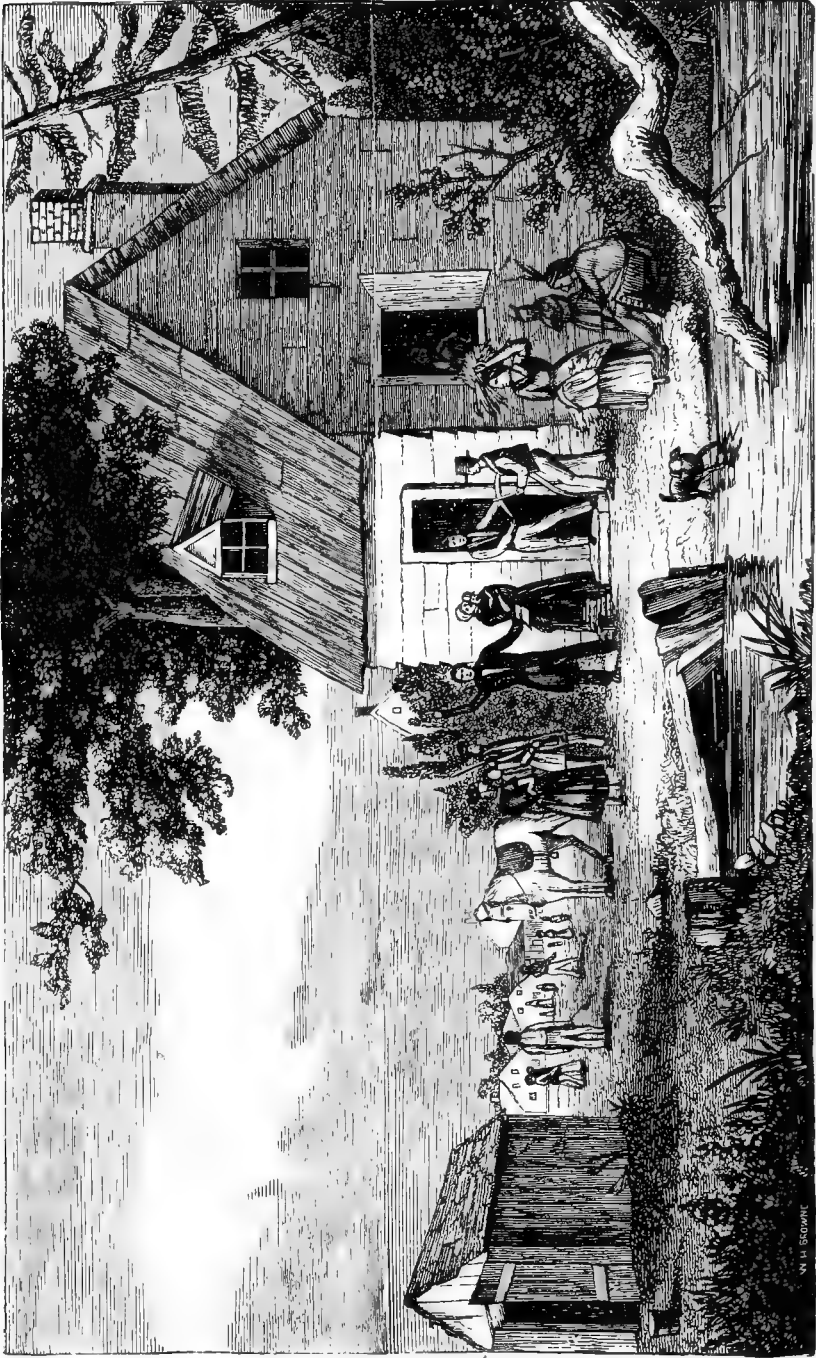
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and, Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

W. H. SCOTT

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Ménard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps.

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

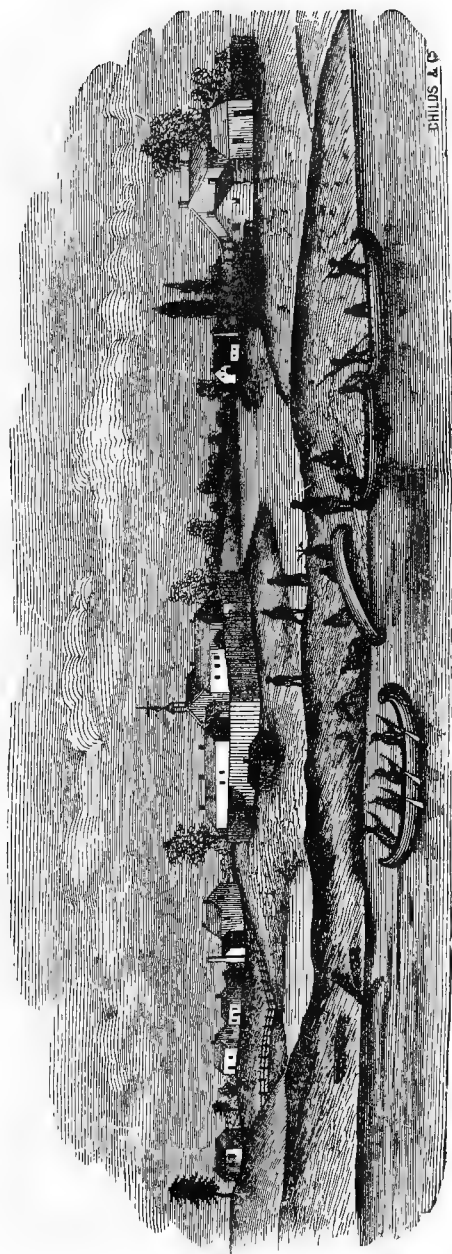
His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

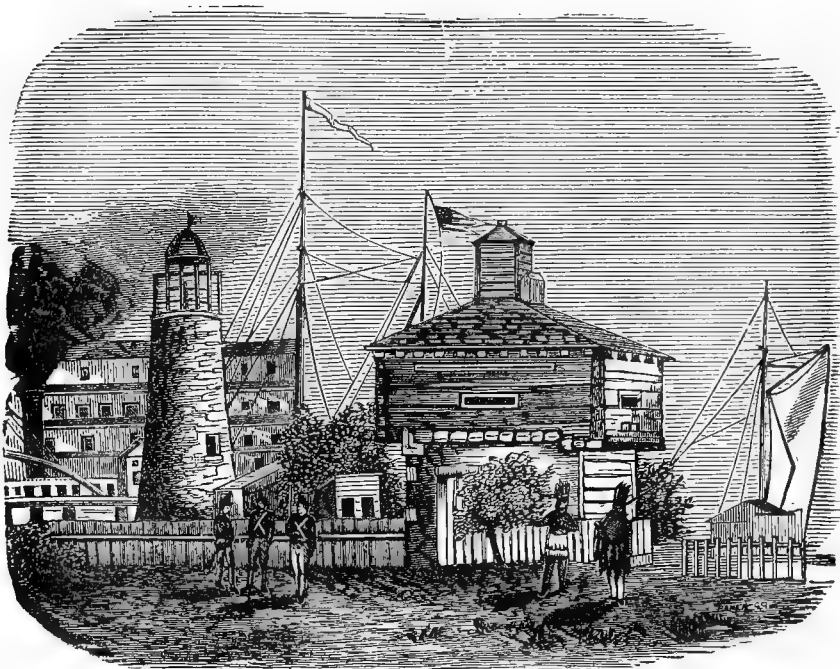
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

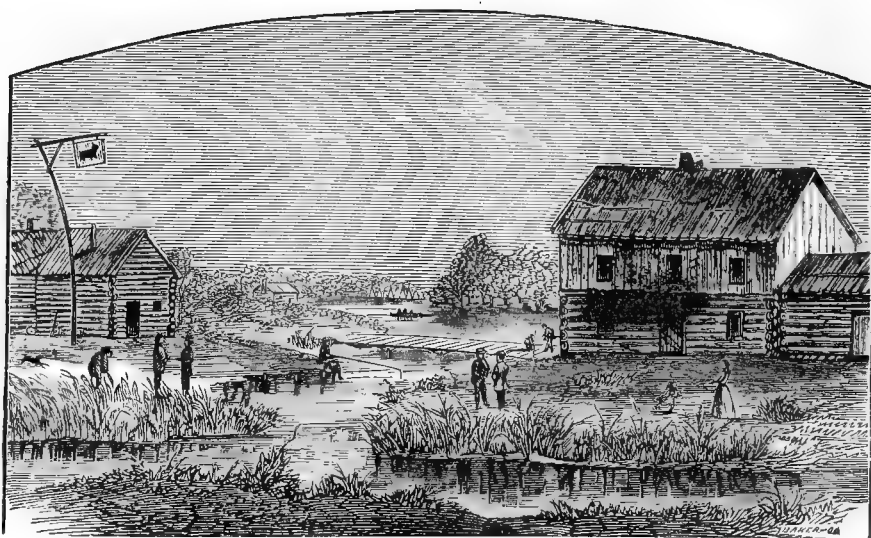
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts, had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horsepower engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

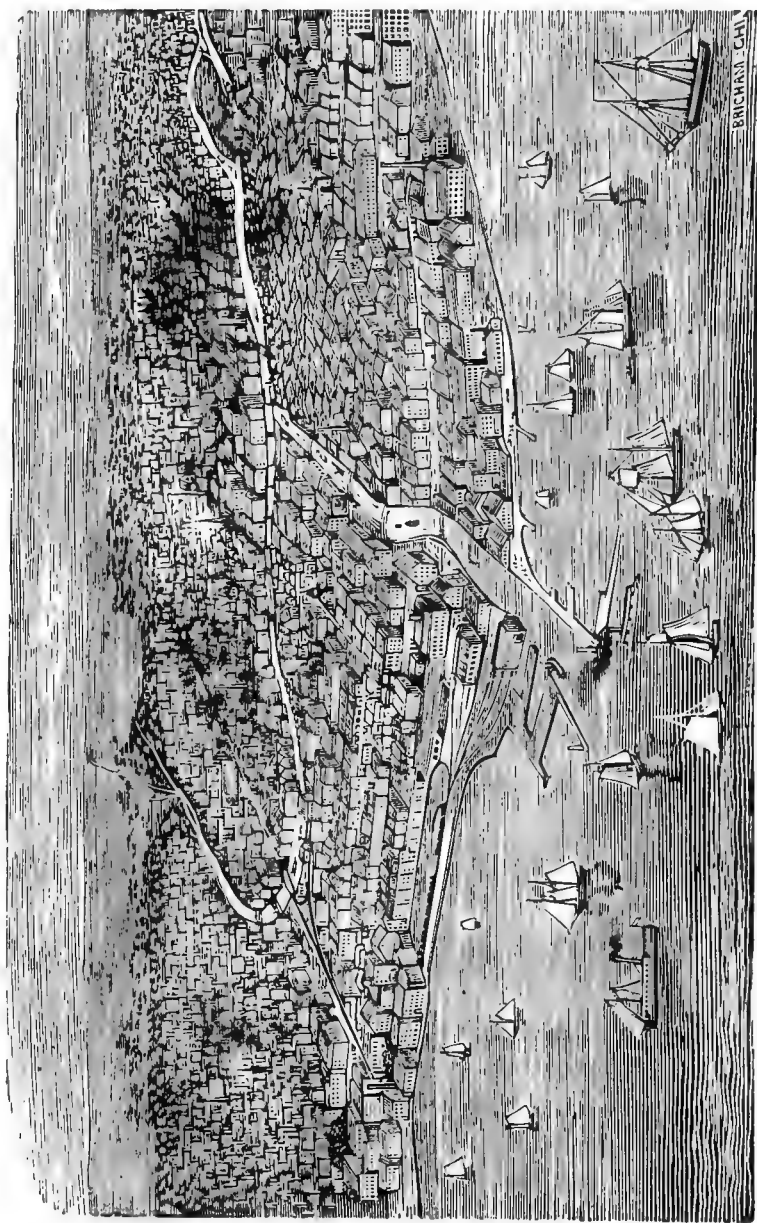
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

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SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man,

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas*, or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day *previous* to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due *diligence* must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be transferred by *delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth* part of a month. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased *child* or *grandchild* taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall *descend* to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then *one third* of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in *equal* parts to the *next of kin* to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no *distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood*.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of *twenty-one years*, and every female of the age of *eighteen years*, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in *writing*, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and *attested by two* or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within *thirty days* of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and *refuse to accept*; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of *twenty dollars per month*. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within *three months* from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed *within two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The widow's award, if there is a widow; or children if there are children, and no widow.

Third. Expenses attending the last illness, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. Debts due the common school or township fund.

Fifth. All expenses of proving the will and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the physician's bill in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the deceased has received money in trust for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to quality or dignity, which shall be exhibited to the court within two years from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children.

Second. School books and the family library of the value of \$100.

Third. One sewing machine.

Fourth. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family.

Fifth. The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100.

Seventh. One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In law cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.*

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death* of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until *youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow*. There is *no exemption from sale for taxes*, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the *purchase or improvement of said homestead*. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. *The following articles of personal property* owned by the debtor, are exempt from *execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent*: The necessary *wearing apparel*, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner,* the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal,* when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court,* and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised,* except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, *in a book* kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken* or *woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge* or *pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog* or *net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	33
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat, rye, or other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat* not required to be *bolted*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid and assist in loading and unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes or scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceeding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty of the county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving any carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached to any carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain* or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy* or *unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

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The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. *A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on con-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced within six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —
Date, —

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ¢ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30		.60

Received payment,	\$6.60
A. A. GRAHAM.	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of
WILLIAM TURNER.

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit :

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences ; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood ; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third ; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]
JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances ; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases ; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

To P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois; and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[Describing the premises.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]

OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

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above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensembling and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence). for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, }
Cook County. } ss.

{ NOTARIAL
SEAL. }

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.
FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament; I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 ——— County. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said ———

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ____ day of ____, A.D. 18--.

Name of Affiant _____

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made :

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed to solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such conditions or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as to written contracts is*, that they can *not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally*, but if done at all, *must be done in writing*. It is therefore important that all *persons contemplating subscribing* should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and have *no authority* to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money*. They *can not extend* the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is*; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

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ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams.....	4953	6308	41	17	Livingston.....	3550	2134	1170	3
Alexander.....	1219	1280			Logan.....	2788	2595	37	
Bond.....	1520	1142	17	5	Macon.....	3120	2782	268	16
Boone.....	1965	363	43	2	Macoupin.....	3567	4076	114	
Brown.....	944	1495	183		Madison.....	4554	4730	39	1
Bureau.....	3719	2218	145	11	Marion.....	2009	2444	209	
Calhoun.....	441	900			Marshall.....	1553	1430	135	1
Carroll.....	2231	918	111	3	Mason.....	1566	1939	86	3
Cass.....	1209	1618	74	7	Massac.....	1231	793	20	
Champaign.....	4530	3103	604	1	McDonough.....	2952	2811	347	
Christian.....	3501	3287	207	1	McHenry.....	3465	1874	34	
Clark.....	1814	2197	236	9	McLean.....	6363	4410	518	7
Clay.....	1416	1541	112		Menard.....	1115	1687	10	
Clinton.....	1329	1989	133		Mercer.....	2209	1428	90	3
Coles.....	2957	2822	102		Monroe.....	845	1651	7	
Cook.....	36548	39240	277		Montgomery.....	2486	3013	201	
Crawford.....	1355	1643	38		Morgan.....	3069	3174	109	3
Cumberland.....	1145	1407	129		Moultrie.....	1245	1672	28	
De Kalb.....	3679	1413	65	3	Ogle.....	3833	1921	104	8
De Witt.....	1928	1174	94	10	Peoria.....	4665	5443	95	
Douglas.....	1631	1357	94	3	Pope.....	1319	800	5	
DuPage.....	2129	1276	25	8	Perry.....	1541	1383	48	
Edgar.....	2715	2883	161		Piatt.....	1807	1316	117	
Edwards.....	970	466	61		Pike.....	3055	4040	85	4
Effingham.....	1145	2265	43		Pulaski.....	1043	772		
Fayette.....	1881	2421	57		Punam.....	646	459	14	
Fora.....	1601	742	204		Randolph.....	2357	2589	2	
Franklin.....	966	1702	391		Richland.....	1410	1552	55	
Fulton.....	4187	4669	89	1	Rock Island.....	3912	2838	37	
Gallatin.....	703	1140	282	2	Saline.....	980	1081	641	
Greene.....	1695	3160	1	9	Sangamon.....	4851	5847	29	
Grundy.....	1996	1142	108		Schuyler.....	1522	1804	115	
Hamilton.....	627	1433	770	4	Scott.....	910	1269	162	
Hancock.....	3496	4207			Shelby.....	2069	3553	341	
Hardin.....	330	611	134		Stark.....	1140	736	96	1
Henderson.....	1315	1015	32	4	St. Clair.....	4708	5891	39	
Henry.....	4177	1928	340	6	Stephenson.....	1918	1758	86	
Iroquois.....	3768	2578	249	14	Tazewell.....	2850	3171	44	2
Jackson.....	2040	2071	106		Union.....	978	2155	3	
Jasper.....					Vermilion.....	4372	3031	388	9
Jefferson.....	1346	1667	647		Wabash.....	650	936	207	
Jersey.....	1345	2166	12		Warren.....	2795	1984	138	1
Jo Daviess.....	2907	2276	140	3	Washington.....	1911	1671	89	
Johnson.....	1367	893	61		Wayne.....	1570	1751	482	
Kane.....	5398	2850	173	5	White.....	1297	2066	469	4
Kankakee.....	2627	1363	26	2	Whiteside.....	3851	2121	135	6
Kendall.....	1869	524	309		Will.....	4770	3999	677	1
Knox.....	5235	2632	141	1	Williamson.....	1672	1644	41	
Lake.....	2619	1647	55	1	Winnebago.....	4505	1568	70	18
LaSalle.....	6277	6001	514	15	Woodford.....	1733	2105	237	1
Lawrence.....	1198	1329	27						
Lee.....	3087	2080	100	6					
					Total.....	275958	257099	16951	130157

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains..	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.	
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75		
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50	
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30		
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25		
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00	
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40	
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25	
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00		
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25		
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00	
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75	
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50		
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15	
			\$88 05	\$88 05	

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.	
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75	
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00		
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10		
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00	
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00		
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00	
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75		
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70		
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00	
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00	
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00		
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20		
			\$67 75	\$67 75	

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient* thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48
370000
185000
60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” i. e., the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	580,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,851
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,261
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,538
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,486
Allaheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,928
Cambridge, Mass.....	40,226
Hartford, Conn.....	39,634
Scranton, Pa.....	37,180
Reading, Pa.....	33,830
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,280
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,564
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	35	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,552	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160					
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	*
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	33,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Nebraska.....	75,955	123,993	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Total Territories.....</i>				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265		965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190	2,915,203 38,555,983				60,852
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	109					
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	553,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.4	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	20.	Mexico.....	210,800
Persia.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Sweden and Norway.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	214,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.3	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,615	15.1	Santiago.....	115,000
Switzerland.....	2,000,000	1871	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,132	287.	Carlsruhe.....	36,800
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,150,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,925	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.3	San Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	-----
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23 2999
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	-----
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7505	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6181	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	-----
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	-----
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	-----
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	-----	-----
Mason	16184	10931	5921	-----	-----	-----
Massac	9581	6213	4092	-----	-----	-----
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	-----
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	-----	-----
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	-----	-----
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	-----	-----
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*21
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	1516
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	-----
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	-----
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	-----	-----	-----
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	-----	-----
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	-----
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	-----
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	-----	-----	-----
Pike	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	-----
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8752	3943	2265	-----	-----	-----
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	1310	-----
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	-----	-----	-----
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	-----	-----
Saline	12714	9331	5588	-----	-----	-----
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	-----
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	-----
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	-----	-----
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	-----
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*5
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	5248
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	-----	-----
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	-----
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	-----
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	-----
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	-----
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	-----	-----
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	-----	-----
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	-----	-----
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	-----	-----
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	-----	-----	-----
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	*49 55162

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal Rate of Interest.	Rate al- lowed by Contract.	Penalties for Usury.
	per cent	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine	6	Any rate.	
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico	6	Any rate.	
New York	7	7	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Oregon	10	12	
Pennsylvania	6	Any rate.	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah	10	Any rate.	
Vermont	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate.	
West Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS: SHOWING LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH
ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Scaled and witnessed Instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota.....	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.....	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	2	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada.....	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire.....	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico.....	1	6	10	10	10
New York.....	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada).....	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon.....	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada).....	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island.....	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	6
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	5
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia.....	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory.....	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia.....	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.	Wood'nd	Other un-improved	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
	Number. 19,329,952	Number. 5,061,578	Number. 1,491,331	Bushels. 10,133,207	Bushels. 19,995,198	Bushels. 2,456,578	Bushels. 129,921,395	Bushels. 42,780,851
Adams.....	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander.....	13,836	17,761			42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond.....	12,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	641,097
Boone.....	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,402	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown.....	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau.....	398,611	41,866	15,803	18,326	724	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun.....	37,684	63,443	2,754	75	221,298	186	234,041	26,234
Carroll.....	166,864	29,793	33,302	418,073	260	25,721	1,367,965	775,100
Cass.....	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,989	168,794
Champaign.....	419,368	16,789	58,500	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,729	721,767
Christian.....	215,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,722	1,883,336	383,821
Clark.....	115,594	102,201	5,420		195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay.....	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton.....	150,177	48,368	8,722	500	610,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles.....	208,337	45,214	3,274	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook.....	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,299	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford.....	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	1,881,964	136,255
Cumberland.....	75,342	40,334	5,604		84,697	14,798	4,037,079	171,880
DeKalb.....	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	1,900	2,018	1,050,074	1,050,074
DeWitt.....	298,838	29,843	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,540	1,311,635	216,756
Douglas.....	147,633	11,897	7,316	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	225,074
DuPage.....	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	693	7,532	831,981	860,809
Edgar.....	265,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards.....	58,912	57,585	830		192,703	528	352,371	129,152
Effingham.....	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	620,347	386,073
Fayette.....	187,196	93,460	16,786		351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford.....	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	555,671	154,589
Franklin.....	186,749	8,984	86,710	11,396	1,386	1,386	638,209	232,426
Fulton.....	292,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	181,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin.....	49,572	68,750	2,565		83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene.....	175,408	93,242	29,653		577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy.....	193,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	150	4,931	295,971	269,332
Hamilton.....	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock.....	311,517	43,385	18,480	17	292,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,599
Hardin.....	28,117	44,771	107	15	32,306	865	172,651	161,911
Henderson.....	140,954	14,243	181,788	161,788	69,040	1,732,901	228,861	228,861
Henry.....	224,004	12,620	31,459	462,379	10,485	35,766	2,541,683	668,367
Iroquois.....	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	40,480	23,255	799,816	430,746
Jackson.....	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931
Jasper.....	90,867	67,023	12,250		87,808	9,166	461,345	149,214
Jefferson.....	118,951	94,888	778		100,553	5,934	887,981	285,499
Jersey.....	94,147	51,427	1,363		558,367		519,121	71,770
Jo Daviess.....	156,511	82,076	45,779	282,758	555	7,185	1,286,322	874,016
Johnson.....	57,820	79,141	79,141		92,191	2,469	434,298	74,635
Johnston.....	24,142	34,646	399	188,821	326	2,618	1,488,336	754,608
Kankakee.....	312,182	10,978	10,598	103,466	480	12,935	637,391	772,408
Kendall.....	164,004	14,244	2,283	90,681	1,249	5,166	681,267	468,890
Knox.....	330,829	41,566	25,155	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,319	787,952
Lake.....	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	5,871	517,353	699,069
LaSalle.....	533,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,300	3,077,028	1,509,642
Lawrence.....	87,828	73,738	3,750		264,134	1,121	656,362	131,386
Lee.....	322,212	12,077	7,409	450,736	2,260	14,829	1,686,977	903,197
Livingston.....	277,505	12,462	41,788	120,306	1,339	26,163	1,182,691	659,307
Logan.....	321,709	17,394	4,008	198,056	42,232	4,232	4,232,644	634,226
Macon.....	205,259	18,153	9,115	55,239	196,613	29,223	2,214,468	454,648
Macoupin.....	231,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,404	1,051,544	459,417
Madison.....	257,032	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,688	2,127,549	475,252
Marion.....	173,081	61,579	4,142		173,652	14,517	1,034,057	389,446
Marshall.....	166,057	28,266	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,903	362,604
Mason.....	209,453	31,735	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,726	272,660
Massac.....	127,151	33,306	3,306		72,316	544	133,126	282,097
McDonough.....	261,036	52,547	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,701	1,162,400	282,097
McHenry.....	230,565	53,293	57,998	401,790	5,270	29,264	1,145,005	910,397
McLean.....	494,978	40,366	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,739	911,127
Menard.....	134,173	34,931	13,952	36,152	45,793	4,287	1,973,880	235,091
Mercer.....	222,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,203	40,778	2,054,962	452,889
Monroe.....	92,810	83,369	666		651,767	1,425	543,711	152,251
Montgomery.....	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,296	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan.....	298,450	60,217	1,376		357,523	5,531	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie.....	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,672	1,753,141	263,992
Ogle.....	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	17,504	1,787,066	141,940
Peoria.....	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,502	968,224	334,892
Perry.....	93,754	68,470	220		350,446	1,011	384,446	338,760
Platt.....	94,454	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,762	9,248	1,029,725	130,610
Pike.....	233,785	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pope.....	55,980	87,754			70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886
Pulaski.....	19,219	12,516			44,922	222	195,735	16,511
Putnam.....	37,271	17,184	4,172	28,137	796	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph.....	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,325	459,094	394,587
Rickland.....	75,079	50,218	2,025		150,268	2,401	1,510,095	276,575
Rock Island.....	155,214	31,689	20,755	243,541	2,279	20,001	4,459,655	764,751
Saline.....	72,309	70,393	809	200	83,011	568	531,571	69,793
Sangamon.....	421,748	51,085	19,932	89,304	247,655	23,072	4,388,768	397,718
Schuyler.....	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,358
Scott.....	55,331	44,693	1,610		266,103	930	752,771	13,463
St. Clair.....	310,179	74,908	9,514		452,015	23,886	2,082,578	637,812
Stark.....	198,129	12,751	2,783	124,630		30,534	1,149,878	316,726
St. Clair.....	221,117	79,091	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,131	476,841
Stephenson.....	254,857	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,615,679	660,620
Tazewell.....	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	72,410	59,027	2,062,053	505,951
Union.....	75,832	83,606	5,300		180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion.....	360,251	55,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash.....	54,063	37,558	509		202,201		421,361	101,093
Warren.....	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,754
Washington.....	177,592	55,852	1,931		672,486	2,576	836,115	533,398
Wayne.....	147,352	14,794	10,486	266	164,659	8,665	1,796,219	404,482
White.....	92,398	78,167	869		184,321	418	870,521	119,652
Whitesides.....	289,809	21,823	37,310		457,455	31,658	2,162,943	380,838
Will.....	419,442	24,261	6,335		1,996	8,030	1,131,458	1,868,628
Williamson.....	128,448	116,949	1,648	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	180,986
Winnebago.....	241,373	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	568,903
Woodford.....	225,504	25,217	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581



Joseph S. Culver
PONTIAC

HISTORY OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

A PERIOD of time which would be considered remote in the records of the civilization of Central Illinois, would be regarded as recent in the annals of the Eastern or Southern States; and in the history of a county which, less than fifty years ago, was inhabited only by the aborigines, it will not be expected that an undue flavor of antiquity will pervade the pages; still, the pages of few histories, either ancient or modern, furnish more instructive lessons than are to be found in the record of the pluck, perseverance and success of the early settlers of this county.

The facts pertaining to the early settlement of the county have been gleaned from the few old pioneers who still survive; and the writer desires especially to acknowledge his indebtedness to Hon. Woodford G. McDowell, who came to the Territory and settled in what is now Livingston County, forty-six years ago, for much valuable information, without which it would have been impossible to record some of the most interesting facts and incidents in the history of the county.

Of the colony which settled in Avoca Township, in the year 1832, Judge McDowell, his brothers John and James, and a sister, Mrs. Joel Tucker, still survive and are living in this county. It is fortunate for the historian that the colony reckoned the McDowell brothers among its numbers; for they were not only fully competent to do so, but did take a deep interest in preserving the more interesting details of the progress and development of the county.

The work of writing this history has been begun none too soon; as, by far, the greater number of the early settlers have passed away; and age and decrepitude are clouding the memories of some who remain; and, had the work been deferred for a few years, a considerable portion of the history would have been lost.

This work is not written for the purpose of recording panegyrics on any man or set of men; and, if an individual receives prominent mention, it is because his history is interwoven with the history of the county, in such a manner as to render it necessary.

So far as writing up the official and political portion of the work is concerned, care has been taken to follow the official records, so far as there were records to follow; but, beyond that, the writer has been forced to hunt his facts wherever he could find them throughout the county.

SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION, AND WHENCE DERIVED.

Livingston County contains 1,035 square miles of territory, extending west from the north part of Grand Prairie, and having most of the characteristics of that district; and it was among the last counties of the State to attract immigration.

For many years after the first settlers located, our broad prairies failed to induce general settlement, as immigrants seemed to prefer the more rolling lands of the northern and western counties, or the timbered regions farther south. It was not until the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, which passed through many miles of similar country, and brought its peculiar characteristics into favorable notice, and the construction of the Chicago & Mississippi Road, which passed directly through the county, that immigrants generally began to discover the value of the lands of this hitherto neglected region.

Much of the land donated by the Government to the State, and, by the State transferred to the Central Railroad Company, lay in this county, and was put upon the market. This land rapidly found purchasers and occupants; and the building of these roads, together with the construction of the Toledo, Peoria Warsaw Road, made it possible for producers to market their grain, and greatly enhanced the value of the land; and the real settlement of the county dates from this era.

The history of the county naturally divides itself into three epochs: First, the occupation by the Indians, from the discovery of the prairie country by the French, to the first white settlement, in the Fall of 1829. Second, from the first settlement of the whites to the building of the railroads, in 1854. Third, from that period to the present time. But, before the subject is treated in this order, a short statement of the derivation of our population will be given, and, also, the topography and geology of the county will receive attention.

The earlier settlers came, principally, from Indiana and Ohio, with only a few from the States further east and south, while a large portion of those who, during the third epoch, reduced the virgin soil to cultivation, were immigrants from foreign lands, or from the older and more populous counties of this State. These last mentioned were attracted hither by cheaper lands and by a wider range of pasturage. Nearly all of these were men of small pecuniary means, but possessed of courage, industry and thrift, and found themselves benefited by their change of locality. The older counties of La Salle, Bureau, Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell and Woodford have sent us not a few of their young and active men. Many of our most esteemed and worthy citizens are natives of Ireland, Germany, Norway and Demark. England has contributed her share, and many freedmen are settled in the county.

But it is not to immigration alone, active and constant as it has been, that our great and rapid increase of population is to be attributed. There are no statistics to show the number of births in the county previous to the present year, and speculation must be left to others than the historian. Fortunately, however,

the law which requires the registration of births and deaths has been in force long enough to give a few figures. Registration commenced in December, 1877, but it was not until late in January, 1878, that the full statistics could be obtained.

In four months, 318 births have been recorded, and it is believed that many others have occurred which, for various reasons, have not been reported. But this would make the number of births in this county (which contains a population of 40,000) about one thousand per year, or two and one half per cent. per annum. The number of deaths registered during the same period is seventy-six, showing that the natural increase does not vary much from two per cent. during the year. The number of marriage licenses issued during this period is 140.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county is bounded on the north by La Salle and Grundy Counties; on the east by Kankakee and Ford; on the south by Ford and McLean; on the west by McLean, Woodford and La Salle Counties. It embraces Ranges from 3 to 8, east of the Third Principal Meridian; and Townships from 25 to 30, north of the base line of the State, being thirty-six miles from east to west, and twenty-four from north to south, with an addition of eighteen by nine and three-fourths miles, lying south of the eastern half of the county. It contains twenty-seven full Congressional Townships, namely: Reading, Newtown, Sunbury, Nevada, Dwight, Round Grove, Long Point, Amity, Esmen, Odell, Union, Broughton, Nebraska, Rook's Creek, Pontiac, Owego, Saunemin, Sullivan, Waldo, Pike, Eppard's Point, Avoca, Pleasant Ridge, Charlotte, Indian Grove, Forrest and Chatsworth; and three fractional townships, to wit, Belle Prairie, Fayette and Germantown.

In size, it is the fourth largest county in the State, being exceeded only by La Salle, McLean and Iroquois. It is principally prairie land; but timber is found along the Vermilion River and its branches, and also in some fine groves of native timber, in various parts of the county. Round Grove, near the north-eastern corner, originally contained 80 acres; Oliver's Grove about 800 acres, situated near the southeastern corner; Indian Grove, near the southwestern corner, about 800 acres; and Babcock's Grove embraces 100 acres, standing on high ground near the center of the county; Packwood's Grove, near this point, contains 20 acres; and Five Mile Grove, near the head of the north branch of the Vermilion, closes the list. Each of these, with the exception of Round Grove, which is on a branch of the Mazon, stands at the head of a small stream which, on leaving the timber, flows through the open prairie and empties into the Vermilion.

The timber land does not exceed six per cent. of the area. The different varieties of oak, elm, maple and walnut predominate, while ash, cottonwood, white-wood and some other varieties are not uncommon, and a few cedars are found on the banks of the Vermilion.

The Vermilion River has its rise in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, and has the following tributaries: South Branch, Indian Creek, Turtle Creek, Wolf Creek, Rook's Creek, Mud Creek, Long Point and Scattering Point Creeks, most of which have their rise in the county. All of these streams are living water, fed by springs, affording ample water for stock, and splendid drainage for all parts of the county.

The Vermilion and the larger branches are well stocked with fish, of which the pickerel, bass and cat-fish are the predominant varieties. The Vermilion affords water-power for a few mills, the best point being at Pontiac, where Thomas Williams' fine grist-mill and saw-mill are located.

This river has thus been noticed by a local writer:

THE VERMILION.

Vermilion is no classic stream,
 She is not named in song or story;
 No mighty deed or poet's dream
 Have placed her on the page of glory;
 And yet her banks are just as fair
 As those of classic rivers are.
 The Rubicon with all its fame,
 When sifted down is but a sham;
 Vermilion is a longer name,
 And quite as wide above the dam,
 And as for Cæsar riding through it—
 Why, any half-baked fool could do it.
 Some men go out to see the Nile,
 Because they think 'tis great and manly;
 And one stayed out there such a while,
 He had to be looked up by Stanley.
 It really did him no more good
 Than paddling up Vermilion would.
 Burns sang the praise of Bonnie Doon,
 Because a song he must deliver;
 Had he lived here he would as soon
 Have sung thy praise, Vermilion River.
 Buck's springs would then as famous be
 As the castle of Montgomery.
 Flow on, Vermilion, gently flow,
 And turn the wheels of Williams' mill;
 Still on thy way rejoicing go—
 A river is a river still.
 And all the rivers known to fame
 Are made of water just the same.

The soil is principally the deep, black alluvial, common in this State. The surface is gently undulating, with broader stretches of level land than are found in the northern and western counties. The lands lying south, southwest and northwest of the center of the county are, for the most part, level, while north, east and southeast of the center, the land is more rolling, yet not so uneven as to receive any ill effects from washing, while under the plow.

The chief advantage which land of this character has over a more rolling and broken surface is that, for many years to come, there can be no perceptible loss in its fertility, from washing while under cultivation.

GEOLOGY.

The geological formations are not unlike those common to the Grand Prairie district, with the important difference that, in this county, coal and stone are found in abundance.

For some years after the first settlement, and during the second epoch, the people lived in ignorance of the vast coal fields of the county. All residents then lived in or upon the skirts of the timber, and no fuel was needed, other than the forest supplied. It is true that the outcroppings of coal along the banks of the river, in the northwestern part of the county, were discovered and commented upon ; but the pioneer had no means of utilizing it, and considered it of no value.

About the year 1860, Henry L. Marsh, who owned a large tract of land near Fairbury, had his attention called to the fact that the rapidly increasing population must necessarily require a more abundant supply and a cheaper fuel. There was not timber enough in the county to supply it for ten years, at the rate it was being consumed ; and, from his knowledge of coal formation, Marsh believed that it could here be obtained, by going to a sufficient depth.

At that day, coal mining, by deep, perpendicular shafts, was unknown in this bituminous district. La Salle, Peoria and Morris were sending out the few tons they were called upon to supply, and Coalville supplied a meager local trade.

The Wilmington coal fields were not yet discovered, and Streator, which now, from its various shafts, sends up its thousands of tons per day, was unknown to the worthy man whose name it bears ; and for a decade after Marsh's pioneer labors, the place was known only by the name of "Hard-scrabble." To a man of less force, will-power and energy than Marsh, the idea of mining coal on the open prairie of Livingston County would have remained an idea, or it might have grown into a desire ; but he was made of the right material to push a gigantic enterprise to completion. He at once set about an investigation of the facts in the case, and, under his investigation, the possibilities steadily grew into a reality. The story of his struggles with adverse fortune, his heavy losses, his trials and failures, and his final success, would make an interesting and instructive chapter of history. Water, at various depths, so flooded his work and damaged it in various ways, that his friends and backers deemed the scheme impracticable ; but he was not discouraged, and, in the last extremity, he completed an invention of his own, by which the difficulty was overcome. At a depth of 180 feet, he struck a paying vein of excellent coal. The success attending Marsh's efforts incited others to like enterprises, and, in 1865, a shaft was sunk at Pontiac, another shaft at Fairbury in 1868, one near Streator in

1872, one at Cornell in 1875, and one at Cayuga in 1878. Cayuga, which is distant five miles from the river, is, thus far, the farthest point from the Vermilion at which a paying vein of coal has been reached in the county. The efforts to find coal at Odell and Dwight have thus far proved failures. The mining at Coalville is carried on by horizontal entries, and is not so expensive to the operators. The capital invested in coal mining in Livingston will not fall short of a quarter of a million dollars, and, thus far, the enterprise has proved far more profitable to purchasers than to the proprietors of the mines. Ledges of limestone, suitable for building purposes, are found along the banks of the Vermilion; and at Pontiac and in the vicinity, inexhaustible quarries of calcareo-silicious stone are found. In sinking the coal shafts at Fairbury, a fine dark sandstone of peculiar color and quality was discovered. This stone is easily dressed, and is a superior stone for building purposes.

INDIAN HISTORY.

When the white settlers first began to locate in the territory out of which Livingston County was formed, they found it in the possession of the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie Indians.

These tribes claimed the country by right of conquest, and their eventful history demands a far more extended notice than can be given to it in these pages. The final and decisive battle between the Kickapoos and the Pottawatomies on the one hand, and the Miamis on the other, finds no parallel in history, except it be the battle of "Chevy Chase" between the followers of Douglas and Percy. This "duel of the tribes," as it is called, will again be referred to.

The "Illini" were the first inhabitants of which history gives any authentic account.

This name means "Superior men" and did not apply to a tribe, but to a confederation of tribes, composed of the Peorias, Moinquienas, Kas-kas-kias, Tamaroas and Cahokias. In 1872, this powerful confederation had dwindled to forty souls, and these were living on a reservation southwest of the land assigned by the Government to the Quapaws.

Chicago was their great chief in the days of their glory. In 1700, this chief went to France, and was treated with distinguished honors. His son, of the same name, was also a powerful chief to the time of his death, in 1754.

Against this confederation, the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies and Miamis combined for a war of extermination. After a long and bloody struggle, the Illini made their last stand at Starved Rock, in La Salle County, in the year 1774. The Illini suffered a disastrous defeat, and left their enemies in undisputed possession of the territory. But when the victorious tribes came to divide the domain among themselves, fresh difficulty arose, and they again resorted to arms.

In this struggle, the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies combined their forces, and made common cause against the Miamis. The war which followed was

not of long duration ; but it was exceedingly bloody and fatal to the participants. In the year 1774, less than twelve months from the time that they had conquered the Illini, it was agreed that the Miamis should select three hundred warriors, and the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies a like number, and that these six hundred men should meet in combat and decide the quarrel. The opposing forces met on the banks of Sugar Creek and fought from the rising to the setting of the sun, and at the close of the day there remained only twelve men who were not killed or mortally wounded ; and of these, five were Miamis and seven Kickapoos and Pottawatomies.

The ballad of "Chevy Chase," with which every student of history is familiar, and which records the only parallel of this conflict to be found in history, tells us that

"The fight did last from break of day
Till setting of the sun ;
For when they rung the evening bell,
The battle scarce was done.

"And the Lord Maxwell, in likewise,
Did with Earl Douglas die ;
Of twenty hundred Scottish spears,
Scarce fifty-five did fly.

"Of fifteen hundred Englishmen,
Went home but fifty-three ;
The rest were slain at Chevy Chase,
Under the greenwood tree."

But this people had no written language, and many of their deeds of noble daring will perish with them ; but it would require but little imagination to quote further from the records of Chevy Chase, and apply it to this conflict :

"Next day, did many widows come,
Their husbands to bewail ;
They washed their wounds in briny tears,
But all could not prevail.

"Their bodies, bathed in purple blood,
They bore with them away ;
They kissed them, dead, a thousand times
Ere they were clad in clay."

In this battle, the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies were declared the victors, and the Miamis retired to the east side of the Wabash River, leaving them in possession of the territory.

The victorious tribes then divided the land between them, and the Indian trail passing near Oliver's Grove marked the dividing line. East and southeast of this line belonged to the Kickapoos, and the remainder to the Pottawatomies.

Hon. Perry A. Armstrong, a gentleman of culture and natural talent, who resides at Morris, in Grundy County, has made the study of the history of these Indian tribes a specialty for the past twenty-five years ; and it is to him that the writer is indebted for valuable dates in this connection.

Armstrong says, in speaking of the Indian trail referred to: "It was very distinct when I last saw it, in 1845; and when I first saw it, in 1831, it was, on an average, eight inches deep by fifteen inches wide." This trail was the dividing line between the two tribes up to the year 1835, when the Government moved them west of the Mississippi.

When the boundary line was established, the Pottawatomies retired to the vicinity of Fox River, while the Kickapoos established their headquarters on Salt Creek, near where the town of LeRoy now stands; and the vicinity was known to the first settlers by the name of Old Town Timber. The Pottawatomies would come up as far as Rook's Creek, on their hunting excursions, and they frequently camped on the Vermilion River, in the vicinity of the present residence of Emsley Pope, in Newtown; but the boundary line was respected, and the two tribes remained on friendly terms.

In the Spring of 1828, the Kickapoos removed their headquarters within the present bounds of Livingston County. They erected a council house and built a village on the east side of Indian Grove, and the tribe at that time numbered about 700 souls. They possessed all the ordinary characteristics of the typical American Indian—the copper complexion, black, straight hair, well-proportioned limbs and keen, black eyes.

The women were far more attractive in personal appearance than the generality of squaws, notwithstanding the fact that upon them devolved all the drudgery of domestic life; and, while they remained at Indian Grove, the women cultivated the land, after a rude fashion, and raised corn, beans and potatoes, while the men devoted themselves to hunting and fishing, but the squaws were expected to dress all game after it was brought home.

In the Spring of 1830, they removed to Oliver's Grove, then known as Kickapoo Grove, where they erected a large and permanent council house, ninety-seven wigwams and several small encampments.

It was here that an exact census of them was taken, and they numbered—men, women and children—630 souls.

In the year of 1832, a pioneer Methodist preacher by the name of William Walker, who resided at Ottawa, Ill., visited them and established a Mission. Father Walker was at the time an old man, and the journey was a long one for him to make; but, under his ministrations, several of the tribe were converted to Christianity, among the number being a young man whom Walker ordained, and who held regular service every Sabbath when Walker could not attend. They soon came to have great respect for the Sabbath, and, at whatever distance from home they might be hunting during the week, they always returned to camp on Saturday night, so as to be in attendance at church on Sunday morning.

Their prayer books consisted of walnut boards, on which were carved characters representing the ideas intended to be impressed upon the mind. At the top of the board was a picture of a wigwam.

These boards were quite uniform in size and appearance, and were held very sacred, and were protected with the utmost care; no Indian thought of retiring for the night without first consulting his board.

Each Sabbath they had a public dinner, of which the whole community partook. In the center of the ground in which their religious meetings were held, a fire was kindled, and over this the camp kettles were hung in a line. The men were grouped on one side of this line and the women on the other; at one end gathered the children, and at the other end stood the preacher. Two men stood near the children to see that perfect order was preserved; and no congregation, even in the days of the Puritan fathers, was more decorous than were these newly Christianized Kickapoos. While the minister preached, the dinner cooked; and when the religious services were over, the kettles were removed from the fire, and the dinner was served out into wooden bowls and trenchers, with ladles and spoons of the same material. The dinner generally consisted of venison, coon, opossum, turtle, fish, or any other animal food they could obtain, together with corn, beans and potatoes, all boiled together.

Hon. Woodford G. McDowell, on whom we have largely drawn for information, says that a dinner of this kind "generally left a quantity of soup, which was highly flavored and quite nutritious." It is natural to suppose that such would be the case.

The Kickapoos remained at this point until September, 1832, when they were removed by the Government to their lands west of the city of St. Louis.

Shabbona, the friend of the whites, with whom many of the earliest settlers were acquainted, was neither a Kickapoo nor a Pottawatomie, but an Ottawa Indian. After the death of Pontiac, after whom the county seat of Livingston County is named, the Ottawa tribe became merged into the Pottawatomies; but many individual members of the tribe clung to the old name, and cherished with pride the history of their descent from this superior stock. Of this number was Shabbona, who was very sensitive on the question of his origin. If he was called a Pottawatomie, says Armstrong, he would immediately and invariably reply: "Me Ottawa Indian; me no Pottawatomie."

The history of the great chief Pontiac is interwoven with the history of the nation; yet it has remained for Hon. Perry A. Armstrong, of Morris, to give to the world a reliable account of his last days.

The last event recorded in his career, in the commonly received history, is his attack on Capt. Dalzell, who, at the head of three hundred men, was marching to the relief of Detroit, about the last of July, 1763. Says the national historian: "Subsequent to this period, we have no reliable history of the Great Sachem of the Ottawas." Armstrong says: "He was a great brave, who had enemies and rivals, who finally caused him to be assassinated. He was invited to a war dance on a dark night, solely for this purpose. He was warned to stay away, or if he attended to take with him a strong force of braves; but aspiring to be the leader of all, he knew that if he showed fear on this occasion

he would be forever disgraced; he started alone, and was waylaid and murdered before he reached his destination." This event occurred in 1772, near where East St. Louis stands.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INCIDENTS.

V. M. Darnall and Frederick Rook were the first white men to locate in the territory now embraced in Livingston County. Darnall erected his cabin in the southern part of the timber known as Indian Grove, in the Fall of 1829, soon after the Kickapoo Indians had exchanged this locality for Oliver's Grove.

At or about the time that Darnall made his settlement at Indian Grove, Frederick Rook located five miles west of Pontiac, on the creek which still bears his name; and, soon after, Isaac Jordan selected his location. Rook removed to Missouri at an early day, and the exact date of his settlement here cannot be obtained. These three men, with their families, were the only white persons, in this locality, who saw the "great snow" which fell in the Winter of 1830-31. This fall of snow was phenomenal, and its like, probably, had never occurred before, and certainly has not since within the limits of the State. In a dead calm, it fell to the depth of four feet. This was followed by a drizzling rain, which soon turned to sleet. Then the weather became intensely cold, and the whole face of the country was covered with a sheet of ice, overlying a field of snow that was four feet deep on the level.

This storm was very destructive to game of all kinds, and it was several years before it again became abundant. Deer, by the hundred, starved to death, and birds, such as grouse and quail, perished in great numbers. Squire L. Payne, of Eppard's Point, who at that time resided near Danville, informs the writer that deer, showing no signs of fear, would stand and eat the branches from a fallen tree while the woodman was chopping and splitting the body of the same. He further says that, after the snow had continued for some time, the deer were not molested, as they were so emaciated as to be unfit for food, and were only occasionally killed for their skins.

At this period, the Kickapoo Indians had a village at Oliver's Grove, and they, as well as the few white settlers, suffered severely from the intense cold and scarcity of food. During the continuance of the snow, they used their large council house as a common kitchen for all. Their camp kettles were kept constantly boiling, and into them were thrown such animal food as they could procure. A starved deer was a welcome addition to their larder, and, when other supplies failed, a pony was sacrificed, and horse soup dished out.

Frederick Rook and Isaac Jordan found their stock of provisions failing, and they conceived the idea of manufacturing snow-shoes from boards and going to Mackinaw for supplies, for it was impossible for them to travel with a horse. They accomplished the journey on their snow-shoes, and when they reached that, to them, Egyptian storehouse, they were so fortunate as to receive, each, a bushel and a half of corn. They placed this on hand-sleds and drew it home,

arriving there on the evening of the fourth day. This corn they pounded into meal, and, by careful husbanding, made it last them till further supplies could be obtained.

When the snow began to fall, Major Darnall was over on the Mackinaw, his wife and four small children being at home in Indian Grove, with a scanty supply of provisions. He waited during the night for the storm to abate; but, at the early dawn, he mounted his horse, which was an excellent one, and taking the half of a deer before him, without guide or compass, he started across the trackless snow-field for his distant home. It was a perilous undertaking and, at times, it seemed useless to try to proceed, as the horse would sink to his saddle-girths in the snow; but horse and rider persevered, and, just as the sun was setting, he espied the smoke curling from the chimney of his little cabin, which was half buried in the snow. Imagination can paint the blissful meeting of husband and wife on this occasion; and there have been few happier family meetings than the one gathered around Major Darnall's hearthstone on that memorable evening.

Major Darnall still resides in the vicinity of Fairbury, possessed of a competence, honored and respected; and it is worth something to hear him recount the history of the early days of Livingston County.

During the year 1830, Andrew McMillan and Garret M. Blue located on Rook's Creek, and their descendants are numerous. Blue's name and those of his sons frequently appear in the political annals of the county.

Jacob Moon came to Moon's Point in the same year, and his progeny are among the most wealthy and respected in the county.

On the 5th day of May, 1832, William McDowell, from Sciota County, Ohio, with his five sons, John, Hiram, Woodford G., Joseph and James, and his two daughters, Betty and Hannah, settled in what is now Avoca Township, on the Little Vermilion. Their nearest white neighbor on the south was one Philip Cook; but they could call around on Frederick Rook, Isaac Jordan or William Popejoy, almost any time, by going a distance of from five to fifteen miles.

The elder McDowell displayed excellent judgment in selecting this location, for after forty-five years' continual farming, the soil is still rich and productive.

The McDowells at once proceeded to erect their cabin. The principal tool used in its construction was an axe. They brought with them a few panes of glass for a window, and, in this particular, they had the advantage of their neighbors. The boards which furnished the material for the door and window casing of this primitive dwelling, were purchased of the Kickapoo Indians, and were brought from Oliver's Grove with an ox team. The Indians had hewn them out for some purpose of their own, but were induced to part with them for a small supply of ammunition.

The Black Hawk war was then in active operation, and this settlement was within a short march of the headquarters of this terrible chief. This same year, Wm. Popejoy, John Hanneman and Franklin Oliver located, and soon took an act-

ive part in the affairs of the settlement. Black Hawk maintained his position, and the situation of the settlers became alarming, as it was not known what attitude the Kickapoo Indians (numbering 630) at Oliver's Grove, would assume; and, on the 20th of May, they were waited upon by a deputation of whites for the purpose of ascertaining their intentions.

At this meeting, the venerable Franklin Oliver presided. On their return from the council, the members of the deputation stopped at the McDowell cabin and took dinner, and they advised the settlers either to abandon their homes or proceed to erect fortifications. The latter scheme was impracticable, for the reason that there were but two rifles in the whole settlement, and very little ammunition. On the 27th of May, all the white men in the settlement held a council, and it was then and there decided that the best thing that could be done, under the circumstances, was to retire to the white settlements in Indiana; and, on the evening of the 28th, the entire white population camped in and around the McDowell cabin, preparatory to a march the next morning.

This company consisted of the McDowell family, and William Popejoy, Abner Johnson, Uriah Blue, Isaac Jordan and John Hanneman, and their families—thirty-one souls in all. In speaking of this party, Hon. Woodford G. McDowell, who was one of the number, says: "I feel sure, if the entire outfit had been required to raise twenty-five dollars among them, or be scalped by the Indians, they would have been compelled to throw up the sponge—they could not have raised the money."

On the morning of the 29th of May, the whole company of seven families, in six wagons, took up the line of march and left the embryo county in possession of the Indians. Darnall must have retreated some time previous, as his name is not mentioned in this exodus; and as far as Oliver is concerned, he came and went among the Indians at his own pleasure, and without fear of molestation. He thoroughly understood their character, and was accounted a favorite among them; and, in fact, an Indian chief was called after his name.

During the march to Indiana, several interesting incidents transpired. The more timid were in hourly anticipation of an attack from Black Hawk, and could scarcely be persuaded to regulate their pace with the ox teams which drew the women and children. On the second day of their march, the wife of Isaac Jordan presented him with an infant daughter; and James McDowell, then a young man of 17 years, together with another youth, walked to a grove of timber four miles distant to procure wood enough to build a camp fire. On their return, they found the camp in great commotion. A couple of Indians had been seen on a ridge overlooking the camp, and then to disappear in the tall grass. Women and children were crying, and even some of the men were badly frightened, and counseled an immediate flight, as they supposed the Indians they had seen were scouts sent out by Black Hawk. Others were less excited, and proceeded to light the camp fire and prepare their supper, the elder McDowell remarking, as he held his frying-pan over the fire, that "he did not

propose to be scalped on an empty stomach." It was soon ascertained, however, that the Indians were two friendly Kickapoos, who had come to bid their white friends farewell; but the incident proved the different material of which the company was composed, and had not a little to do with the estimate in which they subsequently held each other's character.

The next day, the mother and child were left at the house of Philip Cook, before mentioned, as this was considered sufficiently remote from the seat of war to be safe; and the remainder of the party pushed on to Indiana. A. B. Phillips and James Spence, with their families, had taken refuge within a fortification on the Mackinaw. But, in the Fall of the same year, nearly all of the persons mentioned in the exodus returned to their claims.

We have seen how near the daughter of Isaac Jordan came to being born in the limits of the county, but the first white child actually born within the borders of Livingston, was a son of A. B. Phillips. He grew to manhood, and when the hour of his country's peril came, he was one of the first to answer her call, and he gave his life to maintain her honor. Thus the county literally gave her "first born for a sacrifice." All honor to such men!

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

The second birth in the county was J. W. Darnall, now 47 years old, and a worthy and respected citizen. When the settlers returned from Indiana, with them came Nathan Popejoy, and located a few miles east of Pontiac. At this period, Judge McDowell informs us that there were but two young ladies within a distance of fifty miles up and down the Vermilion, but this condition of things did not long exist, for the year 1833 saw a considerable influx of new families. In this year, Dr. John Davis settled near the present residence of Philip Rollins. He was the first physician in the county, and had the medical practice, without a rival, for some time. About the same time came Daniel Rockwood and the Weeds, Henry, E. F. and James, also John Recob, John Johnson, the Murry family, Squire Hayes, John Chew, Daniel Barackman, John Downey, Joseph Reynolds and his brothers. The Government had just removed the last Kickapoo west of the Mississippi, and Franklin Oliver, this year, permanently located at Kickapoo Grove, which, since that date, has borne his name. The Indian trouble was now forever settled, so far as this county was concerned, the hardest trials were past and a brighter day was dawning; but the old settler never grows weary of talking about this period, and of recounting his trials and exploits. Among the number whose recollection is perfectly unimpaired, is John Johnson, of Rook's Creek. He was born in Ontario County, New York, and came to Shawneetown, in this State, as early as 1821. There were only some fifty white persons in the county when Johnson settled here, and he knew them all. He calculates that he and his sons have killed

over a thousand deer within the limits of the county. In the Fall hunt of 1834, they killed seventy-five and took the skins and hams to Ottawa, and received for them the sum of sixty dollars—a large amount of money in those days. Franklin Oliver, although in his ninety-second year, still retains his faculties in a wonderful degree, and is a walking encyclopædia of facts pertaining to the early settlement; also Emsley Pope (whose history will receive further mention), together with James and Woodford G. McDowell and Major Darnall are still with us, their minds and memories unimpaired. Frederick Rook, the old pioneer, after whom Rook's Creek Township is named, is described by James McDowell, as a well-made, fat-faced, easy natured and accommodating German, and not at all such a character as has been described in later days. He had a wife and family, and, at the date of his departure, his eldest daughter, Mary, was seventeen years old. He frequently deplored the lack of facilities for giving his children an education, and it is stated that this was the cause of his removing from the county at an early day. He was a capital shot, a generous provider for his family, and altogether a worthy man; and the aspersions cast upon his character are without any foundation in fact, and may be considered as false.

The nearest post office at this time was at Bloomington; but, as James McDowell says, they did not take a daily paper or write many love letters in those days; they managed to live with a post office even at that distance. They took their grain fifty miles, with an ox team, to a mill owned and run by John Green, on the other side of Ottawa; and, after hauling it that distance, they frequently had to wait a day or two for their turn, and it never happened that a man went to mill, called round by the post office and returned home on the same day.

Among some of the earliest settlers were Truman Rutherford, John Foster, James Holman, William K. Brown, Judge Breckenridge, Amos Edwards and Andrew McDowell, of Long Point; Walter Cornell, Andrew Sprague, Joel B. Anderson, H. Steers, Isaac Burgit, John Darnall, John Travis, J. W. Reynolds, Charles Jones, Philip Rollins, John Marks, James Demoss, Benjamin Hieronymous and the Garner brothers.

It was several years before the pioneers erected a church edifice, but they were not heathens. For miles around, the community would, on a Sunday, assemble at the house of John Terhune, who possessed a book of sermons, and who would read to them on these occasions. Terhune was a man of education, who quietly came among these pioneers, and, after remaining a few years, departed as he came. His destination was not known, and the date of his departure is not fixed; and, as he was of a retiring and unobtrusive disposition, but few facts concerning him can be obtained.

In 1834, William Royle, a Methodist preacher, established a mission in this locality; but, as his circuit embraced such distant points as Waupansee, Ottawa and Mazon, he could only hold service here on a week day; yet men would

leave their work and come ten and even fifteen miles to attend religious service.

In the Fall of the year, the whole community—men, women and children—would yoke up their ox teams and go over to Mackinaw to attend camp meeting. This was considered the event of the year, and was eagerly anticipated by the young people, who had not many opportunities of enjoying each other's society and forming new acquaintances. Joseph C. Morrison, of Avoca Township, and now one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the county, was, at this period, one of the rising young men of the community. He says that the enjoyment of these trips could only be appreciated by a community placed in like circumstances.

Yet these pioneers were not without their amusements and recreations ; but they generally contrived to combine business with pleasure. James McDowell came twelve miles, with his father, to assist in raising the first cabin that was erected in Pontiac ; and he remembers it as a day given to pleasure.

Another popular amusement was to assemble the community for the "grand circular hunt." Having selected the territory, which embraced as large a tract as the number of hunters could command, they placed themselves in a circle, on the outside, and drove the game toward a common center. The game thus encircled consisted mainly of wolves and deer, which were always captured or killed in great numbers. The hunt, and especially the closing up of the circle, was exciting in the extreme, and no small amount of skill was displayed in the manner of disposing of the animals as they attempted to break through the lines of their persecutors.

The State paid a bounty for wolf scalps in those days, and this was a source of revenue to the settlers.

On one occasion, while Nicholas Heffner was both Sheriff and Tax Collector for the county, and Washington Boyer was School Commissioner, Heffner was taken sick, and requested James McDowell to go to Springfield for him and make a settlement with the State, and the School Commissioner, learning that he was about to make the trip, called on him and requested that he should bring back with him, from Springfield, the amount due the county from the State school fund.

McDowell mounted his horse and, taking a huge bag of legal tender, in the shape of wolf scalps, before him, set out on his journey, and, arrived at the State Capital, he not only paid the entire amount due the State in wolf scalps, but exchanged a sufficient number of the remainder with the State Treasurer, to cover the amount coming to the county from the school fund. Notwithstanding this remarkable instance of the profit derived from rearing wolves, their propagation is now entirely neglected in this county, and a wolf found occasionally is viewed as an object of curiosity.

James McDowell still flourishes in his pristine vigor, though upward of 60 years old. He owns over 2,100 acres of choice farming land in the vicinity where he first located, and is enjoying the competence he has so justly earned.

It is a matter of wonder to many now living in the county, how the pioneers managed to live and rear large families where there was no money in the country, and no market for produce. In the first place, they did not go in debt, for they could not do so; then game was abundant, and if it would not bring a price, it filled a very important place in the household economy. They raised their own coffee, which was prepared from parched corn; they made their own sugar, and as for store tea, that was dispensed with. Then, again, a dealer from some of the earlier settled portions of the State, would occasionally ride through this region on horseback, and purchase a few steers at a very low price, but a little money went a great way with the fathers. Deer skins and the skins and furs of smaller animals always brought cash when they could be got to market, and occasionally a pioneer would collect these and push through to some distant point and, disposing of them, return with their value in money.

The introduction of a few sheep by Maj. Darnall helped matters very much. The carding, spinning and weaving were done at home, and cost no money. This industry was first introduced into the community by the good wives of Maj. Darnall and A. B. Phillips, and was soon copied by other matrons. Taxes were very low; and if a settler of this period received from all sources an income of \$15 or \$20 per annum, he had sufficient to pay his cash expenses. The amount of money now paid for a new bonnet, or a Spring overcoat, would have sufficed to support a family at that time for six months. There were few schools for the children, and they were required to help carry on the farm work, and everything was made to count for what it was worth.

But what was already a difficult financial problem was made doubly so by the general crash which the year 1837 brought to all business and monetary affairs.

During the very year that saw our county legally organized, the State Legislature passed the bill for internal improvement at public expense; and on the passage of this suicidal law, near ten millions of dollars were appropriated for building a network of railroads all over the State, and work was actually commenced on them at various points. The scheme bankrupted the State, and, for nineteen years, Illinois paid neither principal nor interest on her indebtedness.

Emigrants avoided a State thus incumbered; and one chief source of ready money (that brought by new comers) was denied to us. But the pioneers of Livingston, in this extremity, showed pluck and energy worthy of record. There being no market for anything in the interior of the State, they, with their ox-teams, hauled their produce to Chicago, and even drove their hogs across the pathless prairie to that point.

Joseph C. Morrison, who frequently made the trip with a drove of hogs, tells us that it was accomplished in the following manner: A number of farmers would collect their hogs and start on the journey, agreeing to feed the hogs at night by turns, each in succession returning to his home for a load of corn,



Yours Truly
O. F. Pearce

PONTIAC

from which the hogs were fed upon his again coming up with the drove; and thus, by relieving each other, they accomplished what would otherwise have been an impossible task.

When the slaughter house was reached, the hogs were dressed for the offal, and the dressed hogs were put upon the market; those weighing 200 and over generally selling at \$1.50 per hundred, and those weighing less at \$1.00 per hundred. A farmer made but one such trip during the year, and brought home with him the absolute necessities of life.

The first mill erected in the county was run by horse power. It was built by Garrett M. Blue, near his residence, in Rook's Creek Township. This was justly considered by the early settlers, as a most valuable acquisition to the institutions of the county. The bolting was done by tacking a yard of fine muslin on a frame, and through this was rubbed, by the hand, small portions of the crushed wheat.

In 1838, the saw-mill at Pontiac was erected by C. H. Perry and James McKee, but a grist-mill was not attached for some years.

John Foster, who resides with his son Robert, at Pontiac, is the oldest settler in that part of the county. He reached that point from Cayuga County, New York, in 1836. Two deserted cabins were then the only buildings on the site of the now flourishing city. The land was then considered too low and swampy to be habitable. Foster saw the town laid out, and took the contract for building the first Court House, the price agreed upon being \$800. The building is still standing near the M. E. Church, and is owned by Jacob Streamer and leased to the city for various purposes. Foster also kept the first hotel, and, in the early days, he entertained the Judge, attorneys, juries and litigants to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

In order to maintain his reputation as a landlord, he would, when a term of the Circuit Court was approaching, go out into the country and borrow bedsteads, beds and bedding, and what crockery there was to loan. This manner of procedure worked very well for a time, but on one occasion, the portly Judge David Davis, who had perhaps retired to rest with a heavy case on his mind, occupied one of the borrowed bedsteads, and he *quashed* it. The Judge was rescued from the *debris* by friendly hands; but the bedstead, as a *bedstead*, had lost its usefulness, and thereafter Foster found some difficulty in inducing his neighbors to loan furniture.

Foster, on these occasions, entertained Douglas, Lincoln, and other distinguished lawyers, for the attorneys followed the judge from county to county. Lincoln, during one term of court paid his hotel bill by attending to a suit, in which Foster, as Constable, was concerned in the replevin of some goods taken on execution. Lincoln gained the case, and Uncle John formed a high opinion of his new boarder. Foster's recollections of these early days are vivid and interesting.

The amounts of revenue levied and collected during the first four years of the county's existence, commencing with the year 1837, are as follows: First

year, \$113.71; second year, \$109.80; third year, \$180.56; and the fourth year, \$166.26.

When it is recorded that the levy in the county for the year 1877 is about \$400,000, the figures in the former years are as astonishing as the figures in the latter year are astounding.

The first post office was that established in Pontiac, in 1837, and Cornelius W. Reynolds was the first Postmaster.

Letter postage was then twenty-five cents, payable either on mailing the letter or at the office where it was received.

No inconsiderable number of letters came to the office unpaid, and such was the scarcity of money that some of them would remain in the office for weeks and even months, before they could be taken out and paid for.

Martin A. Newman was the first Route Agent. He traveled on horseback from Ottawa to Bloomington, by way of Pontiac and Lexington, and made a trip in two weeks.

The first Court House was erected in 1839-40, by Henry Weed, Lucius Young and Seth W. Young. It was accepted from them, and a bond of \$3,000 surrendered, in which they had stipulated to erect the house at their own expense, provided the county seat was located on the land selected by them.

The second Court House was erected under the county judgeship of Billings P. Babcock, and was as good a building as could be erected at that time for the money expended. Judge Babcock gave the same particular care to every item of its material and construction that he displays in his own financial affairs.

The previous year, Judge Henry Jones erected, at Pontiac, the first brick building ever erected in the county. It is the one that has recently been remodeled, and is now occupied as a residence by Joseph P. Turner. The brick of which it was composed were purchased at Bloomington and hauled to Pontiac; and, in stipulating with the contractors, Judge Babcock required the brick to be of as good quality as the material used in the building of this house. This opened up a new industry, and the first bricks were made during the same year.

The building was two stories high, having offices for the Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer on the first floor, and the court room and jury room on the second floor. In 1871, a fire-proof vault, in an added wing, was completed.

On the 4th day of July, 1874, this building was destroyed by fire, together with Union Block and the Phoenix Hotel.

The present Court House was erected the following year, and was completed in the month of December, and dedicated by the first Old Settlers' meeting. This structure is one of the finest in the State. J. C. Cochrane, of Chicago, was the architect, and the contract for building was awarded to Colvin, Clark & Co., of Ottawa.

To the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors is due an honorable mention for the honest and satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duty, in this connection. The names of these gentlemen were James E. Morrow, Edson Wilder, Jacob Phillips, E. G. Greenwood, Wm. S. Sims and J. B. Parsons. The entire cost of the building and furniture was \$75,000.

The first jail was built at Pontiac in 1866. Previous to that time, the prisoners of the county were kept at Joliet, Ottawa or Bloomington, where such conveniences of civilization existed. In that year, a good substantial stone jail was erected at a cost of \$18,000.

The first county election was at the residence of Andrew McMillan, a mile northwest from Rudd's Mill, on the north bank of the Vermilion.

The first County Commissioners and the first Sheriff performed the duties of their offices without any authority from the State, and, as they are all dead, the manner in which they obtained any authority to act will, perhaps, remain a mystery.

The ancient archives of the county contain no certificate of election or other evidence that they held their offices by virtue of either election or appointment. The records of the Secretary of State, have also been ransacked to discover, if possible, a clue to the matter; but nothing appears to indicate that either these or any other officers, previous to 1833, were legally qualified to act. In this year, Nicholas Hefner was duly elected and qualified to act as Sheriff.

It is known, however, that the form of an election had been observed, and that Joseph Reynolds had been declared Sheriff, and the Board of Commissioners had appointed him Collector of Taxes; and as no one desired to hold office in those days, no investigating committee inquired into the irregularity. The first marriage license issued in the county was made out by H. W. Beard, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and it was, no doubt, intended to authorize Mr. Williamson Spence and Miss Mary Darnall to solemnize a marriage; but so far as the record goes, it only authorized the marriage of Williamson to Miss Mary Darnall; so that, so far as the record has anything to do with the matter, the descendants of Spence are all Williamsons. It is not improbable that this clerk—H. W. Beard—was an old bachelor, and took delight in mutilating marriage licenses; for the next license authorized Simeon Mad, instead of Simeon Madden, to marry Elizabeth Rutherford.

Since that period, 6,000 marriages have been authorized by the various County Clerks.

Samuel C. Ladd came to Pontiac from Connecticut in October, 1842. Only two houses remain in Pontiac, which had been erected previous to his coming. One of these, is the old Court House, and the other is the building now occupied by Samuel Mossholder as a dwelling. Seth W. Young was the first man to erect a house on the site of the city of Pontiac. He died at this place, as also did his brother, Lucius Young. They were interested with Henry Weed in securing the location of the county seat at this point, and after their death, C. H. Perry, Henry Stephens, Samuel C. Ladd and some others became interested

C. H. Perry brought the first stock of goods to the county, but before he was established in business, S. C. Ladd bought him out. About this time, Mr. Ladd entered into partnership with Willet Gray, and they purchased James McKee's interest in the mill. Their store stood on the banks of the river near where Robert Aeri's feed yard now is. Ladd soon after erected a frame business building on the present site of Gunsul's livery stable; and, for several years, he and Gray, were the only resident merchants of the county. These merchants secured the services of John A. Fellows as salesman, and he was so popular that it was said of him that "he drew all the trade of the Vermilion Valley, and would have drawn more if the valley had been longer." C. H. Perry was then the capitalist. He brought to the place the first piano, the first "store carpet" and the first looking glass. His residence was a log cabin, and it used to be told how a horse once walked in at the open door, and stood surveying himself in Perry's looking glass, while he fought flies with his natural protector. The piano remained the only musical instrument of its kind in the county until Perry removed to Iowa and took it with him, and it was many years before its place was filled.

Samuel C. Ladd was, at once, an able and popular man. He has held the offices of Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster; and, in later years, he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue and filled the office acceptably, from 1863 to 1869.

Emsley Pope, the pioneer of Newtown, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in the year 1797, and removed with his father to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1810. His father enlisted in the war of 1812, but was prevented from serving by sickness. Young Pope, then but 15 years of age, begged permission to go as his father's substitute, and, permission being given, he shouldered his musket and served during the war.

When peace was restored, he resided with his father until 1836, when he was married and came to this State, and located upon the identical piece of ground upon which he has ever since resided. His house, a double log cabin, erected forty-three years ago, still serves him for a residence; and, with the exception of repairs to the roof, it has remained without alteration from the date of its erection to the present time. The only tools used in its construction were an axe, a saw and an auger. The boards composing the roof are held in place by logs upon them, through which wooden pins are passed into the rafters. The flooring is also secured by wooden pins, as are also the door and window frames. The flooring and ceiling were hewn out; and the chimney was built of stone taken from the stream near by.

Pope's Spring, from which hundreds of red men have slaked their thirst, furnishes the family with an abundant supply of excellent water.

For a number of years after his arrival, his family, together with the families of Daniel Barrackman, Samuel Brumfield and Amos Lundy constituted the entire community. Their market was Chicago.

In the Fall of the year, Pope, Brumfield, Barrackman and Lundy would form a company for mutual benefit and protection; and each man, with his rifle and ox-team drawing a load of corn, would start for this distant market, making calculations to be absent from home for ten or twelve days. On the route, the company camped where night overtook them, and they never slept under a roof from the time of their departure to the time of their return. There was at that time not even an Indian trail leading from that point to Chicago, but these pioneers took their way over the unbroken prairie, guided by signs and indications which never led them astray. Thirty bushels of corn was their average load; and for this, on their arrival at market, they received $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, and only on one or two occasions did they receive as high as 15 cents. They rarely made more than two such trips in a year; and the \$6, \$8 or \$10 which they thus received was all the money they handled during the year, and most of this was spent in purchasing supplies in Chicago.

Pope was intimately acquainted with old Shabbona, the Pattawatomie chief, and holds his memory in great respect, and says that no white man was more welcome at his cabin than this Indian.

This kindly feeling was doubtless reciprocated on the part of the red man, for he frequently pitched his tent near Pope's cabin, on his hunting excursions along the banks of the Vermilion.

Wild turkeys and deer abounded, and when Chief Shabbona was successful in the chase, the spoils were generously divided with his white friend; and his coming was looked forward to with pleasant anticipations of a good time, and his departure was regretted.

On one of these occasions, Shabbona and the twelve Indian hunters who accompanied him, killed fifty deer, within a circuit of three miles, taking Pope's cabin as a center. This Chief must have been, in many respects, a remarkable man, as every pioneer who was acquainted with him bears witness to his character for upright and honorable dealing. This speaks volumes for Shabbona, as the whites at this time were not disposed to regard the Indians with a favorable eye. Pope is still a hale and active old man, and will tell you, in speaking of the early period, that the pioneers enjoyed themselves fully as well as people do at the present day. His early friends and neighbors have long since passed away, while he remains, a link connecting the present with the past. He is cheerful, hopeful and perfectly contented with his lot. He is the father of fourteen children, many of whom are living and are honorable members of society. Pope is much respected in his neighborhood, and he will doubtless spend the remainder of his days in the county which he has seen transformed from a wilderness to one of the finest agricultural districts in the State.

Martin A. Newman, of Newtown, justly claims to be the pioneer merchant of the county. He was born in Vermilion County in 1818, and removed to Ottawa in 1838. In the year 1847, he made a tour of discovery through Livingston County, and found that there was not a store of any kind within its borders. He returned

to Ottawa and fitted up a peddling wagon, filling it with a great variety of merchandise, from a needle to a wash tub, and, with this traveling establishment, he visited every family in the county, once in every month of the year. In exchange for his goods, he took from his customers deer-skins, mink-skins, ginseng root, feathers and many other articles. He was a great favorite, and soon built up an extensive and lucrative business. When he was on his rounds, couriers would be sent out to ascertain when he would be at a particular point, so that the products of the country might be gathered, in readiness for exchange.

In the Fall of 1847, he purchased of John and Theodore Popejoy the skins of fifty-four deer, which they had killed in Avoca Township. In July of the same year, Joseph C. Morrison, who has before been mentioned, and who was the young man of the period and the leader of fashion, gave Newman an order to bring him, from Ottawa, a full suit of real linen clothes. It was strictly stipulated that the clothes should be delivered by the 3d, as there was to be a grand ball in Avoca on the 4th, and the dress suit was ordered for that occasion. Newman made the trip, executed the commission, and duly arrived in Pontiac on the 3d. Morrison was so well pleased with the fit and the price that he gave Newman an invitation to the ball; and his attendance was most opportune, for the violinist hired for the occasion got tired, and Newman had to fill his place, which he did to the satisfaction of all parties. When Newman now meets one of his old customers, it is pleasant to see the kindly look and hearty handshake that passes between them as the recollections of the past are called up.

There is much that might be added concerning many others who helped to develop this great county, which is necessarily omitted.

There was Nelson Buck, who loved his profession as he did his life; and Jacob Streamer, who has long been a resident, and is well known throughout the county. He has collected all local statistics and incidents sufficient to fill a volume. O. B. Wheeler commenced business by buying a steer for \$5, taking it to Chicago, dressing it and selling the meat for \$7.50. This started him in business, and he is now one of the wealthy men of the county.

The mention of Morgan L. Payne must not be omitted, as he was an old and well known resident. He was Captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, and performed distinguished service. He was a Texas Ranger when the war between Mexico and this Government was declared, and was in the first battle under Gen. Taylor, on the Rio Grande. When the time of his enlistment as a ranger expired, he returned to Greenboro, Indiana, and raised a company of militia; and returning to Mexico, he served during the war. He was at the taking of Monterey, and the battle of the City of Mexico. He received an honorable discharge, and afterward filled many positions of public trust. When the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated, he raised a company of men in this county, was again elected and commissioned Captain, and served his country faithfully. This hero of three wars died at Pontiac, of cancer, in

1878. He was a man of fiery and impetuous energy that overcame all obstacles with which he came in contact. He had many warm personal friends, who cherish his memory.

Isaac Wilson, who is still living, is distinguished as one of the litigants in the first law suit in the Circuit Court. William Strawn, who resides at Odell was a personal friend of Old John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on." Strawn fought by his side in Kansas. He was one of the charter members of the "underground railroad" through Livingston County, over which many a negro traveled on his way to Canada.

Pontiac has grown to be a beautiful city of near four thousand inhabitants. A few of her old stagers still remain, but, in the course of nature, they must soon pass away. Their view of the present situation is best expressed by the following :

OLD STAGER'S SOLILOQUY.

A good many strangers are coming here now,
As I told Eli Davis to-day ;
New forms and new faces will make us think how
We old ones are passing away.

The town is improving, and growing so fast
Old landmarks are fading from view,
And whichever way my glances I cast,
My old eyes can see something new.

The churches, six of them, with carpets and pews,
With paid preachers to manage the works !
Elder Stubbles, in them days, preached the glad news
'Till he gave the people the "jerks."

And the Phoenix, all brick and three stories high,
With basement—it cuts such a swell ;
As I think of the days forever passed by,
When Willet Gray kept a hotel.

And the Post Office, too, is wonderful now,
With drawers and lock boxes and that ;
Why, I can remember distinctly just how
Jerome carried the thing in his hat.

And them Indian signs where they sell the cigars,
Lord ! once we were thankful for pipes,
When we heard not the rumble of railroad cars,
And Ladd went hunting for snipes.

And fancy saloons, with wine, rum and gin,
And little back rooms all so snug ;
Why, once we were glad to take our whisky in
From the neck of a little brown jug.

And croquet and billiards and such games as these
Have banished the old games from sight ;
Then, on boxes and kegs, we sat at our ease
And played good old poker all night.

A good many strangers are coming here now,
 As I told Eli Davis to-day ;
 New forms and new faces will make us think how
 We old ones are passing away.

The fifth verse of the above requires the following explanation : Jerome Garner was the second Postmaster at Pontiac, and when he received his appointment he purchased a bell-crowned stove-pipe hat, and in it he kept all mail matter which arrived at this point. He was extremely fond of fishing ; and when any one was desirous of mailing a letter or expecting to receive one, it was necessary to seek for Jerome up or down the Vermilion until he was found, when he would take off his hat, perform his official duties, and then return it to his head.

HISTORY OF THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

In Troy, New York, the bell was bought ;
 "Out West," to Chicago, the bell was brought.
 In "Eighteen Sixty" the bell came down,
 For the Methodist Church in our little town.
 A Methodist bell, its voice rang out
 With a martial ring and a joyous shout,
 As high it hung in the belfry there,
 Calling the people to sermon and prayer.
 Till the church grew small for the growing throng,
 Who came at the call of its bold, "ding dong."
 Then the house was sold to "The Band and Gown,"
 And the bell from the belfry was handed down,
 And placed on high in the Court House steeple.
 Then sold to the county—a bell for the people.
 As of yore, it did its duty well,
 In its new position of "Court House bell."
 It called the lawyers to wordy fray—
 They came to spout, and remained to prey.
 It startled the ear of the Court House rats,
 As it summoned the Supervisor cats ;
 Saying, "Walk to your Council Chamber, please,
 And examine the state of the public cheese."
 It spoke when political hacks came by,
 To preach for truth some ancient lie.
 It rang for joy, when the first glad ray
 In the east proclaimed our Natal Day.
 It shrieked aloud when the fire fiend came.
 And called the people to fight the flame.
 Solemn and slow was its measured toll,
 As it rang the knell of the parting soul.
 Slow and solemn its measured beat,
 When funeral pall and marching feet

Went by with the dead, and the last farewell
 Was heard from the throat of the sobbing bell.
 But July the Fourth of "Seventy-Four,"
 It rang at noon to ring no more.
 And the tones that came from the quivering bell
 Were the tones of its own funeral knell.
 For Union Block, our city's pride,
 Was bathed in a fiercely rolling tide
 Of lurid, hungry flames, that clasped
 The city's heart within its grasp ;
 And a fiend that lay in the doomed hotel,
 Glared hot and fierce on the Court House bell.
 With a tiger's spring and a tongue of flame,
 Across the chasm the fire fiend came.
 On the Court House roof, with fiery claws,
 He sprang as the springing lion draws
 His prey to the earth, then clasped the bell,
 To his fiery breast, till it, tottering, fell
 To the earth below, with burning beam,
 And blazing rafter, till a stream
 Of molten metal came out to tell
 The end of the Pontiac Court House bell.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1875, when the new Court House was completed, it was determined by the old settlers throughout the county that a grand re-union should be held and the new building properly dedicated. A preliminary meeting was called at the fair ground early in the Fall of the year, at which C. B. Ostrander presided, and John A. Fellows was appointed Secretary.

The 30th of December was the day fixed upon for the re-union, and committees of arrangements were appointed in every township in the county. On the day appointed, the old settlers turned out *en masse*. Tables, capable of seating fifteen hundred people, had been prepared by the citizens of Pontiac, and these were all filled. James McDowell was President of the day, and John A. Fellows, Secretary. An address of welcome was delivered by Nathaniel J. Pillsbury. Letters were read from Judge Treat, who held the first term of court in Pontiac, and from Hon. David Davis and Jesse W. Fell. O. F. Pearre, who had been requested to furnish a poem for the occasion, read the following

ADDRESS TO THE OLD SETTLERS OF LIVINGSTON:

One hundred years ago to-day,
 The British troops in Boston lay ;
 Our sires then hardly thought that they
 Would found a Nation
 Whose ships would whiten many seas,
 Whose flag should float on every breeze,
 Whose armies could maintain with ease
 Her lofty station.

And in that hundred years ago,
 The deer, the wolf, the buffalo,
 At will went roaming to and fro
 Where now our county
 Spreads out one vast and fertile plain
 Of golden corn and waving grain,
 Rejoicing 'neath a constant rain
 Of Heaven's bounty.

Yea, men now sitting in this hall
 In mem'ry can the time recall
 When nature brooded over all ;
 When was unbroken
 The solitude that wrapped the land
 Where now our smiling cities stand,
 When silence reigned on every hand,
 And gave no token,

Save by the hooting of the owl,
 The clangor of the water fowl,
 The red deer's signal or the howl
 Of gray wolf, weary
 In searching for his scanty food,
 Save where, perhaps, some cabin rude
 Seemed on the lonely scene to brood,
 And served to point the solitude
 So lone and dreary.

Oliver, Cummings, these can tell,
 Wilson, McDowell and Darnell ;
 John Johnson knows the story well,
 The quaint old story :
 How Chief Shabbona and his band
 Kindled their camp fires on the strand
 Of fair Vermilion, when the land
 Stood robed by virgin Nature's hand
 In pristine glory.

Peace to thy shade ; Shabbona, rest ;
 A warm, true heart beat in thy breast ;
 The white man's friend you stood confessed,
 Among the bravest, truest, best,
 Of those we mention.
 Thy name deserves a worthy place,
 Brave chieftain of a warlike race,
 Hist'ry accords thee little space ;
 I would more worthy pen could trace
 Thy fame, and, with befitting grace,
 Thy virtues mention.

But, ah ! what mighty change has passed
 Since the brave Chief Shabbona last
 Upon the stage his vision cast.
 What grandeur looming

Is this through which Vermilion flows
 From early morn to evening's close :
 Through towns and farms the trav'ler goes,
 Where fifty thousand souls repose ;
 The desert blossoms like the Rose
 Of Sharon blooming.

Not Homer in his valiant crew
 Could mention more good men and true ;
 McMillen, Breckenridge and Blue,
 McDowell and Tuttle, Campbell, too,
 And other worthies not a few.
 Ye pioneers, it is to you
 The debt of gratitude is due ;
 Ye builded wiser than ye knew
 The broad foundation
 On which our superstructure stands ;
 Your strong right arms and willing hands,
 Your earnest effort still commands
 Our veneration !

And you, who yet upon the shore
 Of Time remain, strike hands once more,
 To-day recount your trials o'er,
 Repeat to us, from out your store,
 The legions and the early lore,
 Repeating
 The name of Rummery, he who found
 That famous railroad under ground ;
 Then pass the name of Corey round,
 Cornell and Sprague, their praises sound ;
 Ladd, Dehner, Fellows, Fyfe, profound
 On finance, Spafford, such names sound
 In greeting.

We point to you, old friends, and say
 The heat and burden of the day
 You bore, and in an earnest way
 We meet you,
 Well pleased, indeed, to see you stand,
 On this glad day, a gallant band,
 Whose hands have wrought, whose brains have planned
 Such vast improvement in the land ;
 With beating heart and open hand,
 We greet you !

After these exercises, various old settlers made short addresses, and the day was spent in relating incidents and anecdotes of the early days, and a regular Old Settlers' Association was formed.

The second meeting was held on the fair grounds in September, 1876. The third meeting was held at Fairbury, September 4, 1877, and was largely attended. The meeting was called to order by the President, James McDowell, and Dr. Fraley delivered an address of welcome. Hon. Woodford G. McDow-

ell delivered a historical address, and letters from various distinguished persons, who visited the county in an early day, were read.

The officers elected for the following year, were: President, Walter Cornell; Secretary, John A. Fellows; Scribe, David Murdock; Chaplain, Rev. James Parcells. The village of Cornell was chosen for its next point of meeting.

CHURCHES.

The first religious organizations and buildings were, of course, as in all our new countries, by that glorious band of pious pioneer preachers, the Methodists. There is something so natural in their doctrines and so artless in their way of advancing them, that the history must be blind to one of the brightest lights which fails to give these plain privates their proper place in its pages.

From here and there in the log school houses, where earnest worshipers alternately wept, sung and clapped their hands, have grown the full fruition of all those early hopes and prayers.

The churches at present organized within the county are: Methodist (by Conference Report of 1877)—Fairbury, Fairbury Circuit (2), Forrest, Chatsworth, Avoca (2), Pontiac, Saunemin, Rook's Creek (2), Waldo and Nebraska (3), Reading (2), Cornell and Newtown (2), Odell, Nevada, Dwight; total, 14 charges, 21 churches, 2,561 members. Value of houses of worship, \$83,900. Number of Sunday schools, 34; scholars, 3,243.

Presbyterian—Pontiac, Cayuga, Dwight, Union, Fairbury, Reading, Chatsworth; total, 7. Membership, 560. Value of church edifices (estimated), \$40,000.

Baptist—Pontiac (2), Dwight (2), Odell, Nebraska, Fairbury, Ocoya; total, 8. Membership estimated at about 450.

There are six Christian churches, with an estimated membership of 400.

There are four Congregational churches, with about 300 members.

There are eight Roman Catholic churches in the county: Pontiac, Nebraska, Odell, Union (German), Dwight, Broughton, Fairbury, Chatsworth, and a station at Cornell, embracing, in the aggregate, 1,135 families, with probably not less than 3,500 communicants who have received confirmation.

There are a few other scattering churches, or bare organizations, of which statistics cannot be found.

SOCIETIES.

There are Odd Fellows' Lodges at Cornell, Pontiac, Odell, Dwight, Fairbury, Forrest and Chatsworth, eight in all, with a membership of 400, and three Encampments, with 100 members.

There are Lodges of Master Masons at Pontiac, 84 members; Odell, 63; Dwight, 55; Fairbury, 101; Forrest, 40; Chatsworth, 37; Ancona, 28; Cornell, 14; Sullivan, 19. Total, 441.

There are Chapters of Royal Arch Masons at Fairbury and at Odell; and at Fairbury is a Commandery of the Knight Templars.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of public schools sustained.....	250
Number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21.....	13,612
Number of male pupils enrolled.....	5,715
Number of female pupils enrolled.....	5,846
Number of male teachers.....	188
Number of female teachers.....	289
Number of graded schools.....	8
Whole amount received by School Treasurers.....	\$152,619 54
Estimated value of school property.....	204,875 00
Principal of Township School Fund.....	207,732 31

With the exception of Cook County, Livingston has the largest township school fund of any county in the State.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL ANNALS.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The territory which is now Livingston County was, in the first division of the State, a portion of Cook County. After that, it became a portion of Vermilion County, and hence the name of the river which flows through it, which had no other reason for its name, either in the color of its water or its surroundings. Subsequently, in the organization of those counties, nearly all of it became portions of McLean and La Salle, though a portion remained attached to Vermilion until this organization. By act of the Legislature, approved and in force, February 27, 1837, Livingston was created a county with its present boundaries. Its name was suggested by Jesse W. Fell, and was due to the popular esteem in which Edward Livingston was held, in consequence of his being the reputed author of President Jackson's famous proclamation to the South Carolina nullifiers, in their first unseccessful attempt to disrupt the Union.

In the act of organization, James W. Piatt, of Macon County; William B. Peck, of Will County, and Thompson S. Flint, of Tazewell County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice; and they were to take into consideration the convenience of the people, and the situations of the settlements, with an eye to the future population.

Edward Livingston was a native of New York, and one of the prominent Livingston family of that State. He removed to New Orleans on account of his health, and became a leading lawyer of that city. He was appointed, by President Jackson, Minister to England, and was recalled to take the position of Secretary of State, when Jackson re-organized his Cabinet, in consequence of his quarrel with Calhoun. He was popularly credited with being the author of the proclamation which "Old Hickory" sent out against the South Carolinians, when they adopted the ordinance of nullification. No more worthy name could have been selected for this great county than the one popularly identified with Jackson's stern determination to maintain this Union under all circumstances.

At this date, there were no settlements to receive the commission kindly vouchsafed in the enabling act, except those along the river from Indian Grove to La Salle County ; and the entire population did not exceed 450.

They were to meet at the house of Andrew McMillan, on the Vermilion River, about four miles northwest of where Pontiac now stands, on the first Monday in June, and proceed to examine and determine upon a place for the permanent seat of justice. The county seat was to be located on government land, or if upon private land, then the owners thereof should be required to donate twenty acres, or the sum of three thousand dollars, the proceeds of the land, or the money in lieu thereof, to be used in erecting county buildings. The Commissioners met and selected the ground, and accepted the offer of Henry Weed, Lucius and Seth M. Young, who, as proprietors of the land, proposed to give three thousand dollars, a block of land two hundred feet square on which to put the Court House, and an acre of land not more than thirty rods distant from the Court House block, on which a jail was to be built, and an estray pen, and agreed, further, to build a good and substantial wagon bridge across the Vermilion River at that point. They gave their bond, signed by themselves as principals, and C. H. Perry, who was the first merchant in the county, James McKee, who was interested in the water privilege at Pontiac, and J. W. Fell, as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

By the enabling act, an election was to be held at the house of Andrew McMillan, on the second Monday in May, for a Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, County Surveyor and three County Commissioners, to serve until the next regular election in August, 1838. This election was held, and officers were duly elected to launch the new county on the stormy sea of political existence : Joseph Reynolds, Sheriff ; Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moore and Daniel Rockwood, County Commissioners, who met May 18, and organized, appointing Abram W. Beard, Clerk. That there was the usual amount of log-rolling and managing to secure the location of the county seat is more than probable, as at the next session of the Legislature held after the location was made, an act was passed providing for an election in the new county to determine whether the county seat should be changed from its location.

The County Commissioners for a time held their meetings at McMillan's. There were three voting precincts in the county ; the upper was called Indian Grove ; the middle one Center, and the one in the northwestern portion of the county Bayou.

The Commissioners, at their first meeting, ordered that "All horses over three years old, and all horned cattle over three years old, all sheep over one year old, all wagons, carriages, clocks, watches, jacks, jennies, mules, etc., are considered as being taxable property, upon which there shall be a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." The Court also ordered that an election should be held in the several precincts for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables, on the 24th of June, and appointed John Recob, Treasurer, who gave bond in \$1,000. At

the session of the Court July 11th, Cornelius W. Reynolds was granted a license to keep a store for a year on payment of \$5. Sept. 4th, Court appointed Matthias I. Ross, Clerk. Dec. 4th, James C. McMillan was appointed first School Commissioner. The Sheriff having failed to receive his commission, the Court appointed Joseph W. Reynolds, Collector of Taxes.

At the March term, 1838, the Court prepared the first list of grand and petit jurors, which embraced such well known names as Darnall, Spence, Moore, Isaac Wilson, Popejoy, Blue, McMillan, Edgington, Barrackman, Boyer, Norton, Moon, Steere and Donaho, who, or their representatives, still remain with us. It is not known that these juries performed any duty, as, by the records of the Circuit Court, no term of Court was held until October, 1839, at which Court there was no Clerk and no grand or petit jury, the Clerk, Henry Weed, having removed from the county. Joseph Reynolds, Sheriff, presented at this term his settlement with the Treasurer, and presented a receipt for \$68.71.

For the following year, the Court added to the taxable property "All town lots, hogs over one year old, stock in trade, farm and household utensils, money loaned, houses, mills and factories."

The first general election held in the county was the State election, the first Monday in August, 1838. At that election there were cast for Governor: For Cyrus Edwards, 45; for Thomas Carlin, 59. For Member of Congress—S. A. Douglas, 62; J. T. Stewart, 46. For county officers, the votes were: For County Commissioner—Uriah Springer, 90; Albert Moon, 60; William Popejoy, 59; Robert Breckenridge, 41; Robert Smith, 29. For Sheriff—Nicholas Hefner, 65; Joseph Reynolds, 31. For Coronor—Simeon Mead, 45; Ambrose Sprague, 17. For Clerk—James S. Munson, 58; Matthias Ross, 34. For Recorder—James S. Munson, 60; Truman Rutherford, 34. For Surveyor—Isaac Whitaker, 59; Franklin Oliver, 41.

The county formed a legislative district with Kane, De Kalb, La Salle and Iroquois Counties. Joseph H. Churchill and Wm. Stadden were elected Representatives at that election. John T. Stewart was elected to Congress from this district, which embraced all the State north of Springfield, the "Little Giant" being for the time defeated. In drawing for seats by the County Commissioners, Uriah Springer, who was absent, drew the three years term, Albert Moon two years and Wm. Popejoy one year. This Court had more bills to pay than its predecessor. Among them was one to Henry Weed for "\$4.12½ for paper, sand and ink, used by him as Circuit Clerk up to this time." Just how much of it was for sand, the bill fails to mention; but it should be remembered in honor of Livingston County, that it paid for the sand its first Circuit Clerk used. April 9, 1839, the Court appointed the first Assessors, one for each precinct—Robert Smith for Indian Grove Precinct, Andrew McMillan for Center, and John Dermey for Bayou—and ordered that seventy cents on \$100 be levied and collected on certain property, among which is this singular item: "Slaves and servants of color." It is not generally known that the laws of

this State at that time, or at any time, recognized property in human chattels, but such was the revenue law of 1839. Robert Smith was appointed School Commissioner.

At the general election in August, 1839, Truman Rutherford was elected Probate Justice of the Peace, an office which had jurisdiction in all probate business; Lemuel White, County Commissioner; C. W. Reynolds, Recorder and County Court Clerk; Jacob Moon, Treasurer; Isaac Burgit, Coroner; Franklin Oliver, Surveyor; W. G. Hubbard and J. C. McMillan, Justices of the Peace.

Eighty-one votes were given for and fifty-six votes against removing county seat. Seventy-eight votes were given for removing to the location offered by Rockwood, Hubbard and Weed, at a point about four or five miles up the river from Pontiac, where fifty acres of land were offered; the bond for the donation having been approved by the court.

This vote was taken by virtue of an act passed March 1, 1839, directing a vote to be taken at the August election, for and against re-locating the county seat, by which it was provided that, if two-thirds of all the votes cast were for removal, and a majority were for removal to any place named, then the county seat should be removed. It lacked a few votes of the required two-thirds, though a majority favored Rockwood's.

On the 3d day of December, 1839, the County Commissioners entered into a contract with the proprietor of the town for the erection of a Court House, to be 22x30 feet, two stories high; to be built and completed within twelve months after "there is sufficient rise in the Vermilion River to allow the proprietors of the saw-mill to put said mill in operation." When completed, the Commissioners were to cancel and deliver up the bond which had been given for the location of the county seat.

At the general election held in August, 1840, the following vote was cast: For State Senator—John Moore, 62; David Davis, 38. For Representative, Welcom P. Brown, 62; I. T. Gildersleeve, 61; Asahel Gridley, 38; Isaac Funk, 38; A. R. Dodge, 14; L. W. Leek, 32. For Sheriff—Garrett M. Blue, 66; John Foster, 29. Davis M. Pendell was elected Coroner; Andrew McMillan and Nicholas Hefner, County Commissioners. There is no record of the vote at Presidential or Congressional election.

John W. Reynolds was appointed School Commissioner, and qualified under a bond for \$12,000.

The Court extended the time for building the Court House to May 1, 1841; and John Foster received an order for \$5.00, for use of his room for holding Circuit Court.

Robert Smith and John Blue were appointed Assessors.

In 1841, Daniel Barrackman was elected County Commissioner; Samuel Boyer, School Commissioner; S. S. Mead, Assessor; W. G. McDowell was appointed Collector, and D. S. Ebersol was appointed Clerk of the Court.



D. L. Murdock

STATES ATTORNEY, FAIRBURY

At a meeting of the County Court, July 23, 1842, the Court House was accepted and occupied.

After the census of 1840, the State was re-apportioned for Congressional Representatives, giving seven Representatives instead of three, as heretofore.

This county was in the Fourth District, which first elected John Wentworth to Congress. He remained our Representative as long as we remained in that District. Previous to this, John T. Stewart, of Springfield, had been our Representative.

At the election held in 1843, the following vote was cast: For Congress—John Wentworth, 111; Giles Spring, 66. For County Commissioner—Charles Jones, 84; Augustus Fellows, 50. For County Clerk, D. S. Ebersol, 122; Wm. K. Brown, 28. For School Commissioner—Samuel Boyer, 136. For Recorder—D. S. Ebersol, 121; S. C. Ladd, 16. For Probate Justice—Truman Rutherford, 82; Wm. K. Brown, 49. For Treasurer—Truman Rutherford, 92; Lyman Bergit, 45. For Surveyor—Amos Edwards, 67; Orin Phelps, 39; Franklin Oliver, 38.

At a special election held in November, the following votes were cast: For Probate Justice—Andrew McMillan, 46; Augustus Fellows, 37; S. S. Mead, 5. For County Treasurer and Assessor—McMillan, 46; Fellows, 37; Mead, 5.

At the August Election in 1844, for Member of Congress, John Wentworth received 110; B. S. Morris, 61. For State Senator, S. G. Nesbitt received 106; G. W. Powers, 66. For Representative, James Robinson received 106; E. B. Myers, 63. For County Commissioner, Andrew McDowell received 104; Walter Cornell, 65. For Sheriff, R. P. Breckenridge received 97; Thomas Sawyer, 71. For Coroner, John Blue, 113.

At the Presidential election in November, James K. Polk received 109; Henry Clay, 66. Birney did not receive any votes in the county.

On the 2d day of December, the following minute is entered of record: "This day comes Andrew McMillan, Treasurer of Livingston County, and makes settlement with the Court, and pays over to the Court \$13.00 in county orders and 20 cents in specie, it being the whole amount of funds received by him." It is hardly necessary to add that McMillan did not default to the county during his term.

In 1845, the same Treasurer reported and turned over without default, 20 cents in silver. There is no record of what his commissions amounted to.

At the March Term, 1845, Hugh Taylor was rented the jury room, for a store, and the court room for three months, on paying \$3.00 per month.

Andrew McMillan was appointed to take the census for that year.

At the June Term of the County Court, D. S. Ebersol resigned the Clerkship, and S. C. Ladd was appointed Clerk.

At the regular election in August, Murrell Breckenridge was elected County Commissioner; Augustus Fellows, School Commissioner; S. C. Ladd, Clerk; S. S. Mead, Coroner. And at a special election in December, S. C. Ladd was elected Recorder.

And again, Hugh Taylor appears of record in the following :

Ordered, That Hugh Taylor & Co. remove their goods, chattels, etc., out of the Court House by the 1st day of November next ; and if they should fail to do so, then they shall pay additional rent.

As they were already paying the sum of \$3.00 a month, this seemed like a threat to ruin their business.

At the regular election held in August, 1846, A. C. French, for Governor, received 124 votes ; T. M. Kilpatrick, 60. John Wentworth, for Congress, received 124 votes ; John Kerr, 58. James Robinson, for Representative, received 122 votes ; Bissell Chubbuck, 42. R. P. Breckenridge was elected Sheriff ; Charles Jones, County Commissioner, and John Blue, Coroner.

In 1847, Isaac Hodgson was elected Commissioner ; S. C. Ladd, Clerk.

In September, the County Court contracted with Henry Jones, J. H. Demoss and Philip Rollings to build the bridge over the river at Pontiac, for \$450.

An election was held in March, 1848, to vote upon the new Constitution and the separate articles. The vote was, for the Constitution, 71 ; against it, 25. For the separate article in relation to colored people, there were 89 votes ; against it, 12. For the two-mill tax, which was intended to pay off the long past due State debt, 71 votes ; against it, 35.

At the regular election in August, the vote for Governor was : For A. C. French, 135. For Congress, John Wentworth, 108 ; John Y. Scammon, 62. For Senator, Wm. Reddick, 131. Murrell Breckenridge was elected Sheriff ; Henry Jones, County Commissioner, and John Blue, Coroner.

At the judicial election in September under the new constitution, John D. Caton received eighty votes for Supreme Court Judge ; Lorenzo Leland, seventy-seven votes for Clerk of the Supreme Court ; B. F. Fridgley, sixty-three votes for Judge of the Ninth Circuit ; T. Lyle Dickey, forty-seven for Judge ; Burton C. Cook, eighty votes for State's Attorney, and S. C. Ladd, eighty votes for Circuit Clerk.

At this election, Dickey was elected Judge, and was for some years our Circuit Judge.

At the Presidential election, Cass received 130 votes ; Taylor, 82 votes ; and for the first time in our history as a county, the third party received a vote. Four votes were cast for the Van Buren electoral ticket, upon which were the names of such veteran Abolitionists as President Jonathan Blanchard. For the first time also, the vote indicates a healthy increase of population in the county. Up to this year, the vote had been very nearly uniform.

In March, 1849, the bridge which had just been completed and accepted by the court was carried away by a freshet, and Rollings and Demoss were ordered to save what they could of it, and report what portion of it could be used.

At the election May 20th, M. B. Patty and L. E. Rhoades were elected County Commissioners. At the November election, J. C. McMillan received

161 votes for County Judge; S. Miller, 2. S. C. Ladd, 137 for Clerk; Jason Tuttle, 8. James Bradley, 114 for County Justice of the Peace; Philip Rollings, 95 for same; W. G. McDowell, 55. Franklin Oliver, 73 votes for Surveyor; Amos Edwards, 53. Walter Cornell was elected School Commissioner, and J. D. Garner, Coroner. 55 votes were given for township organization out of a total of 164 votes cast; not a majority.

That all the offices were not vastly remunerative is evidenced by the following order at the October term of the Commissioners' Court: "Ordered, that Andrew McMillan be allowed ten dollars (\$10) for services as County Treasurer for two years."

The County Court under the new Constitution organized December 31, 1849. J. C. McMillan, County Judge; Philip Rollings and James Bradley, County Justices, and S. C. Ladd, Clerk.

At this time first appeared the constitutional clause in the oath of office: "I do solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any way aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge since the adoption of the Constitution, nor will be engaged in such duel during my continuance in office."

That our foremost citizens earned their bread in those days is drawn from the following recorded order: "Ordered, that John A. Fellows be allowed sixty-two and one-half cents for chopping wood for county." It does not appear whether his services, like McMillan's, were of two years' duration.

Murrell Breckenridge was elected County Judge at a special election in September, 1850. Henry Loveless was elected Sheriff, and Joseph Springer Coroner, in November. At the regular election in 1852, the vote for Secretary of State was for Alexander Starne, Democrat, 209; B. S. Morris, Whig, 161; Erastus Wright, Anti-slavery, 11.

For State's Attorney, D. P. Jenkins, 158 votes; M. E. Hollister, 85; W. H. L. Wallace, 22. For State Senator, Burton C. Cook, 207; William Paul, 10.

For Representatives, C. I. Starlech, 207 votes; C. R. Patton, 203; A. A. Fisher, 159; George M. Radcliffe, 156; William Strawn, 26. Strawn was on the Anti-slavery or Abolition ticket.

The four Anti-slavery votes of 1848 seem to have grown into eleven this year,

Mr. Wallace, notwithstanding his small vote for State's Attorney in the county, was elected, and proved a very acceptable officer. He was a son-in-law of Judge Dickey, and went with him into the army, where he yielded up his life at Shiloh. He is spoken of as a brilliant lawyer and a very popular man.

No record of the Presidential and Congressional vote of that year is found; but it must have been about the same as above—Democratic, 208 votes; Whig, 160; Abolition, 11. Total 379, indicating a population of about 2,000.

In 1853, the number of voting precincts had been increased by addition of Reading, New Michigan, Mud Creek and Avoca Precincts. Any inhabitant of the county will recognize these localities, although the precincts are known to the law no longer.

The vote at that election was : For County Judge—Billings P. Babcock, 243 votes ; John Hoobler, 133. For Clerk, George W. Boyer, 221 ; O. Chubbuck, 118. For Associate Justice, D. McIntosh, 4 ; J. P. Garner, 74 ; Eli Myer, 278 ; John Darnall, 228. For Treasurer and Assessor, Walter Cornell, 272 ; Philip Rollings, 94. County Surveyor—James Stout, 156 ; Charles Hustin, 73 ; Amos Edwards, 48 ; Nelson Buck, 58 ; E. B. Oliver, 21. For School Commissioner—Joseph A. Hews, 118 ; Eli Meyer, 103 ; H. H. Hinman, 134.

This list, together with those elected to the minor offices at this election, embraces many names new to the records of the county, but which are now familiar as household words. The Breckenridges, the McMillans and other old families seem to have given way all at once to such new blood and new material as B. P. Babcock, James Stout, Louderback, Hinman, Boyer, Chubbuck and McIntosh, although Darnall seems to have retained a place in official life.

New life was coming into the county. The first dash of the tidal wave of immigration was reaching us. The Chicago & Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads were being built. Of the men whose names appear above, whose lives are well remembered, are B. P. Babcock, who, after a faithful term as County Judge, where he displayed the same clear, cautious and honest care in public which has always marked his private affairs, is now one of the largest farmers in the county, owning two splendid sections of land, upon which is Babcock's Grove, of which Isaac Funk once said, that "next to Elkhart Grove, he thought nature had made this the handsomest spot in this whole glorious State." Geo. W. Boyer, as his records in the different offices of this county show, was a singularly neat and efficient Clerk. Orlando Chubbuck, after having served an apprenticeship as an honest farmer and faithful citizen, read law, and now practices the same in La Salle County. David McIntosh, among many other, perhaps, as honorable things, has once faithfully served us in the Legislature. Jerome Garner was one of the first local attorneys at law. Eli Myer has passed away, leaving an honored name, which is kept alive by a large family of descendants. Walter Cornell still upholds the faith that has led him thus far, an honored, esteemed and beloved old man. Rollins is still with us, though he long since eschewed politics and office holding. Nelson Buck, after several terms of official service, and many years of active life, received an appointment to survey in Western Nebraska, and was, in 1869, massacred by the Sioux. H. H. Hinman still faithfully serves his day and generation as a missionary, after having lived many years in Africa. He now represents the Anti-Secret-Society Association in its crusade against Masonry and kindred clans. He was

one of the first to espouse Abolition sentiments in the county, and never let his light be hid under a bushel, or anything else. James Stout—no one living in the county from '55 to '70 but knows the intrepid, earnest, positive, lively, jagged and, perhaps, "sassy" Jim Stout. In early life, he had tried teaching school in Kentucky, but gave more attention to teaching the negroes the etymology of the word "freedom" than his employers approved of, and he left town between two days, without calling around to get his wages, and believes to this day that blood-hounds were on his track until he forded the Ohio River. With a not very passive nature, the little experience he had there set every drop of blood in him on fire, and he became the fiery champion of down-trodden Africa from that hour. He was possessed of a vast fund of indignation, and never failed to surround all his efforts with the glitter of attraction which that gave. At one time he helped "steal a nigger," as the phrase went, the story of which must have a place here. A fugitive slave had been taken and was before the court at Ottawa, to have his case legally determined. Stout, with some other Abolitionists, was in attendance. With most of them, it was probably their first experience, and no well developed plan was agreed upon how they might best help the slave. After as patient a hearing as could be given under the great excitement, the Court decided that the fugitive must be sent back to his master. While the opinion of the Court was being delivered, a breathless silence reigned in the court room. The Abolitionists, embracing many who hardly accepted that title, were undecided. The crisis had arrived, and Stout, carried away with excitement, sprang upon a table and shouted, "I move we form ourselves into a committee of the whole, to carry this poor slave back to slavery and bondage!" The entire room was at once in an uproar which passes all description. While attention was thus called to the mover of this resolution, the slave was spirited out of the window, put into a close carriage and, quicker than it can be told, was on his way to Canada. The parties engaged in this rescue were arrested and tried for the crime, for it was a crime to help a fugitive away. Stout refused to employ any counsel, refused the aid of the Court, who offered to assign him a legal adviser, and persisted in defending his own case, and by his quick, sharp wit, he was cleared. All that could certainly be proved against him was his motion. His line of defense was that he had only proposed to carry the fugitive back to slavery and bondage, but the prosecution endeavored to show by the witness, Judge Caton of the State Court, before whom the former hearing had been had, that Stout, the defendant, did not mean what he said when he proposed to carry the slave back to bondage. The question was asked Judge Caton, "What is your opinion of the intent of the defendant in making that remark?" "I object!" shouted Stout. In the course of the discussion which followed, in regard to the right of an answer to the question, Stout sprang to his feet and demanded "a subpoena for God Almighty! He is the only one who knows my intent." Defendants were not then competent witnesses. The Sheriff jocularly remarked that he would find it difficult to

serve such a subpoena. Stout sharply retorted, "You can, for it is written, 'He will be found of those who diligently seek Him.'" This turned the tide, and he was acquitted, while the others were convicted and fined. Mr. Stout, after being several years editor and proprietor of the *Pontiac Sentinel*, was appointed, in 1869, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Boise City, Idaho, by President Grant, where he now resides. He was possessed of more fire for the fluid ounces of blood he contained, and more fight to the square inch, than any resident of Livingston County, unless history is at fault.

At the election in 1854, which occurred in the midst of the political excitement in regard to Kansas, the county seems for the first time to have given majorities for the Whig and Anti-slavery, or, rather, Anti-Nebraska candidates. The vote for Congressman was: For Jesse O. Norton, 319; J. N. Drake, 207. For Representatives—F. S. Day, 317; David Strawn, 331; J. L. McCormick, 185; George W. Armstrong, 201. For Sheriff—W. B. Lyon, 187; M. Breckenridge, 133; M. B. Patty, 69; Jerome P. Garner, 104. For Coroner—Laban Frakes, 178; Jacob Streamer, 171; Ira Loveless, 118. For Surveyor—T. F. Norton, 267; I. R. Clark, 80; N. Buck, 115. Jesse O. Norton was a Whig, a resident of Joliet, and has been nearly all the time in public life since that election until his death about two years ago. Of the Representatives voted for that year, two are well known in the county. G. W. Armstrong has served more terms in the Legislature of this State, probably, than any man now living. David Strawn, though not a resident of the county, had a large landed interest in it, and was subsequently the builder of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad. In 1855, Walter Cornell was elected Treasurer and Assessor; H. H. Hinman, School Commissioner; I. R. Clark, Surveyor; Thomas Crosswell, Coroner. Dwight Precinct had been added. No records of the important election of 1856 are on file. At the election of 1857, two more precincts had been added—Nebraska and Days, the latter embracing what is now Broughton and Round Grove. At this election, about 1,000 votes were cast. For County Judge the vote was: For Henry Jones, 510; O. Chubbuck, 436. For Associate Justice—John Darnall, 469; J. P. Morgan, 497; Decatur Veatch, 453; Jacob Angle, 473. For Clerk—S. S. Saul, 525; S. L. Manker, 427. For School Commissioner—J. H. Hagerty, 480; J. W. Strevell, 465. For Surveyor—Nelson Buck, 493; James Stout, 444. For Treasurer—J. R. Woolverton, 488; James Gibson, 447. For Township organization, 738; against, 40. This was the last election held under the old county organization. Township organization went into effect the next year.

The election of 1858 will ever remain a memorable one. Douglas and Lincoln were before the people of the State as representatives of the two political ideas of the day. Douglas had separated from the President, and stood upon the platform of Popular Territorial Self-Government, called in derision, "Squatter Sovereignty," holding the doctrine that the people of each Territory had the inherent right to decide for themselves whether they would have

slavery in the Territory or not ; Lincoln, the chosen representative of all the various shades of political and moral opponents of slavery, conservative himself, held strongly the view that slavery could not be interfered with in States where it already existed, could be prohibited in Territories by Congress, and in States it could only be abolished by State authority.

These two leaders were candidates for the United States Senate, and made a very thorough canvass of the State. There was a third ticket in the field, which represented the ultra State Rights doctrine, that slavery could not even be kept out of a Territory, either by State or Territorial authority, but as property, slavery would go wherever the Constitution went. This ticket, however, seems to have got but two votes in the county, one at Pontiac and one in Dwight. If this was, as was said at the time, a Postmaster's ticket, it probably could not now receive those two Postmaster's votes. A rapid increase of population, together with the excitement consequent on the interesting contest increased the vote to double that of the year before. The county gave about 200 majority to the Republican ticket. There were then twenty-three townships in the county. The vote was : For State Treasurer—James Miller, 1,001 ; William B. Fondy, 789. For Superintendent of Instruction—Newton Bateman, 998 ; A. C. French, 790. For Congress—Owen Lovejoy, 986 ; G. W. Armstrong, 794. For Representatives—Alexander Campbell, 1,003 ; R. S. Hick, 1,000 ; S. C. Collins, 784 ; William Cogswell, 776. For Sheriff—William T. Russell, 987 ; Joshua C. Mills, 806.

At the special election in 1859, W. G. McDowell was elected County Judge, and in November, the vote for Treasurer was : For Philip Cook, 739 ; J. S. Gumm, 620. For School Commissioner : I. T. Whittemore, 728 ; A. E. Harding, 616. For Surveyor : E. W. Gower, 498 ; T. F. Norton, 442 ; N. Buck, 417.

The interest taken in the Presidential election of 1860 was sufficient to call out a very full vote. The entire vote polled was 2,563. Lincoln received 1,475 ; Douglas, 1,088. The majority of Yates and Hoffman was about the same. For Congress, Owen Lovejoy received 1,451 ; R. N. Murray, 1,097. It is interesting to notice that in all these recorded votes, Lovejoy always lacks a few of the full party vote. He was such a pronounced Abolitionist that, probably, in nearly every county, there were some who called themselves Republicans who would not vote for him. Way down in the heart of many others who did vote for him, there was undoubtedly a rebellion against voting for so pronounced an Abolitionist. Still, he was one of the most brilliant men of his day. Those who had the opportunity to hear him on the canvass will remember him to their dying day, as one of the very ablest and most interesting public speakers they ever heard. To those who used to hear him in the pulpit, before he became an official, the same clear elucidation of doctrine, the same fearful, rugged, pointed portraiture of wrong and error, is well remembered. The vote for State Senator for that year was : For Washington Bushnell, 1,464 ;

for John Hise, 1,074. For Representatives—A. J. Cropsey, 1,474; J. W. Newport, 1,475; H. H. Brower, 1,092; Daniel Evans, 1,097. For Circuit Clerk—James W. Remick, 1,345; Ben. W. Gray, 1,229. For Sheriff—E. R. Maples, 1,547; James M. Perry, 1,023. For Coroner—Thos. Crowell, 1,475; T. B. Norton, 1,043. For State's Attorney—C. H. Wood, 927; G. H. Watson, 859; Joshua Whitmore, 829. For Constitutional Convention, 1,743; against, 120.

The election of Col. Cropsey as Representative marked the first election of a citizen of the county to either house of the General Assembly. Heretofore, candidates had been selected from other counties in the district, this county not being deemed of sufficient importance to be entitled to representation. He soon left us, however, for he early went into the military service, and soon after removed to Nebraska, where he has been honored with more distinguished official recognition.

At the June election in 1861, the unanimous vote of the county was given to Hon. C. R. Starr for Circuit Judge, who remained upon our bench until he resigned in 1866.

At the November election, in this year, there were three tickets in the field. A Union ticket was formed, which was composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Disaffection was caused in both parties, however, and party or independent tickets were named. For Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of that year, Perry A. Armstrong received 1,153 votes, and Alexander Campbell 1,115. On county officers the vote was: For County Judge—Jonathan Duff, 918; N. S. Grandy, 191; W. J. McDowell, 245. For Clerk—R. B. Harrington, 822; J. F. Culver, 511. For Treasurer—Samuel Maxwell, 818; J. R. Woolverton, 312; T. W. Brydia, 224. For Surveyor—Nelson Buck, 925; T. F. Norton, 403. For School Commissioner—J. W. Smith, 1,096; C. M. Lee, 217.

The Union ticket was elected, but it did not stop the war.

Robert B. Harrington and Samuel Maxwell, who this year came into official notice, were influential men, and both very popular and efficient officers. Mr. Maxwell removed to Missouri soon after his two years' term closed. Mr. Harrington served two full terms as Clerk, and after a short but eventful residence in Mississippi, struck Nebraska, and at Beatrice now serves the public acceptably as Receiver in the Land Office.

In June, the new proposed Constitution was submitted, and received 852 votes to 1,466 against. This Constitution was not adopted by the vote of the State.

At the November election, the vote for State Treasurer was—Wm. O. Butler, 1,099; Alex. Starne, 938. For Sheriff—Job E. Dye received 1,036 votes, and S. H. Putnam, 902. For Coroner—Thomas Crowell, 1,056; S. B. Norton, 971. For Congress (at large)—E. C. Ingersoll, 1,096; J. C. Allen, 954. For Congress, Eighth District—Leonard Swett, 1,110; John T. Stewart, 938. For Member of Legislature—J. O. Dent, 950; T. C. Gibson, 950; M. B. Patty, 976; A. A. Fisher, 1,085; Franklin Corwin, 1,098; Albert Parker, 1,097.

This county composed, with La Salle, a district, and the three former were elected by 150 majority. Of these latter, Mr. Corwin was after this repeatedly elected, was twice elected Speaker of the House, and afterward represented his district (the seventh) in Congress.

In 1863, M. E. Collins was elected Treasurer, Nelson Buck Surveyor, and O. F. Pearre School Commissioner.

The Presidential vote in 1864 was: For Abraham Lincoln, 1,746; George B. McClellan, 1,100. Seven towns—Nebraska, Reading, Rook's Creek, Belle Prairie, Sullivan, Owego and Nevada—gave Democratic majorities, the latter two by only one majority each. R. J. Oglesby for Governor, William Bross for Lieutenant Governor, Sharon Tyndale for Secretary of State, O. H. Miner for Auditor, James H. Beveridge for Treasurer, Newton Bateman for Superintendent, S. W. Moulton for Congress (at large), S. M. Cullom for Congress, Washington Bushnell for Senator, and Franklin Corwin, John Miller and Jason W. Strevell for Representatives, each received 650 majority. Wm. T. Ament was elected State's Attorney, E. W. Capron Coroner, and Amos Hart Sheriff by the same average vote. This was Mr. Cullom's first election to Congress, although he had already served the Springfield District in the Legislature, was Speaker of the House, and had been a candidate for Congress at a preceding election. He continued to be our Representative in Congress until 1871. He subsequently served two terms in the Legislature, and was then elected Governor.

The election in 1865 was an exceedingly exciting one, arousing animosities which were not allayed in years. The large Republican majorities given at the last election discouraged the Democracy, while the recent return of so large a body of Union soldiers who had been for years promised by those who served in the grand army of stay-at-homes, that when "this cruel war was over" they should certainly be remembered in the distribution of offices, that the Democracy were easily led to unite with the soldiers in the support of a distinctly soldiers' ticket. True, nearly all the candidates on both tickets were soldiers, but the one was known as Republican and the other as the Soldiers' ticket.

The vote was: For Judge—J. F. Culver, 1,034; James Stout, 575. For Clerk—R. B. Harrington, 969; George W. Rice, 840. For Treasurer—Hugh Thompson, 1,077; B. F. Hotchkiss, 729; for Superintendent of Schools—H. H. Hill, 910; Hugh Pound, 895. For Surveyor—A. E. Huetson, 1,013; Nelson Buck, 772. Of these gentlemen, B. F. Hotchkiss was for many years Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and was elected Surveyor, a position he resigned, and took up his home in Nebraska. In his new home, the citizens will find him a valuable and worthy man, true to convictions, and one whom to know is to love and respect. Mr. Huetson, after serving repeated terms as Surveyor, left us for Dakota Territory, where he can but make himself a useful and honored citizen. H. H. Hill was a successful school teacher when elected Superintendent, and served two terms in that capacity. Under his administra-

tion of this responsible position, the schools of the county rapidly increased in efficiency, and still feel the effect of his laborious, methodical and conscientious work. Soon after retiring from office, he took up his residence in Chicago, where he is engaged in business.

At the election in 1866, over 3,300 votes were cast, and the average majority for Republican candidates was 1,100. Franklin Corwin, Elmer Baldwin and Capt. Wm. Strawn were elected from this district to the Legislature, over Douglas Hapeman, James Clark and Capt. M. L. Payne. The vote for county officers was: For Sheriff—James H. Gaff, 2,188; James Kirby, 1,115. For Coroner—Thomas Crosswell, 2,231; Eben Norton, 1,117.

Capt. M. L. Payne, whose candidacy appeared at this election, was a well-known citizen of the county for many years. He served as Captain of a company raised at Danville, in the Black Hawk war; as Captain in the Mexican war, and subsequently as a Captain in the war against rebellion. He was a man of great energy and indomitable courage. He died of cancer, in May, 1878, and was buried with military honors, in the cemetery at Pontiac.

Hon. Elmer Baldwin, after his service in the Legislature, served one term in the State Senate, and is the author of the very complete and valuable History of La Salle County, recently published.

At the judicial election in June, Charles H. Wood received 897 votes for Judge of the Twentieth Circuit, and Geo. B. Joiner, 221. W. M. Taylor, 1,181 votes for Clerk of the Supreme Court; S. G. McFadden, 43.

In November, the vote was: For County Treasurer—Wm. B. Pyfe, 1,398; J. I. Dunlop, 738; John Dehner, 597. For Surveyor—A. C. Huetson, 1,525; E. B. Neville, 615; N. Buck, 555. Keeping up stock—For, 1,249; against, 977. This vote was under the provisions of a law, by which the county was to determine whether it would permit cattle to run at large or not. The adoption of the law rendered the expensive system of fencing unnecessary. No single act did as much to aid in the development of the county; yet it caused violent opposition and litigation, quarrels, and at least one death. Its application to this county was due to Capt. Strawn, and it nearly defeated his renomination to the Legislature the next year.

In 1868, 5,595 votes were cast, the average Republican majority being about 1,320. Four towns only gave Democratic majorities: Reading, 2; Sunbury, 1; Belle Prairie, 6; Nevada, 33.

The vote for President was: For U. S. Grant, 3,448; for Horatio Seymour, 2,132. For Congress—S. M. Cullum, 3,447; B. S. Edwards, 2,134. For Senator—J. W. Strevell, 3,403; Julius Avery, 2,146. For Representatives—Wm. Strawn, 3,385; F. Corwin, 3,446; Samuel Wiley, 3,425; Moses Osman, 2,149; E. B. Wood, 2,147; B. M. Armstrong, 2,132. For State's Attorney—Mason B. Loomis was elected. For Circuit Clerk—J. E. Morrow, 3,476; W. W. Sears, 2,117. For Sheriff—Geo. H. Wentz, 3,422; W. H. Cleland, 2,144.

This was the first time in our history that a citizen of this county was elected to the State Senate.

To the Constitutional Convention in 1869, the following were elected from this district (La Salle and Livingston): N. J. Pillsbury, Joseph Hart, Geo. S. Eldredge, over Jonathan Duff, J. D. Caton and G. W. Armstrong.

The vote for county officers was: For Judge—L. E. Payson, 1,896; A. E. Harding, 1,126; Hiram Parsons, 108*. For Clerk—Byron Phelps, 1,806; R. B. Hanna, 1,224; Eben Norton, 124*. For Treasurer—Aaron Weider, 1,844; J. McIlhuff, 1,226; R. G. Morton, 103*. For Surveyor—A. C. Huetson, 1,921; Charles Smith, 1,127; M. McCabe, 105*. For School Commissioner—H. H. Hill, 1,659; Dr. M. Woolley, 1,182; A. D. Jones, 21.

The following townships voted for or against township subscription to the Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern R. R. Co.:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Amity.....	90	9
Eppard's Point.....	67	25
Newtown.....	76	49
Pontiac.....	374	6
Esmen.....	75	.....
Indian Grove.....	273	211
Avoca.....	65	63
Owego.....	90	.....

This voting in aid of the railroad was under the law of 1869, which gave to all counties, townships, cities and towns, which voted such aid, all the State tax which should be raised, for ten years after such voting, upon the increase of assessment over the assessment of the year 1868; to be used by such counties, etc., as a fund for paying the interest and meeting the principal of such bonds at maturity—commonly known as the “grab law.” The law was deemed vicious in its spirit and effect; and, after several years of operation, in which millions of indebtedness was voted throughout the State, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional—or rather, that the act had been repealed by the Constitution of 1870.

By virtue of this vote, bonds were issued by all townships thus voting, except Esmen, which ignored the vote entirely, on the ground that the seventy-five votes cast were not a majority of all the voters of the town. This view was held by Dr. Woolley, who, as Supervisor of the Township, would not consent to the issuing of the bonds on that vote.

The bonds thus issued, aggregating \$220,000, were given to the company, which built the road, now the Chicago & Paducah.

July 2, 1870, an election was held for and against the new Constitution, and the articles submitted separately, all of which received very nearly the unanimous vote of the county, the article on Minority Representation having 473 votes against it.

* Votes cast for Temperance ticket.

At this election, Hon. John M. Scott received 1,304 votes for Judge of the Third Judicial District, and was at that time elected Supreme Judge, E. S. Terry receiving 704 votes for the same.

At the November election, the vote cast was only 3,100. The Republican ticket was elected, except Sheriff, by an average majority of about 150.

Under the new Constitution, the county was a legislative district alone for that single election, and was entitled to two Representatives. The vote was: For Representatives—John Stillwell, 1,607; J. G. Strong, 1,607; Rufus W. Babcock, 1,527; J. I. Dunlop, 1,446.

For an additional Senator, the vote was: For Wm. Reddick, 1,720; For E. Follett Bull, 1,391. For Sheriff—J. W. Hoover, 1,613; S. L. Glover, 1,500. For Coroner—J. J. Wright, 1,676; Samuel Stewart, 1,444.

In 1871, Aaron Weider was re-elected Treasurer, and A. C. Huetson Surveyor, without serious opposition.

In October, 1870, Hon. M. B. Loomis, State Attorney, having removed to Chicago, where he was subsequently elected County Judge, Gov. Palmer appointed Chris. C. Strawn, of Pontiac, in his place. Mr. Strawn, though a young lawyer, just commencing practice, proved a very efficient and successful officer.

At the Presidential election, 1872, 5,355 votes were polled. U. S. Grant received 3,110; Horace Greeley, 1,888; O'Connor, 201. For Governor—R. J. Oglesby, 3,153; Gustavus Koerner, 2,062.

The Liberal defection from the Republican party was noticeable mostly in those townships where a strong German element existed, but its influence was somewhat felt throughout the county.

A new apportionment had been made for Congressional Representative, and the county was placed with Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall and Woodford, making the Eighth District.

An earnest contest occurred in the Republican Convention for nomination for Congressman, the District being so strongly Republican that it was believed a nomination carried the certainty of election. After repeated ballots, Greenbury L. Fort, of Marshall, was nominated; and, being elected, has continued to represent the county in Congress from that time. The vote for Congressional Representative was: For G. L. Fort, 3,158; for G. O. Barnes, 2,111.

At this election, we were for the first time in a new Senatorial and Representative District, with Ford County comprising the Eighteenth District. Under a scheme known as "Minority Representation," a State Senator and three Representatives were elected, but only two of which Representatives could be on the same ticket; that is, the voter may vote three votes for the same candidate, or two for one and one for another; or one and one-half vote for each of two; or one vote each for three candidates.

The vote for Senator was: For J. G. Strong, 3,093; for Wm. Colon, 2,162. For Representatives—Lucien Bullard, 4,313; John Pollock, 4,152½; John P.

Middlecoff, 2,501; John F. Blackburn, 3,001½; Robert Thompson, 2,186½. The three former were elected. For State's Attorney, James H. Funk received 3,116; H. H. Brower, 2,151. For Circuit Clerk—J. A. Fellows, 3,244; S. S. Brucker, 2,058; For Sheriff—B. E. Robinson, 2,883; J. W. Hoover, 2,472.

Late in this year, a movement took form which, within a year, politically revolutionized the county. No history would be complete which did not take note of the causes which led to one of the most remarkable political movements in the history of the county.

The year had been a bountiful one in the production of the staple crop of the county, corn. During several preceding years, the crop had been meager, and prices had ruled high. With this year's extraordinary yield, the prices fell to the lowest known since the general settlement of the county. With the farmers of this county, corn is the chief article of sale. With interest to pay upon their indebtedness, which was large, payments, taxes, store bills, hired help to meet in addition to the actual family necessities, with freights as high as at any time, a feeling of uneasiness became general, and complaint grew against the oppression of capital as aggregated in the enormous railroad corporations of the State.

It was believed that in justice the railroads ought to reduce their rates, and at least divide the losses which the farmers, their chief patrons, were meeting in selling their chief crop at ruinous prices. It did not reduce the general dissatisfaction at all to be told that if it were not for the railroads they could not sell their superabundant crop at any price; nor did it meet the case to be advised that they ought to hold their crop till they could realize; for with perhaps a majority sales were necessary. About this time, the Legislature had passed a law requiring all railroads and warehouses to reduce their rates. The law was openly defied, and suits were at once commenced on the part of the people of the State to compel a compliance with the law. The idea that these monster corporations were above all law, while the natural citizen must comply or go to jail, was not a pleasant one to contemplate. It took two bushels of corn to pay the freight on one to tide-water.

With foreclosures staring many citizens in the face, and inability to pay their just debts, with the largest crop they ever raised in their possession, their minds were naturally led toward united political action. While in other counties the matter was hardly thought of, in this the entire community was aroused to seek any relief they could find. A few citizens of the township of Pike met together and called a County Convention to demand a redress of grievances.

The convention met and warmed up in its denunciation of monopolies, and the "Farmers' Movement" was fairly launched in this county. Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry were started in every neighborhood, and men and women pledged each other to defend, unto death, the interests of the farmers against monopolies.

The unfortunate result of the Greeley movement had already convinced many that the Democratic party was practically dead, by suicide; and many who did not particularly sympathize with the farmers were anxious to find some healthy political organization with which to connect themselves. The movement was the outgrowth of political injustice and business oppression. The farmers had but too many reasons for feeling that their interests were deemed as naught, by the combined and controlling aggregation of capital, and, whether blind or not, saw no other way but by political organization to save themselves.

Thus was the Anti-Monopoly party formed in this county, which for years, under one name or another, exercised a controlling influence on the political affairs of the county, and gradually grew into the Greenback party.

In the judicial election of 1873, Nathaniel J. Pillsbury received the unanimous vote of the county for Circuit Judge, and was elected, being the first citizen of this county to receive that honor. He still remains upon the bench, and is showing such excellent judicial qualifications that his continuance is apparently alone dependent on his own choice.

At the November election of this year, the two tickets in the field were Republican and Anti-Monopoly. The latter swept the county by a majority of nearly 1,400 votes. The vote was: For County Judge—R. R. Wallace, 2,725; L. E. Payson, 1,322. For Clerk—G. W. Langford, 2,254; W. H. Jenkins, 1,811. For Treasurer—J. H. Stitt, 2,526; A. G. Goodspeed, 1,560. For Superintendent of Schools—M. Tombaugh, 2,728; J. W. Smith, 1,295. Republican majorities were given only in the townships of Eppard's Point, Pontiac, Indian Grove, Avoca, Odell and Forrest. Several towns did not cast a vote for that ticket, so complete and sweeping was the revolution. The Democratic party was for the time being extinct, their vote being generally given to the new party.

In 1874, the vote was: For Sheriff—B. E. Robinson, 2,326; A. W. Snyder, 1,926. For Coronor—E. G. Johnson, 2,185; S. Stewart, 2,052.

In 1875, the vote was: For Treasurer—J. H. Stitt, 1,943; Martin Dolde, 1,909. For Surveyor—B. F. Hotchkiss, 1,987; M. B. Logier, 1,867.

The vote polled in 1876 was 6,858, of which R. B. Hayes received 3,551; S. J. Tilden, 2,134; Peter Cooper, 1,170; and the Anti-Masonic ticket, 3. For Governor—Shelby M. Cullom, 3,509; Lewis Steward, 3,327. For Congress—G. L. Fort, 3,538; George W. Parker, 3,310. For State Senator—S. T. Fosdick, 3,485; C. C. Strawn, 3,338. For Representative—E. C. Allen, 6,778½; Geo. B. Gray, 5,546½; John H. Collier, 4,920; John Richardson, 3,133½. For State's Attorney—D. L. Murdock, 3,539; George W. Patton, 3,297. For Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Jenkins, 3,679; W. S. Sims, 3,157. For Sheriff—B. E. Robinson, 3,479; John Thompson, 3,316. The vote for Jenkins is the largest ever cast singly for any man in this county, and the vote for Allen the largest ever cast for one man.

At an election held August 2, 1877, for an additional Circuit Judge, Franklin Blades received nearly the unanimous vote.

In 1877, the vote for county officers was: For Judge—R. R. Wallace, 2,677; A. P. Wright, 2,208, J. Duff, 466. For Clerk—Alvin Wait, 2,515; G. W. Langford, 2,475; J. McIlhuff, 382. For Treasurer—I. J. Krack, 2,849; J. H. Stitt, 2,334; J. T. Bullard, 650. For Superintendent of Schools—M. Tombaugh, 2,866; O. F. Avery, 2,240.

This closes the political and official annals of the county. The reader will find them complete in the record of all facts of interest, except that the abstract of votes for the years 1837, 1841, 1851, 1856 and 1871 are not on file in the office of the County Clerk. They are supposed to have been lost at the time of the fire, and there is no known way of restoring them, unless the county orders them restored from the files of the Secretary of State.

ANNALS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Livingston County Circuit Court was held October 21, 1839, by Judge S. H. Treat, now of the United States Court. At the time the county was organized, it was placed in the First Circuit, but the Judge sitting in that circuit did not get time to come here, no law had been passed fixing the time for holding Circuit Court in this county, and the Clerk had moved away out of the State. By the act of 1839, we were placed in the Eighth Circuit, and October fixed for the time of holding Court. Judge Treat wrote up the record, and in the minutes his own attendance is mentioned, and that of David B. Campbell, State's Attorney; Nicholas Hefner, Sheriff; David Davis and Geo. B. Markley, attorneys. An order was entered removing the Clerk, Henry Weed, by reason of his absence from the State for more than a year, and appointing D. B. Campbell Clerk *pro tem*. No grand or petit jurors were summoned to this term. Twenty-nine cases were on the docket, and parties litigant seem to have been taken by surprise, for against eighteen of the cases the minute is entered, "Neither party appearing, this case is continued." Nicholas Hefner filed his bond as Sheriff, and it was approved. C. W. Reynolds filed his appointment as Clerk, and Judge Treat certified that Hefner had attended Court one day.

At the May term, 1840, W. G. Hubbard was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury, and, being charged by the Court, retired—Judge Treat says in a letter—to some convenient saw-logs by the mill near by.

The grand jury returned five indictments, the first of which was for selling whisky contrary to the statutes made and provided. It is not, perhaps, singular that the first indictment ever returned to our Court was for that, and it will not be hard to anticipate that the last one may possibly be for the same

This term, Hefner was certified to for two days' attendance.

At the October term, 1840, Garret M. Blue appears as Sheriff. At the April term, 1843, D. S. Ebersol was appointed Clerk, and Augustus Fellows Master in Chancery. At the September term, 1844, R. P. Breckenridge appeared as Sheriff, and John Blue as Coroner. At the September term, 1846,

Andrew McMillan appeared as Circuit Clerk. At the June term, 1847, John D. Caton presided as Judge. At the June term, 1848, S. C. Ladd appeared as Clerk. At the December term, 1848, T. Lyle Dickey presided, and Murrill Breckenridge was Sheriff. At the November term, 1850, Hugh Henderson, of the Eleventh Circuit, held court in exchange with Judge Dickey, and B. C. Cook appears as State's Attorney. September, 1851, Henry Loveless was Sheriff. September, 1852, David Davis was Judge, and J. O. Glover State's Attorney. May, 1853, E. S. Leland was Judge; Geo. W. Boyer, Clerk; Jeremiah Mathis, Sheriff; W. H. L. Wallace, State's Attorney. In September, 1853, B. C. Cook was appointed State's Attorney *pro tem*. In 1855, W. B. Lyon appeared as Sheriff. This brings the record down through the earlier days.

The first deed recorded was one by Benj. Darnall and wife to Garret M. Blue, consideration \$100, bearing date October 15, 1836, for the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 28, Range 4; the said land being in McLean County.

FARMING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The way our fathers performed their farming operations is so little known to the present generation, who depend so much on improved farm machinery and require their horses to do all the work which men, women and children formerly did, that a description of the olden way cannot prove uninteresting.

Banish reapers, mowers, corn planters, sulky plows, wire-tooth horse rakes, double-shoveled plows, horse hay forks, threshing machines, grape-vine cradles, and a conception can be formed of the primitive farming facilities. Corn was "got in" in this way: After the land had been plowed, it was harrowed and "marked out" both ways, one way with a small, eight-inch mold-board plow, and the other by a marker made of 4x4 scantling, having on it four blocks or pegs, which would mark three rows at a time (if one happened to have so convenient an article, otherwise the land was marked out both ways with the corn plow). This marker had attached to it a pair of shafts, and a bowed sapling for a handle. If the horse was "handy" and tractable, the marking could be done without the aid of a rider; but horses were so seldom driven single that the boys, who had most of this kind of work to do, could not manage them well enough to perform the work without a rider, so a "low-priced boy" was usually put astride the horse, who rode as long as the sheepskin, which reduced the terrors of bareback riding, and his unwilling seat could be induced to continue an unhappy partnership, when he was exchanged for a new recruit. Ah, the horrors of this *ad sternum* service! Boys who think riding horse is "just fun" should try the experiment of a week's experience during marking-out and corn plowing time, and endeavor to ascertain just how much fun can be extracted from it.

After marking, all the children were taken out of school for a week to "drop" corn. The ancient farmer who was so unfortunate as to have no grist



Allen F. Weston L.L.D.

DECEASED
FORREST

of children was in a bad row of stumps. This may account for the tendency to large families so common in past years. They had work for the children to do in those days, and Nature is kindly disposed to supply the wants of population.

Corn dropping was done from little tin pails or baskets held in the hand, or buttoned into the clothing in front, or fastened by a belt around the waist. The covering was done with a hoe having an eye into which the handle was put. This was a tedious job compared with our present plan, but "tending" the growing crop was no less so. "Plowing out" was all done with one horse, using the small mold-board, or a single-shovel plow, when again the small boy was frequently made to earn his bread by the sweat of his—body.

"Changing work" was a common device. While one farmer was getting his land plowed, another would employ his force of small help in getting in a crop, and then return the work.

The harvesting and securing of the small grain crops were even more tedious.

The hay was all cut with a scythe and raked into windrows with a hand rake; the grain cut with the old straight handled cradle, and raked into bundles with a hand rake. Threshing wheat was done with a flail, and other grains were trod out by keeping a troop of unshod horses circulating over it, each flooring requiring about an hour. Where grain raising was largely followed, "harvest hands" were scarce, and they often demanded and received two or three times as much for that as for any other kind of farm work. To swing a cradle all day was thought to be as laborious work and calling for as good pay as anything to be done, and he who could "rake and bind" and follow a cradle, keeping up his swath, need not tramp for a living during harvest time at least.

It is not easy to see how, with corn at from six to ten cents per bushel, oats little more, wheat from thirty to sixty cents, and other crops in proportion, the farmer succeeded in getting enough from the proceeds of his crop to pay for the labor he was obliged to hire. It is not difficult to understand why the best land that "ever lay out-doors" remained for so long without purchasers.

Of course the farmers in those days did not ride in carriages, nor pay heavy taxes, nor buy luxuries, nor pay hotel bills when they traveled, nor dress themselves and families in "store clothes," but some of them lived comfortably. How did they do it?

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

This has been and still remains pre-eminently a farming county, very little manufacturing ever having been done here. The citizens send abroad for their clothes, their plows and farm machinery, for their boots, shoes, cheese, many of their wagons, and even in a measure for hams and bacon. Since the farm lands have come into general cultivation, it has been pre-eminently a corn raising county. It is believed that more corn is now raised and shipped from this than

from any county in the country. In the earlier years, Winter wheat was largely and profitably grown; cases occurred where the farmer paid for his farm and implements from his single crop of wheat. It soon became an uncertain crop, and was gradually abandoned. The growing of Spring wheat did not long continue after it had been destroyed a few years by the chinch bug, and flour and wheat have become one of the principal imports into the county. Oats remain a standard crop, and give a fair yield. In the northwestern part of the county, timothy is largely raised for seed, it being in great demand in the Eastern States by reason of its freedom from the foul seeds which are found in that raised in older States. In the southeast, flax is a favorite crop, and its growth is extending. Rye is raised by many farmers, by reason of the certainty of its yield and because its sowing and harvest occur at a time when other work is not pressing, and that it is the best crop to seed with, now that wheat has been abandoned, and oats are apt to grow so rank as to smother the young grass plants.

Corn, however, is the only real staple article of farm production. The county is in the very center of the corn growing belt; the land is better adapted to its production, the land is not liable to wash, and may be kept annually under plow without deterioration. The perfection of farm machinery has reduced the cost of production of this crop to the minimum. The rapidity with which it makes returns, the security with which it can be stored a year or more, the importance of the hog crop, and the cheapness with which it can be marketed in that shape, are all inducements to raising corn. Besides these, are reasons found in the needs of the citizens. The population is largely made up of men with small means, who purchased small farms, but had not sufficient capital to fence and stock them for varied agriculture. Under the stimulus of the no-fence law, adopted in 1867, these open prairies were plowed and planted in corn, without a rod of fence on them, for there was no necessity for fencing their farms and dividing into fields. Among the newer settled townships, there are those which have more than four-fifths of all their land annually in corn; pastures are rare, and herds of cattle are not seen. Time will change this, however, in a measure; but the great staple will remain the principal article of production.

In the year 1877, the production of corn, by the report of the State Board of Agriculture, is put down at 10,930,000 bushels. It is believed that no other county in the world raised so much.

Fruits are receiving much attention. Apples, everywhere the staple, are becoming an important product. It will be a long time, however, before they will be found in great abundance on all farms. The borer and the blight make havoc with the young trees; latterly, the severe Winters have ruined many, old and young, besides which, the system of farming practiced is a great hindrance to growing orchards. With few or no cross fences on the farms, the cattle roam at will among the trees during the Winter and early Spring.

The blight has left but few pear trees growing in the county. Peaches are an uncertain crop.

Grapes produce abundantly and regularly; indeed, no crop is so certain of producing a fair return. The Concord grape is as easily raised as corn, and more sure of a crop.

Small fruits are fast popularizing, where only a few years ago they were only found in the garden or on the plantation of the horticulturist.

The Snyder blackberry, by reason of its ability to stand our severest Winters, and not being injured by Spring frosts, is fast being planted; all other varieties are too uncertain.

LIVE STOCK.

At one period of the history of the county, sheep were largely raised; and during the war, the high price of wool stimulated the spread of this branch of husbandry unduly. Particularly was this true of the fine-wooled varieties. With the close of rebellious hostilities, prices fell, and disease began to spread among the sheep. Losses were terrible, and sheep husbandry disappeared from the county. There are now only a few of the middle woolled sheep kept, and they seem to be comparatively remunerative.

Late years have shown a decided improvement in horses. The importation of Clydesdale, Belgian and Norman horses into the county has awakened a lively interest in that line. The peculiar nature of corn farming calls more for strength and endurance than for speed and action. The farmer reasons that two horses are better than three to draw a plow, if they can draw it as well. The heavy work with corn raisers is plowing and hauling the corn to market, and both of these require heavy horses.

The time was when the cattle which roamed over these prairies showed distinctly the dun, black, brindle and yellow colors characteristic of the native cattle. Now the short horns have so changed the general appearance of the herds that these colors are seldom seen. The entire "constitution" of the horned cattle has been reformed—nobody breeds or cares to breed anything else. The hog crop now cuts so important a figure in the economy of the county, that much care has latterly been taken to secure the very best breeds for profit. The Chester White gradually gave way to the Poland China, and that in turn to the Berkshire, which is now the popular, not to say the fashionable, color.

The importation of Norman horses directly from France is largely due to the active business management of John Virgin, Esq., of Fairbury. In 1870, Virgin, J. C. Morrison and Decatur Veatch formed a partnership for that business. Mr. Virgin was sent out, and brought home the first venture of that kind. That partnership was soon dissolved by the death of Mr. Veatch, but Virgin has continued the business of importation.

Of kin to the subject is the organization of Agricultural Societies. The county society, now known as the Livingston County Agricultural Board, was formed in 1855 by a few citizens. It owns a fine fair ground on the bank of the river at Pontiac, which is beautifully shaded with native trees, and has a fine half-mile track on it.

The Fairbury Union Agricultural Society was formed in 1875, as a stock company, and owns a fine ground at Fairbury. These two stimulate a generous rivalry, and are the means of vast good to the cause in the county.

RAILROADS.

The four railroads which pass through the county make no small item in the importance and wealth of the county. From their building dates the filling up of our county and the bringing its lands into market. Without them we were, and, in all human probability, would have, remained a waving prairie.

The first road in date of construction, the Chicago & Mississippi, running from Joliet to Alton, was built in 1853 and '54. A few years later, it was sold out on the second mortgage, and bid off by Joel A. Matteson, for \$6,500. He run it for a time, and then permitted it to be sold, and it was purchased by T. B. Blackstone and others, who formed the Chicago & Alton Company, and have made it a successful road. The company purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Chicago & Joliet road, and now, practically, it is a continuous line. The stations on their main line are Dwight, Odell, Cayuga, Pontiac and Ocoya. In 1869, this road built the Western Division, running from Dwight through the northern part of the county to Streator, thence southwest to Washington, in Tazewell County, with Nevada, Blackstone and Smithdale on it, and about the same time put down a second track from Odell north as far as Gardner.

This road now has sixty miles of track in the county. In the years 1858 and '59, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw road was built through the county. It was then known as the Eastern Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka R. R. The road becoming embarrassed, the Peoria & Oquawka part of it passed into the possession of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and all the company had was an extension to a road they did not own. The company was re-organized as at present known, and pushed their road on, reaching the Mississippi at Burlington, Keokuk and Warsaw. They own eighteen miles of track in this county. Its stations are Fairbury, Forrest and Chatsworth. The road now known as the Chicago & Paducah has a local history, it being a Livingston County corporation. In 1865, Mr. Samuel L. Fleming, of Pontiac, a man who had spent a small fortune in railroading, drew, and got passed by the Legislature, a charter for a railroad from Ottawa to Fairbury. The corporators named in the charter were S. C. Ladd, B. P. Babcock, Samuel L. Fleming, Nelson Buck, Jonathan Duff, Wm. Strawn, R. B. Harrington, S. C. Crane,

John Dehner, Walter Cornell, M. E. Collins, Ralph Plumb, Enoch Lundy, David McIntosh, H. L. Marsh, W. G. McDowell, J. W. Strevell, I. B. Tyler and Wm. B. Lyon.

In 1867, the charter was amended so that the road might run anywhere northerly and southerly of Pontiac—that point being retained. The name, however, in the charter was retained. Under the impetus given to railroad building by the “grab law” of 1869, the company was formed, M. E. Collins being elected President and S. S. Lawrence, Secretary. The townships of Indian Grove, Avoca, Eppard’s Point, Owego, Pontiac, Amity and Newtown issued bonds, and with these in hand the Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern Company made a contract with Col. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, Col. W. H. W. Cushman, of Ottawa, and David Strawn, to build and equip the road, transferring to them all the bonds and issuing the stock to them, so that when built it became theirs. In this contract was a stipulation that the parties of the second part would never transfer the road to the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.; the intent being, of course, to keep this a competing road. They built the road from Streator through this county, pushing it south through Ford, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham Counties to Altamont. Its stations in this county are Newtown, Cornell, Rowe, Pontiac, McDowell, Lodemia, Fairbury, Murphy’s and Strawn. It connects at Streator with the Ottawa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It has forty-one miles of track in the county.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern has about twelve miles of track through the county, having stations at Reading and Long Point.

Several other railroad projects are in contemplation or progress, principal among which, that are likely to be built at no distant day, are the road from Dwight to Kankakee, and the Decatur & State Line road, to pass through the eastern tier of townships.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the early days, the newspaper was not thought to be, as now, a necessity of civilization. Men had other ways of spending their time than poring over column after column of *Tribune*, *Inter-Ocean* or *Times*; but with the railroad came the printing press, and we find flung to the prairie breeze, March 14, 1855, from “Ladd’s building, immediately north of the Court House, Pontiac, Illinois,” the *Livingston County News*, published and edited by J. S. France—“independent in everything.” It was a twenty-four column paper, well printed for the times, having only two columns of advertisements. Just how many subscribers it had is hard to state, but a reasonable guess could hardly place the number above two hundred. The first number, which is carefully preserved among a marvelous conglomeration of other county antiquities, newspapers, books, old demijohns, with their sere and yellow contents, with a chaos of unenumerated articles, by Uncle Jacob Streamer, of Pontiac, contains an editorial bewailing the lack of school houses and churches, and the blighting prevalence of intem-

perance; an account of a temperance meeting, at which W. T. Garner, Wm. B. Lyon, H. H. Norton, I. P. McDowell and Robert Aeri were appointed a committee to call on the liquor sellers, and remonstrate with them against continuing their nefarious business; upon failure to desist, they were to be prosecuted according to law. A committee, consisting of Nelson Buck, Dr. Darius Johnson and J. H. McGregor, presented a stirring lot of resolutions, which were heartily adopted by the meeting. A list giving the discount at which bank bills were received also appears, with a long list of "closed banks," which was expected to need to be "revised and corrected weekly," like the market reports. A statement of the profit of wheat growing is made by Mr. John J. Taylor, in which he shows, in double entry, how his wheat crop of the preceding year had paid all the expense of buying, improving and working his farm, including purchase money, and the harvesting of his crop. An old citizen remarks that this ruined many a man, as, for several years after that, wheat raising proved unremunerative.

D. Johnson and J. M. Perry were the physicians; J. S. France, George Bishop and McGregor & Dart the attorneys, and J. Streamer, Ladd & McDowell, Buck & Gray, the merchants, having cards in this first paper. It ought to be added here that some time before this, Thomas Cotton had published a paper at New Michigan, which did not survive its second number. The issues of his paper which did see light were devoted to enforcing Mr. Cotton's well known reform principles.

During the first year of its publication, France transferred the *News* to Philip Cook and M. A. Renoe; Cook soon after selling to Jones. During the proprietorship of Cook & Renoe, which was during the dark and bloody days in which "Bleeding Kansas" furnished inspiration for most political discussion, the liberal sentiments of the proprietors did not permit them to hold their peace, even in an "independent" paper. In one of the papers, the editor complains that Capt. Payne had falsely accused them of running an "Abolition paper." The younger generation will probably never know the height and the depth of infamy which attached to that term in the mind of the average Illinoian of a generation ago. Renoe & Jones sold the *News* to Albee, and the publication was soon after discontinued.

Cook & Gagan started the *Pontiac Sentinel* in July, 1858, as a Republican paper. They sold to M. E. Collins, he to Stout & Decker, they to W. F. Denslow, he to Stout. Stout, in 1866, purchased a Taylor cylinder press, at an expense of about \$1,500, and soon after the entire concern was consumed by fire, with but little insurance with which to start anew. The paper was going again within two weeks, and in 1869 he sold to Jones & Renoe, who were publishing the *Free Press*, who consolidated the papers under the name of *Sentinel a d Press*. In July, 1873, H. C. Jones became sole proprietor, and changed the name again to the *Sentinel*, and in 1875, sold to F. L. Alles, who still owns

and edits it. During all these changes it has remained Republican, and for twenty years—the life of the Republican party—it has battled for the success of that party.

The *Republican* was started in 1865, by Thomas Harper, and was published by him for a year. E. B. Buck, now of Charleston, Coles County, started the *Constitution* in 1864, as the organ of the Democratic party, and published it about six months, when the material fell to Maxwell and Duff, who disposed of it.

Jones & Renoe commenced the publication of the *Free Press*, at Pontiac, in August, 1867. In 1869, it was consolidated with the *Sentinel*.

The *Livingston County Democrat* was started by Milton & Organ, in 1868. Mr. Organ soon after became sole proprietor, and sold to Peter Johnson, who published it as a Temperance paper, for about six months, when he re-sold it to Mr. Organ, who, after about a year, suspended its publication. M. A. Renoe published the *National Union* for several months in 1866.

Thomas Wing became possessed of a printing office and published the *People's Advocate* for a few months, in 1870. The material was afterward bought by Prince Kellogg, who removed it to Odell, and commenced the publication of the *Odell Times* in January, 1872, which, in the course of a year, he sold to H. D. Wilson, who continued it for some months.

J. H. Warner commenced the publication of the *Independent* at Odell in 1869, and continued it several months, when it was discontinued.

John H. Hewitt published the *Pontiac Herald* for a year, in 1871–72. Its circulation was not large, but its proprietor was happy with his “Hurd,” as he called it.

A. L. Bagby commenced the publication of the *Pontiac Free Trader*, May 11, 1870, as a Democratic paper. In 1871, Bagby disappeared, and the publication was suspended, until C. S. Postlewait revived it, issuing the first number of Volume 2 in June, 1871, with R. W. Babcock as associate editor. C. A. McGregor and E. M. Johnson purchased it in October, 1871, for \$150. Mr. Johnson has continued as co-proprietor and editor without intermission from that time. Jan. 1, 1874, M. A. Renoe purchased McGregor's interest, and, in 1877, sold to John Stuff.

In 1873, the *Free Trader* became the organ of the Anti-Monopoly party, which grew into the Independent Greenback party of 1876, and still remains the vigorous and prosperous champion of the political doctrines of that party.

J. H. Warner commenced the publication of the *Herald* at Odell, in 1877, and continues to publish it.

John Harper, the great newspaper starter, commenced the publication of the *Intelligencer* at Fairbury, in 1863, which soon suspended; and Moses Osman published a paper for awhile.

In 1866, H. S. Decker commenced the publication of the *Journal* at Fairbury. He soon after sold to I. P. McDowell, and he to Otis Eastman, in 1867, who continued to publish it until 1873.

In June, 1871, the Dimmicks commenced the publication of the *Independent* at Fairbury, and in 1876 C. B. Holmes commenced the *Blade*. These papers were published until 1876, when J. S. Scibird became proprietor, and combined the two, with the title of *Independent-Blade*, which he publishes yet.

In June, 1868, Smith & Rutan began the publication of *The Weekly Courier* at Dwight, which, after six months, was discontinued.

May, 5, 1868, C. L. Palmer commenced the *Star* at Dwight, a two column paper somewhat larger than a good-sized shirt bosom, which he has continued without change of proprietor, except the association of his brother with him for a year in 1871-2. It has grown to a six-column quarto, with a steady growth, and has continued its issue until now.

In 1878, C. M. Cyrus commenced the *Dwight Commercial*, which is still published. C. L. Palmer commenced, in October, 1875, the publication of the *Western Postal Review*, a monthly paper devoted to matters of interest to Postmasters, with Homer A. Kenyon as editor, which is still published.

In 1873, Dimmick Bros. commenced the publication of the *Palladium* at Chatsworth, which they sold to George Torrance, he to C. B. Holmes in 1874. The paper was afterward changed to *Plaindealer*, and is now published by R. M. Spurgen.

The press of the county has ever been marked by an intelligent and earnest desire to promote public morals and the general welfare of the county. There has been an almost universal absence of personal animosity which so frequently mars the conduct of rival papers. A generous rivalry has not awakened personal hostility, and the general fairness has seldom been broken. The men who have formed the editorial fraternity have been usually worthy men, whose influence has been for good. This is particularly true of those who are at present conducting this powerful and wide-spreading department of intelligence. Who can estimate the amount of good they have and can yet accomplish? The first telegraphic dispatch ever received in the county was on election night of 1856, giving the news of the election of Buchanan. The *Livingston County News* the next morning contained full telegraphic news of the result of the election from all over the country. It was to all a mystery how the news was obtained, for it was not supposed that the *News* was able to pay for all that telegraphic matter. A friend who had somewhere learned how to read the wires supplied the enterprising publishers with them, and that night they were put in type as fast as received.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

In the earlier days of the county, very little of what was called Abolition sentiment existed. There was plenty, however, of latent anti-slavery sentiment, and it only needed a little friction to bring it out. In 1848, there were four votes cast for Van Buren, and while many voted for him in some parts of the country who were not, it is pretty sure that these four men were Abolitionists.

It is not now possible to find out who they were, but Capt. Strawn, pretty good authority, says he believes the four pioneer anti-slavery voters were Otis Whaley, George and Xenophon Richards, and Moses Rumery. At any rate these men, together with Dr. H. H. Hinman, C. P. Paget, Capt. Wm Strawn, and perhaps James Stout, formed the nucleus, a few years after that date, of the first Abolition organization in the county. For some years, they had taken a decided stand against the extension of slavery, and were looked upon as dangerous men.

Word was brought to some of them that some of the officers at Pontiac had captured a fugitive slave who was pushing through the country to Canada. The story ran that the fugitive was chained to a staple driven into the floor of the old Court House. The news created considerable excitement, and was the means of the organization, by Dr. Hinman, of an Abolition society. The slave was returned to his master, but he did not suffer in vain, for if the Society thus formed did not liberate all the slaves in America, it certainly did its part toward it. Moses Rumery, who was closely identified with the movement, did not join the Society, as it was both a church and a political organization, and he, being a Methodist, could not well join it, but was with them in spirit.

These men laid the track of the underground railroad through the county, with Rumery as conductor, and Hinman, Strawn, Paget and Whaley as station agents, flagmen and stokers. No dividends were declared on the stock, but the officers worked with untiring zeal, and no more negroes were seen chained to the Court House.

About this time, an incident occurred which aroused the minds of some citizens who had before this been much opposed to abolition. One Sunday morning, about the year 1853, Judge Babcock, who had recently purchased the Grove farm, heard a terrible racket down the road, and, accompanied by a man who was making it his home there, stepped to the road to see what was the matter, when a most singular, and to him a new sight, met his eyes. In a covered wagon were two as frightened negroes as ever drew breath in the prairie air of Illinois; beside the wagon were two men on horseback, demanding in the most boisterous tones an unconditional surrender. Between them and the two chattels, walked a man, with a pistol in each hand, threatening the lives of the two pursuers if they came any closer, and alternately threatening the fugitives if they attempted to get out of the wagon, in response to the demands of their pursuers. They were two fugitives, accompanied by a colored barber from Bloomington, and pursued by two Pontiac citizens. As soon as the pursuers saw Judge Babcock and his companion, they rushed up and demanded help, which was politely refused, and then wanted to borrow their guns, which was also refused, and the Judge was, by the force of circumstances, forced to help these fleeing fugitives on their way to Col. Stewart at Wilmington, whereas for all his life, up to that moment, he had been an opponent of all the schemes of Abolitionists. The next time he went to Pontiac, he found it generally noised

about that "a d——d Abolitionist had just come from York State, and settled almost right in our midst."

Hon. William Strawn, whose whole heart was in the move, who not only spoke for the cause here, but went to Kansas to fight, and afterward enlisted in the war against rebellion from sentiments of anti-slavery, writes: "My particular acquaintance with Livingston County did not begin till 1850. Dr. H. H. Hinman's advent into the county was, I think, in 1852. A man who, with little physical strength, possessed the most magnificent moral courage and downright integrity of any man I ever knew, save perhaps, old John Brown, who added to an equal moral courage physical courage and bodily vigor of grand proportions. The Doctor, meek, heroic, energetic, persistent for the right, like his Divine Master *loving absolutely all* men, instant in season and out of season in every good work, was a power for good in this county which few could rightly estimate.

"The precise date at which James Stout came into the county, I cannot say, but to him and Dr. Hinman, this county owes more than to all others combined for redemption from pro-slavery rule. Courageous to a fault, never thoroughly happy except when miserable—like the typical Englishman; never sparing his dearest friend, if he thought he caught him in a mean trick, belligerently honest to his convictions, he secured both the enmity and sincere regard of a vast proportion of the inhabitants of the county. * * Though not then a resident of the county, I had the honor to be the anti-slavery candidate for the Legislature. I remember making a speech in the old Court House, to perhaps an audience of fifteen persons. S. C. Ladd was of the number, who thoroughly agreed with me in all propositions, except the voting part."

In addition it must be said that Owen Lovejoy, who, as a candidate for Congress, spoke here, did much to arouse the latent anti-slavery sentiment. He was probably the most effective political speaker ever heard in this vicinity. Thoroughly at heart believing every word he spoke, clear, positive and convincing, he never had his superior on the stump in this State. The remarkable unanimity with which the people of this county accept the ideas which were so unpopular a quarter of a century since, the slow growth of those ideas through the previous quarter, and until the passage of the "Nebraska bill," that Pandora's box of the propagandism, illustrates one of those wise sayings of an unlearned but very sensible negro, to a friend whose want of information he was lamenting, "Ignorance is a mighty thing, sah! and comes without study."

NAMES OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

The curious may want to know who named and why the townships came to be named as they are. There is almost always a reason for any name. An investigator once discovered, by close study, how there came to be so many Smiths in the world. He said, after the Lord had thought of all conceivable names to give the different families, He decided to call the remainder Smith.

The investigator has been among the townships. Reading was so named from the little village in its borders, which received its name from old Reading, in Pennsylvania. Newtown was but a slight change from New Michigan, a little hamlet in that township, named so in consequence of its being settled by Michigan folks. Sunbury, from the post office of that name in the township, kept by Wm. K. Brown. Nevada, from the prominence just then given to the present Western State of that name, just then drawing attention. Dwight, from the village of Dwight, which was named by Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., an engineer on the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, in honor of his friend, Henry Dwight, the builder of the road. Round Grove, from a small grove in its borders. Long Point, from the stream and point of timber in it. Esmen was named by Judge Babcock. It is the first person plural of the Greek verb *to be*, and means "we are the chaps," or words to that effect. Odell was named by S. S. Morgan, after W. H. Odell, of Wilmington. Broughton, from and by Wm. Broughton, the first settler there. Nebraska, by Reuben Macey, from the then prominence of "Nebraska Bill," who proved to be a very important personage in the affairs of this county. Rook's Creek, from the stream, named in honor of Frederick Rook, the pioneer. Pontiac, by Jesse W. Fell, from Pontiac, Mich., where the first settlers had moved from. Saunemin is a mystery; the only man living who ever knew how it derived its name, and what it means, has forgotten. Sullivan, an abbreviation for Sullivant, who, at the time it was named, owned half the town. Waldo, by Parker Jewett, who named it from his old home, Waldo, Maine. Eppard's Point, from the point of timber land in it. Indian Grove, from the grove in that township. Forrest was first named Forestville by the railroad men, who there encountered, in building, the only piece of timber land for fifty miles on their road. Frost, the President of the company, came along, one day, and said it should be changed to Forrest, the name of his New York partner, and railroad Presidents were a power in those days. Chatsworth, by the officers of the railroad company, from the country seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Germantown, by the German settlement in that township.

MILITARY RECORD.

No history of the county would be complete without at least brief mention of the part taken by her patriotic citizens in the struggle to maintain the unity and the honor of the Government.

By the census of 1840, the county had a population of 759, which had increased in 1860 to 12,000. Out of this number, scarce 1800 were subject to military duty; yet Livingston County sent over 1,500 soldiers to the field. Fields of ripened grain were left to be harvested by women and children. Pastors of churches exhorted their parishioners to take up arms, and set them an example by placing their own names on the muster-roll; clerks threw down the yard-stick to shoulder the musket, and, in several instances, even those hold-

ing public offices resigned their positions and went forward with their constituents to battle for the right. A number went singly and in twos and threes, and enlisted in various batteries and regiments, which cannot find separate mention; but, in addition to these, Livingston sent the following companies to the field:

January, 1861, Company D, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, 85 men; of this number, 30 re-enlisted as veterans.

August, 1861, Company F, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, 40 men; 14 re-enlisted as veterans.

August and September, 1861, Company C, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, 88 men, of whom 30 re-enlisted as veterans. Six Livingston County men also enlisted in the regimental band of this regiment; and 8 men served in Company D.

In July, 1861, Company C, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, 38 men; 8 re-enlisted as veterans; also 5 men from this county mustered in Company B of this regiment.

January, 1862, Company G, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, 42 men, of whom 10 re-enlisted as veterans.

In August, 1862, when the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was formed, the county furnished the following Companies:

Company A, 100 men; Company B, 62 men; Company C, 94 men; Company E, 90 men; Company G, 101 men; Company K, 21 men; officers and non-commissioned officers, 28. Total, 496.

January, 1864, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, 13 men. April, 1864, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, 57 men. February, 1864, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, 6 men. February, 1864, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, 9 men. August, 1864, Company A, Third Illinois Cavalry, 20 men. August, 1864, Company D, Third Illinois Cavalry, 20 men; August, 1864, Company K, Third Illinois Cavalry, 118 men; and in various other companies, 14 men.

The Twentieth Regiment contained many Livingston County men, among whom are such well remembered names as John A. Hoskins, John A. Fellows and Joshua Whitmore. Hoskins, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, was Captain of Company D, but was afterward promoted Major.

Fellows and Whitmore entered the service as First and Second Lieutenants of Company D. This regiment first engaged the enemy under Jeff. Thompson, at Fredericktown, Oct. 20, 1861, and in the battle there fought, gave proof of the splendid material of which it was composed. On the 2d day of February, 1862, it marched into Fort Henry, and on the 11th, it was before Donelson, and did excellent service in the famous three days' battle, which caused the surrender of that important post, together with 20,000 rebel troops. Livingston claims her full share in this important victory, which sent a thrill of joy to every loyal

heart, and revived the fainting hope of the nation. It was here that Grant uttered his "Nothing but unconditional surrender," and the nation took it up as a battle cry, and it rang through the land, until the last foe laid down his arms. Four men of Company D were killed in this battle, and many were wounded. April 6th and 7th, this regiment fought at Shiloh, and remained in the service during the war. The troops were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865.

About one-half of Company F of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers were from this county, and enlisted from the northwestern townships. The regiment had an eventful, perilous and toilsome service. It marched through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and did good service at Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Mobile.

Company C, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was raised in this county, in August, 1861. It was enlisted from the central townships, and was composed of the very best material. This celebrated regiment was better known by the name of the "Yates Phalanx," so named after the patriotic Governor of the State. It was not filled up in time to be accepted under the first call for troops, but it kept up its organization and drill, and after the battle of Bull Run it found no difficulty in entering the service. The regiment was marched to the Potomac, and was engaged in the various battles, marches and counter-marches on that historic ground. It afterward joined Gen. Foster's command, at Newberne, N. C., and was marched from there to Hilton Head, S. C. It formed the advance of the brigade in command of Col. Mann, in the siege of Fort Wagner, and marched into one end of that stronghold while the enemy were marching out at the other. This regiment re-enlisted in March, 1864, and again started for the front. In May, it was under Gen. Butler, at Drury's Bluffs, and participated in all the battles that followed, meeting with loss after loss, until the 13th of October, when it was reviewed and found to contain only two hundred men, and the highest officer left was Lieut. James Hannum, who was promoted to Captain, and who is still living, and resides near Cayuga, in Esmen Township. These gallant men were engaged in the storming of Fort Gregg, where they made a daring charge and planted the Union colors on the heights of the parapet, and placed their name forever on the pages of national history. For their heroic conduct they were presented with an eagle by Gen. Gibbon. They fought in every battle in which their command was engaged, and were present at the final surrender, and were mustered out Dec. 6, 1865, a mere handful of battle-scarred veterans.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and daring few."

About half of Company C, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, was raised in Reading Township, and served in the Missouri campaign, "mit Siegel." It was in

the engagement at Corinth, and at Stone River nearly half of the regiment was lost; it fought at Chattanooga, re-enlisted and again returned to the front in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. It was in nearly all the battles which resulted from the bold attempt of Hood to overrun Tennessee and Kentucky.

In January, 1862, the old hero, Capt. Morgan L. Payne, recruited a company of men at Pontiac, which entered the service as Company G, of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers. Payne had served his country through the Black Hawk war, was in many a hard fought field in the Mexican war, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he closed his business engagements as soon as possible, and again took the field. In March, this regiment was ordered to Savannah, Tenn., and arrived at Shiloh just in time to take an active part in that engagement; it was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Jackson fully one-half of the regiment was lost. The regiment re-enlisted and again reached the front in time to participate in the battle of Atlanta, and marched on to Savannah, and was engaged in the campaign in North and South Carolina. From thence it marched to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review after the surrender of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was organized at Pontiac, and for some time camped on the old Fair Grounds, just south of the city. Five full companies were raised in this county, four in Scott, and one in Moline, Rock Island County. Half of its regimental officers were from Livingston County, and when the regiment entered the service it was officered as follows: Colonel, George P. Smith, of Dwight; Major, A. J. Cropsey, of Fairbury; Adjutant, Philip D. Platenburg, of Pontiac; Sergeant Major, H. H. McDowell, of Fairbury; Surgeon, Dr. Darius Johnson, of Pontiac; Steward, J. A. Fellows, of Pontiac; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Cotton, of Pontiac. The Pastor and every male member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pontiac, save two, enlisted in this regiment. This church contained many leading men who believed in muscular Christianity, and in "the Sword of the Lord and of Gideon;" and strange to say, after fighting innumerable battles, and undergoing all kinds of hardships, every member of this church returned alive. This regiment numbered among its company officers such men as J. F. Culver, J. W. Smith, J. F. Blackburn, H. B. Reed, C. W. Baird, B. F. Fitch and John B. Perry, and made for itself a name that shall last as long as the history of the war shall be preserved.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiments contained many men from this county; they were 100-day men, and did service in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, under the command of Col. J. W. Goodwin, of Pontiac.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments were one year troops, and fought bushwhackers in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Company K, of the Third Cavalry, was raised in the vicinity of Fairbury, and was officered by Aaron Weider, John Zimmerman and Byron Phelps. This dashing company served during the entire war, and saw as much hard fighting as any 118 men in the service. Their regiment was better known as the Carr Regiment, and was officered as follows, by the Carr brothers: Eugene A. Carr, of the regular army, Colonel; Horace M., Chaplain, and Byron Carr, Quartermaster.

Livingston County also gave twenty men to Companies A and D, of the Seventeenth Cavalry, thirty-seven to Coggwell's Battery, and eight to Battery M, First Light Artillery.

The county may well be proud of her war record. The great majority who went from Livingston County were men of intelligence and thought, who were willing to lay down their lives for the preservation of a principle that was dearer to them than life itself; and to such men the word "failure" was unknown.

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP.

The city and township of Pontiac, as is supposed by many, must have been, in some way, associated directly with the noted Indian Chief whose name they bear. It has been asserted by some that the site of the present city was an ancient Indian burying place, and that the bones of Pontiac lie in its soil. By others, it has been said that, at one time, the old chief, when deserted by his followers, retired to this place and made it his temporary home; and by still others, more ignorant of the life of this famous brave, it has been inferred that he actually resided in this vicinity at the time that the earliest settlements were made by the whites.

It seems a pity to spoil these pretty little romances, and one could wish that they were not fiction; but truth compels a different interpretation of the name of the city.

Pontiac was, indeed, a great Indian Chief, and that the town was named in honor of him is equally true; but that he ever even passed through this part of Illinois is not probable. That he was buried in the neighborhood is still more improbable; and that he still resided here when the whites first settled is out of the question, as he had then been dead more than half a century.

Pontiac, as has already been mentioned on page 42, was the chief of the Ottawas, and lived with his tribe, near Detroit, Mich., and, during the trouble between France and England, otherwise known in this country as the "French and Indian war," was a strong ally of the French, neither bribes nor threats being sufficient to induce him to espouse the English cause. Even after the French had treated with the English and had transferred all of Pontiac's possessions to the English, he remained stubborn and spurned their proffers of friendship. On one occasion, after many of his followers and some whole tribes had given in their allegiance to the English, Pontiac answered a proposi-

tion to take up arms against the French by saying, "When the French came among us, they took us by the hand. They lived with us in peace. They made us brothers. When the English came, they brought hornets. They destroyed our houses. They called us dogs. The French have been true to us. We will be true to them. The English are our enemies, and we can never be friends."

However, one by one the followers of Pontiac were alienated, and joined the British cause, until he was left almost alone. Disappointed and disgusted, he abandoned his home and came to Illinois. But here he was not permitted to be at peace, for an Indian spy was commissioned by British authority to accompany him in all of his movements. He had partially assented to neutrality, but was still suspected of favoring the French. In 1772, some time after settling near Kaskaskia, he was invited to a party, given by members of a neighboring tribe; and, though warned to go well protected and well prepared for trouble, he preferred to go unaccompanied. On this occasion he made a violent speech against the English, when the spy, who sat near, sprang to his feet and buried his hatchet in Pontiac's brain.

The town of Pontiac, like several others in the West, owes its name to this great chief; but the true version is, doubtless, that the original proprietors of the town, having lived for some years at Pontiac, Mich., fancied the name, and bestowed it on their new enterprise.

At the date when the history of this township begins, the county of Livingston had not been organized; indeed, the number of residents in the county was not sufficient to warrant a separate county government.

In Avoca, Indian Grove, Rook's Creek, Amity, Reading and Oliver's Grove a few hardy pioneers had built cabins and cultivated little patches of ground, but the balance of what is now embraced within the limits of the county was all a desolate waste, literally a "howling wilderness." The tall, rank grass, the few stunted oaks, the thick and briery underbrush and the marshy soil of the banks of the Vermilion at this point must have presented but few attractions as a location for a town, or, indeed, for the opening of a farm, as, both up and down the river, settlements had been made before this point was selected by any one. Perhaps the shallow water at this point in the river, known as the "Ford," had something to do with attracting to the place Henry Weed and the two Youngs; but if their settlement was made with a view of establishing a county, with this as the central point, their vision must have been prophetic, as but few points presented scantier natural advantages. Be that as it may, in 1837 the county was formed, and the Commissioners to locate the "Seat of Justice," in consideration of donations consisting of the Public Square and Jail lot, \$3,000 to build a Court House, and the construction of a bridge across the Vermilion at this point, located the county seat on the land which had been pre-empted by them.



S. A. Hoyt
FORREST.

On the 26th of July, 1837, forty-one years prior to the present writing, in accordance with this arrangement, the town of Pontiac was surveyed and platted by Isaac Whicher, County Surveyor of Livingston County, for "Henry Weed, Lucius W. Young and Seth M. Young, from the southeast quarter of Section 22 and part of the northeast quarter of the same."

The Court House Square, the Jail lot, six acres reserved for mill purposes, with all the streets as they now appear, were all designated. This, then, was the nucleus, the germ, the foundation of the first town in the county, and whose existence is co-eval with that of the county itself; and, though outranked in antiquity as a settlement, is the point from which, in a measure, has emanated and grown all of its institutions. Settlements have been made, roads and other public improvements have been established, and locations have been selected, with regard to their connection with the county seat.

By the time of which we speak, about a half dozen families had settled in what are now the bounds of Pontiac Township.

Henry Weed and the Youngs were from New York, and, as stated, settled at this place in 1833. Weed was brother-in-law to the Youngs, having married their sister. They built the first cabin in the township, in which all, including an unmarried sister of the Youngs, lived. A few years after their settlement, occurred in this family what proved to be the first marriage and the first death in the township. The wife of Weed died a year or two after coming to the place, and he soon after married the younger sister. Mrs. Weed was buried near their cabin, which stood adjacent to the spot on which C. J. Beattie erected his brick dwelling, a few years ago. Her coffin consisted of walnut slabs, hewed with an ax to a proper thickness. Her remains, with those of a few others, still lie there, but no stone or other indication marks their resting place.

The two Young boys died soon after the establishment of the town, in 1837. They were interred in a burying-place near Charles Knight's residence. These, with several others who were buried there, still lie in the place selected by themselves as a resting place for the dead.

Weed continued to reside here for some years. Though his county seat scheme turned out according to agreement, it did not seem to be as great a financial success as he had evidently hoped. Soon after its location, he made a sale of lots, and a few were disposed of to James Weed; but they were afterward bought by Henry Stephens for \$5.00 each. Even as late as 1850, the whole block on which now stands the McGregor House, the Filkins' houses and several more, sold for \$20; and the block on which stands the American Hotel, Dr. Darius Johnson's residence and others sold for \$10.

In 1839, Weed entered the land on which stood his town, and, soon after, went away from the county to assist in the survey and construction of a railroad. While engaged in this business, he was attacked with pneumonia and bleeding of the lungs, from which he died at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1842.

Isaac Whicher, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the laying out of the town, came to the place in 1834. He was employed by Weed, at \$50 per month, to assist in surveying. He was the first County Surveyor, being elected to that office over C. W. Reynolds, by a vote of 47 to 35, May 8th, 1837; and when Weed left to engage in his railroad enterprise, resigned his office to continue in his employ.

Nathan Popejoy was from Ohio. He came to the township, and settled about two miles east of town, and opened the farm now occupied by Philip Rollings. The date of his coming is not quite certain, but was probably in 1834. He did not buy the land on which he settled, but turned over his claim to other parties and removed to Avoca Township.

Truman Rutherford and his son Erastus, with their families, emigrated from Vermont to this place in 1835. The elder Rutherford built a cabin near the place where Samuel C. Ladd's residence now stands. Erastus lived in a cabin which stood on the lot now occupied by the Baptist Church.

Although it might admit of a very reasonable doubt whether a Methodist preacher could properly be called a *settler*, yet John Holman, who was of that faith and of the profession named, came to the township and resided for a time, about the years 1835 and 1836. Holman preached at dwelling houses and in the grove, as the season and the occasion seemed to indicate. Holman's daughter married Isaac Whicher, who was also a Methodist, as were all who made professions of religion.

Truman Rutherford was, in the early times of the county, a man of more than ordinary character. At the first county election, held May 8, 1837, he was candidate for Recorder; and though he received but twenty-one votes in the whole county, it was not considered an indication of his unpopularity, as his opponent was elected by the small majority of forty-four. Mr. Rutherford was a man of strong religious principles, though somewhat liberal in his views. He was a Methodist, but about this time, Wm. Miller began to preach the "early coming of Christ," and Rutherford embraced the doctrine, and became so firm a believer that, in 1843, at the time set for the "appearing of the Lord," and the "end of the world," he bid his neighbors all good-bye, and arrayed himself preparatory to taking his flight in the air. He, however, continued to reside here until 1845, when he died. His wife died three years later.

Of John Davis, who was the first physician in the county, but little else is known, except that he came to the township in about the year 1833, and lived a few miles east of town.

No doubt Cornelius W. Reynolds was the first physician who was an actual resident of the village. He had settled in Amity Township, in 1836, but in 1837, came to Pontiac, where he resided about four years. He was for a time Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and was the first Postmaster. A dozen years later, it is related that the post office at Pontiac was kept in a man's hat. In Postmaster Reynolds' time, it must have been a very small

affair. Certain it is that postal facilities were very meager. For a number of years after his time, there was but one mail a week.

John Foster, familiarly known as "Uncle Johnny," is the oldest living resident of Pontiac. He first came to the county in 1836, from New York. He lived for a year in Rook's Creek Township, and then returned to his home in the East to bring out his family, making his second advent into the township in 1838, this time settling on the farm adjoining the new fair grounds, and by some known as the N. T. Hill place. When Foster came the second time, he brought his father-in-law and family, which, with his own, numbered seventeen persons.

Foster's father-in-law, *at that time*, was Jabez Shepard. This was a very sickly season for this country, and many people died of milk sickness and other malarious diseases. Among the number who died were Jabez Shepard and wife, and Foster's wife and two children. After residing in Pontiac a few years, Foster changed his abode to Avoca, where he remained about six years, when he again removed to Owego Township, to what is known as the Stinson farm, he in the meantime having married Widow Stinson. For the past dozen years he has resided in the city of Pontiac. "Uncle Johnny" is one of the few "old landmarks" yet remaining, and relates, with much precision, the events of the early days of the county. He takes special delight in relating how, during the time that he first resided in the village and kept a place of entertainment for transient people, he furnished accommodations for Judge Treat, Senator Douglas, President Lincoln, and many other celebrities. To some, whose acquaintance with Uncle John does not extend back many years, it may be interesting, if not surprising, that he organized and with his wife conducted the first Sunday School in the township. The school was held in the old Court House, and he was Superintendent by the authority of an appointment from the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church.

Garret M. Blue came to the township in 1836, from Rook's Creek Township, where he had previously located, and settled a few miles northwest of town. He was, at one time, Sheriff of the county. In his canvass for election he had for his opponent John Foster. The candidates were, doubtless, equally popular, as, on counting the ballots, it was found there was a tie. The usual method of casting lots was resorted to, and the "lot fell *not* upon John," but upon Garret. Blue resided here until 1849, when he died of cholera.

The first stock of goods brought to this vicinity was hauled, by ox team, from Pekin, Illinois, and displayed for sale by C. H. Perry, who had come to the place from Jacksonville, in 1836. He had his store and dwelling in a little log cabin, which stood on the bank of the river, at the north end of the bridge, on the spot now occupied by John Schneider's dwelling. He kept the store and the records of the court for M. I. Ross, for about two years, and then followed the fortunes of Henry Weed in his railroad enterprise, and never returned. While residing here, he was also interested in the mill site, and he and James McKee erected a saw-mill.

James McKee was from Joliet. He came to this point about a year later than Perry, and, as mentioned, built the saw-mill. McKee had been one of the earliest settlers at Joliet, and at one time was proprietor of all of the West Town, which, before the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was the main town. McKee was also engaged in a mill project at Joliet, and erected, in 1832, the first flouring-mill in that city.

Joseph and Sylvester Perry were from Ohio. They came to this county in 1833, and settled a few miles northwest of town. They pre-empted land and, in 1839, bought of the Government. The latter died about the last mentioned date, but "Uncle Jo." continued to reside here until his death, which occurred October 7, 1865.

Dr. James S. Munson must have been one of the first inhabitants, for while M. I. Ross was Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, he was appointed to fill the place of Ross, who had been removed. Ross had been elected in 1837, and had served a year, when it was ascertained that he was not eligible to hold the office, as the law required that officer to reside at the county seat. On the 5th of June, 1838, the court made an order that, "the above facts appearing, M. I. Ross be removed for this cause and for no other;" whereupon James Munson was duly appointed to fill the vacancy.

Thus far we have noted the settlements of what may, with propriety, be termed the pioneers of the community, and, in most instances, have noted their nativity, advent and location with some precision. In addition to these are also remembered James Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Daniel Blue, Andrew S. McMillan, Leonard Franklin, David Demewitt, Wm. H. Wells and Joseph Hefner. Some of these are so indistinctly remembered that nothing more than the name can be recalled, while others lived such a short time in the township, before removing to another, that it is thought best to mention them in connection with their later residence. All, however, mentioned in the list had located prior to 1839.

It will, doubtless, be entertaining to any having a real estate interest in the town of Pontiac, to follow, for a little distance, the chain of title of the lands which they now occupy, and which, as we have seen, were primarily vested by right of pre-emption in Weed and the two Youngs. The three men were originally equally interested in the town site, and in some of the adjoining lands; but, before a patent was obtained from the Government, the Youngs both died. Weed then, in 1839, entered the land and the title of the whole tract was consequently in his name. Soon after this, Isaac Fellows, a brother-in-law to the Youngs, came out from New York for the purpose of administering on their estate, and of securing to himself, as heir, their interest. Amicable settlement was made, by Weed transferring an undivided one-half interest in the tract to Isaac Fellows. Thus Fellows and Weed became joint proprietors of the town. Subsequently, Isaac Fellows conveyed to Augustus Fellows all of his interest, and some other parties, who laid some claim to the

Young estate, quit-claimed to him. The title then vested in Henry Weed and Augustus Fellows. In 1842, Henry Weed died, leaving, as his heirs, Henry Weed, Jr., John P. Lewis and Henry Stephens—the last two by virtue of their marriage with Weed's daughters. In 1849, Augustus Fellows died, leaving the undivided half interest to his wife, who subsequently married Nelson Buck. A few years later, a suit was instituted for the purpose of dividing the property. Commissioners were appointed, and what was considered by them as an equitable portion was set off to the heirs of Weed—Lewis, Stevens and Weed—and the remainder to Mrs. Buck. This will explain how some of the oldest titles run from Weed, and some from Weed and Fellows, and why some of the more modern primary titles run from Stevens, Lewis and Weed, and others from Mrs. Buck.

The Court House which the Youngs and Weed agreed to build for the county was erected in due time, being completed in 1841 and occupied, for the first time, July 23, 1842. Though but a modest affair in the extreme, being simply a small frame building 22 feet wide and 30 long and a story and a half in height, and though much inferior to the \$3,000 Court House that had been promised, it gave great satisfaction.

Previous to this time, Court had been held in a small log cabin, in which the Weeds had lived, in the east part of the town, and this was comparatively commodious and convenient. It had a court room above, which was 22x20 feet, and a small jury room 10 feet square. Below were small offices, for the various county dignitaries; and, on the whole, it answered the wants of the county.

It was, too, a great local convenience. In it have been held political meetings, debating societies, churches, Sunday schools and public schools, indignation meetings and ratification meetings, and assemblies of all sorts and sizes except large sizes.

Another reason why the people of this vicinity rejoiced was that, as it was then believed, the county seat question was settled. Though Livingston County has been afflicted comparatively little with the removal malady, yet in the very infancy of the county, a severe attack was experienced. On the 30th of August, 1839, an election was held for the purpose of moving the "Seat of Justice" several miles up the river. The arguments urged in its favor were numerous and forcible. Among the reasons given by the "movers" were that Pontiac was not the most central point; that it was an unhealthy locality, being low and marshy; and, finally, that the proprietor of the town was not fulfilling his contract in making the improvements proposed. On the other hand they proposed a better site, being high and dry, a central location, being the nearest the center of any on the river, and that the Court House should be erected forthwith. The result of the election was a large majority in favor of removal—80 in favor and 56 against.

The vote, though insufficient to remove the county seat, was sufficient to infuse into the parties interested in real estate at Pontiac a disposition to hurry

up the building of the Court House; and it was soon ready for occupancy, as we have seen.

Though the removal question was settled, though the Court House was built and though the destiny of the town seemed to be fixed, all failed to produce results equivalent to the expectations of its friends; and its progress was marked only by its absence. It is true the country was receiving some accessions to its farming population, and that occasionally, on the retirement of a store keeper or a county officer, or, which was generally the case, of both—being united in the same individual—a new settler was noticed; and at the end of the first decade after its foundation, which brings us to 1847, the town of Pontiac was but a little more than a name. Travelers frequently stopped at the store, and, in earnest, inquired “how far it was to Pontiac;” and, on being informed that they were now within the precincts of that classic metropolis, gazed with looks which indicated mingled feelings of wonder and disgust. It consisted, even at the day mentioned, of only a half-dozen cabins beside the Court House, and these so scattered and hid among the clumps of bushes that they were thereby rendered almost invisible.

In 1842, Samuel C. Ladd came from Connecticut, and settled in the village. No accessions of any consequence had been made for two or three years, except such as remained but a short time, and are not entitled to mention as permanent inhabitants. Mr. Ladd proved indeed a valuable addition to the settlement, as he was a man of education, social culture and large business qualifications. Mr. Ladd resided here until the time of his death, which, at the time of this writing, has just occurred; and to tell the story of his life is to give the history of the town. He was, in one sense of the word, here at the beginning, and has continued to reside at the place until the present year. He has held almost every position of trust, and has been more intimately connected with the growth and development of the place than almost any other man. He taught the first school in the neighborhood, in 1843, in the old Court House. He was the first real merchant; he held numerous offices, among which were those of Postmaster, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk and Assessor of Internal Revenue, the duties of which offices he performed to the entire satisfaction of all. He was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was one of the originators of the Livingston County Agricultural Society. He died at his residence, June 22, 1878.

Willet Gray, who was associated with Mr. Ladd in his mercantile enterprises, came to Pontiac, in 1844, as clerk for John & William K. Brown, of Bloomington. He continued with the Browns for a couple of years, when they sold out and Ladd & Gray engaged in the business. They together, for a time, also owned and operated the saw-mill which had been built by McKee & Perry. In these branches of business they continued for several years, when they sold out to B. T. Phelps, of Ottawa.

Phelps did not come to Pontiac to reside, but employed John Wolgamot to superintend the store, installing Allen Fellows as clerk.

John A. Fellows had come to the county from New York, in October, 1847, and lived in Avoca until 1849, when he came to Pontiac to work on the farm for Augustus Fellows, and when Ladd & Gray sold out, as has already been stated, Allen "laid down the shovel and the hoe" and took up the yard stick. He made a popular clerk, and in all branches of business, society, politics and war, his peculiar faculty, then developed, of making himself agreeable has marked his life as his distinguishing feature. He has held the office of Postmaster of Pontiac, Circuit Clerk and many other minor positions, all of which have been filled in a most acceptable manner.

John Wolgamot was from Ottawa, and came to the place as manager of Phelps' store. He has been Justice of the Peace, Township School Treasurer and Schoolmaster by terms. He was a good business man and, though of quiet habits, made many friends.

Philip Rollings and family came from Highland County, Ohio, in 1846, and settled on the farm two miles east of Pontiac, on which they still reside.

Chas. Jones, familiarly known as "Old Charley," who was the original owner of the land on which the town of Forrest is built, came to Pontiac and lived from 1843 till 1850. He now resides in Belle Prairie.

In 1846, Augustus Fellows, having come into possession of half of the town of Pontiac, and having removed to the place, erected the first hotel. Though accommodations for man and beast were obtainable, even in the more primitive times, yet this was the first attempt to make a specialty of serving the transient public, for a compensation. The hotel, which was afterward known as "Buck's Tavern," was ready for occupancy in 1848, and, though still incomplete, was hailed by citizens and travelers as an invaluable addition to the institutions of this part of the country. And, indeed, it proved so to be, as many a weary traveler who yet survives attests. The "tavern" was rented in the first year to Champlain, brother-in-law of Gen. Gridley, who occupied it, while Mr. and Mrs. Fellows went on a trip of business and pleasure to their former home in New York. On their return from the East, they took charge, and it was during the administration of this landlady that the tavern gained its greatest popularity.

And now this brings us to one of the most eventful periods in the history of the township. This year, 1849, was the "cholera season," and the ravages made in this section were terrible; and, for the number of inhabitants in the settlement, the fatality was greater than in almost any locality in the county. Out of a total population of seventy-eight within the limits of the township, thirteen died. Among the number who perished by the awful scourge were Augustus Fellows and two children. In all, five died at the hotel. When Fellows was stricken down, Dr. Holland, who then resided in Rook's Creek, was called to attend him, was attacked with the disease and lived but a few days. Ann Oliver, sister of Franklin Oliver, mentioned in Chatsworth Township, was teaching school in Owego, and came in to nurse the Fellows family, and was

soon numbered with the dead. Garret M. Blue, who lived northwest of town, dropped in to see the afflicted family, and while conversing with some of the attendants at the house, felt some of the symptoms of the disease. He hurried out and, mounting his horse, galloped rapidly home, where he arrived with only sufficient strength to crawl to bed, from which he never rose. In this house, five died—Blue, wife, son, daughter and grandchild. John Blue lived on the farm known in later years as the Miller farm, two miles east of Pontiac. In this family occurred three deaths out of the four members. Blue and wife and one child all perished. These were truly dark days, and no one but an actual observer can picture the gloom that settled on the little community, or describe the alarm and excitement that prevailed. At times, the number of persons afflicted was greater than the number of those who were well, and much greater than those who were willing or could be induced to wait upon them; and the disposition of the dead was a very serious question. Business of all kinds was stopped. Intercourse with the outer world was entirely cut off, as those having business at this point invariably avoided the route through this part of the county.

This proved a real drawback to the prosperity of the township, as several of its most enterprising citizens had died, and the reputation of this locality for health had suffered greatly. However, an emigrant occasionally alighted upon the place. A relative or friend, writing back to the old home in the East or South, would induce some one to come out on a visit, see the country and perhaps work a year, and once here he would likely continue.

In 1852, Jacob Streamer arrived at the place. Mr. Streamer had left his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and had come to Illinois, stopping, for a time, at Magnolia. In 1850, he came to Livingston County, and clerked two years for Jerry Mathias, who was then running a store at Reading. He arrived at Pontiac May 8, 1852. Perhaps Pontiac has never had a better example of what perseverance and industry will accomplish than that presented by Mr. Streamer. When he arrived at Pontiac, he found a poor opening for business. There were not a dozen families in the place, and, including the Court House, there were but six houses. The manners and style of the inhabitants were of a primitive character, and but poorly prepared to support a man in the business which Mr. Streamer proposed to carry on. With physical disabilities that would have discouraged almost any young man just setting out in life, and with but \$15.00 in his possession, he yet went to work, and by constant and untiring energy has built up a large business, made himself a good home, and provided amply for his declining years. Not only so, but his house is crammed with books and other evidences of culture and refinement. His store, as well as his library, is packed with curiosities. He makes a specialty of such goods as improve with age. His old wines, brandies and cigars have become noted to such an extent that, to illustrate, the following story is current. Some years ago, he took into his store a young man

to learn the business, and who was advised that the best way to gain such knowledge was simply to "keep his ears open." The young man soon learned that many of the articles were the more valuable as they increased in years, and soon became habituated to offering to his customers that argument in favor of the wares he desired to sell. One morning, a lady entered the store, desiring to purchase some butter of a good quality, and inquired of the young man if he had any of the desirable article on hand. With promptness, the bright and rising merchant replied: "Yes, ma'am, we have some that is very fine—none like it in town—an article that we have had on hand *over fifteen years*." The story does not go further to indicate that the lady was thereby convinced of the desirable qualities to such an extent that she was induced to purchase.

After the death of Augustus Fellows, his widow married Nelson Buck, who came about this time, from McLean County, and who has since figured largely in the affairs of Livingston, and especially in the local politics and business of Pontiac. Mr. Buck was the President of the first Board of Trustees elected in the town. He was, for many terms, elected Surveyor of the county, in the discharge of which duties he took the greatest pride. A few years ago, he received an appointment from the Government to proceed to the West and survey some lands that were to be brought into market. Mr. Buck raised his force of assistants in Pontiac, and made his way to his field of labor. They had, however, but just begun operations, when, as is supposed, the whole party were massacred by the Indians. No positive trace of him or any of his men has ever been discovered, but indirect information has been obtained, which leaves little doubt that the above are the sad facts.

The reputation gained by the town, during the year 1849, brought an influx of doctors, and, among others, Drs. John Hulse and C. B. Ostrander. The former was from Kentucky, and practiced in Pontiac several years, and then removed to Oregon.

Ostrander remained here but a short time, and changed his location to Avoca, where he still resides; and, in the history of that township, he receives further attention. The Doctor was formerly very fond of playing practical jokes upon his friends; and in the largeness of his stories he had a reputation that was not excelled in the country. A story, illustrating both of these peculiarities of his character, is here related:

After he had removed to his farm, in describing the good qualities and fine features of his plantation to some of his Chicago friends, he alluded to a wonderful fish pond that occupied a corner of it, from which "barrels and barrels" of fine fish had been taken by him, in an incredibly short space of time. His friends, not dreaming that it was simply a *fish story*, and desiring a little rural sport, concluded to pay the Doctor a visit, and try their luck with the hook and the net, and wrote the Doctor accordingly.

A few weeks later, the party, duly equipped with fishing tackle of various kinds, drove up to the door. They were entertained over night, and the next

morning, contrary, perhaps, to the Doctor's hopes, inquired for the fishing ground. Ostrander was equal to the occasion; and, without betraying the least hesitation, conducted them to the back of the place, to an old well, which had been dug for supplying water to the cattle. When arrived within a short distance of the well, with seeming surprise, he said to the fishers, "Well, gentlemen, this is the place where the pond has been, but," pointing to the well, "I think it must all have leaked out at that hole."

The first resident lawyers were J. H. McGregor and J. H. Dart. It is not intimated that there was no litigation in this vicinity prior to their arrival, for the records of the court show that the contrary was the case. Counsel, however, was obtained from Bloomington and Ottawa, and, in many cases, lawyers from Chicago practiced in this court.

McGregor was doubtless the pioneer lawyer, Dart coming in a short time after, and going into partnership with him.

About this time, or a little later, Lee & Cowan opened up, on the west side of the square, their general store. The store occupied a position near where the Livingston County Bank now stands. The former of these gentlemen, Charles M. Lee, was somewhat of a politician, and was, at one time, Judge of the county.

A. B. Cowan was a very popular merchant. He died at this place a few years since.

J. W. Remick came from Pennsylvania, and, after arriving in this part of the county, followed the trade of miller for several years. In 1856, he was elected Sheriff of the county, in which capacity he served two years. After two years, during which time he was engaged in farming, he was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk, serving as such officer for eight years.

The Garner family, consisting of Samuel and sons—William T., Jerome and James—arrived at this place about the year 1851. Jerome was a lawyer, and practiced here until 1861, when he removed from the county.

Henry and Ira Loveless made their advent about this time. They were from Ohio. The former came through the county first as a peddler, and being pleased with the location of a little town that was being started just east of Pontiac, located there and opened a store. But the town failed, and Loveless went into politics and was elected Sheriff. Ira had aspirations for office, also, and was one of the Justices of the Peace before the adoption of the Township Organization Act. Both are long since dead.

Dr. J. M. Perry, from Ohio, came in 1852, and practiced medicine in Pontiac and vicinity twelve or fifteen years. He died six years ago.

After the cholera season, for five years, nothing of importance or interest occurred worthy of record. A few changes in business took place, a new family arrived once in a while, and a new house or shanty made its appearance; but, at the end of the period mentioned, but little change had been made in the general aspect of the village and its surroundings. But during the year 1854,

an event occurred which proved to be of the utmost importance, not only to this community, but to all of Central and Eastern Illinois—an event which, had it happened in any other way, or had in the least varied from the original design, would have so affected the destiny of the town as to have made it almost useless to have written its history. Of course it will be guessed that reference is made to the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, then known as the Chicago & Mississippi. For nearly twenty years had the county seat been located; but with the lack of commercial advantages, the progress of this part of the State had been extremely slow. Not only in growth and population had there been but little perceptible change, but the morals of the people in general were not what we find them in later years. True, there were well-meaning and honest people, but society was fashioned after the frontier style. Fights were common, drinking, horse-racing and gambling were usual pastimes, and the Sabbath was almost wholly disregarded. Commerce is said to be the great civilizer and educator, and by many is deemed the Christianizer of communities as well as of nations. In this instance, it proved to be all of the above and more; it brought the people here, and improved their condition more than the most enthusiastic could have imagined. With the railroad, came the people, and with the people came schools and churches, and to these came teachers and books and ministers and Sunday schools. With the railroad, came improved methods of farming, better plows, better means of harvesting grain, better prices for grain. With the railroad, came lumber, which enabled those who would settle on the prairie to protect their grain from the stock which roamed at large, and to protect their cattle and horses and themselves from the inclemencies of the weather. This made it possible to utilize all of that vast extent of country which, till then, was thought to be useless, except for a boundless pasture field. As a consequence, we find that, within the period of two years from the time that the road became a fixed fact, ten times as much land was entered in Livingston County as had been during the fifteen years before.

As an illustration of the state of society which existed here at that time, it is related that, at one of the stations on the road between this and Chicago, an individual who had evidently taken a drop too much got aboard the train and took his seat. By the time the conductor came around, he was somewhat overcome, and to the request of the conductor to satisfy the demands of the company in regard to fare, replied in a very unsatisfactory and unintelligible manner. The conductor allowed him to remain until after having passed a few stations, hoping that he might, in a measure, regain his senses, and then again requested his ticket or its equivalent; but the passenger was still oblivious, and answered only in words, the meaning of which was obscure. At last, the official becoming discouraged and somewhat irritated, asked him "where he was going to, anyway?" To this question, the traveler answered, with more than ordinary lucidity, that he was "going to the City of Destruction." The con-

ductor, after cogitating a moment, replied, "Well, my friend, that station is not on this road, but I will put you off at Pontiac, which is the nearest point, and I have no doubt you will find parties there who will do all in their power to assist you to your destination." As before intimated, a new era was dawning upon the community, and a new impetus seemed to be imparted to the whole country. New houses sprang up in Pontiac; demands were made for a school house; the old Court House was soon found inadequate for its purpose; churches were in requisition, and everything had an encouraging appearance.

The first train of cars passed through the place July 4, 1854. It was a grand holiday and fuller of importance than any had dreamed. A year later, the population of the little village had increased to over three hundred; and in eighteen months the town was organized. A newspaper was started, the first number appearing March 14, 1855, only eight months after the completion of the road. As further indicating the condition of affairs at the seat of justice, a few items gleaned from its pages are here given. The first item noticed is one which shows an improved sentiment in regard to the morals of the people. A meeting had been called at the Court House to take into consideration the means of suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors. J. H. Dart was Chairman and Samuel C. Ladd was appointed Secretary. After duly considering the matter, a resolution was adopted, to the effect that a committee be appointed to wait on the liquor dealers and request them to stop the business. The committee consisted of Wm. T. Garner, Wm. B. Lyon, H. H. Norton, Robert Aertl and I. P. McDowell. The committee to draft the resolution was composed of George Bishop, Nelson Buck, J. H. McGregor and Darius Johnson. Indicative of the state of business at this time, cards are inserted in the paper showing that Ira Loveless was Justice of the Peace; McGregor & Dart were in the law and real estate business, as also was George Bishop; J. M. Perry and Darius Johnson were practicing medicine, the latter having lately come to the town; Jacob Streamer had quit tailoring, and had been elected Justice of the Peace, and was selling drugs and groceries; Buck & Gray were selling clothing, dry goods and groceries—Buck had but a few years before married the widow Fellows, had been keeping the tavern, and now desired to sell the same; Buck & Gray were also buying grain; Ladd was still in the mercantile business, but with another partner, I. P. McDowell; B. J. Phelps had a general store, which was under the supervision of John Wolgamot; H. G. Challis was here then, and was carrying on the blacksmithing business, and advertised it. John Kington, "sir," then kept the hôtel "sir." A few months later, Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Thomas Crosswell had arrived. Attorney Simeon DeWitt had located here. A lumber yard was opened, by Ellis & Olmstead; A. Stephens had opened another hotel; Z. H. Nettleton was finding some sale for jewelry, and clocks and watches were needing repairs. Alexander Scott found sufficient demand for harness, to induce him to set up in business here. And last but not greatest, the *Livingston County News*, the paper from which this information has been gained, had three hundred subscribers.

Certainly this is a good showing for so short a time. It shows that there was beginning to be a demand for almost all kinds of goods. It shows that there were people throughout the county to use the goods, and that there was money, or its equivalent, with which to purchase them. It indicates, too, that a taste for reading and a desire for information were being developed.

Perhaps but few items of news, in a little local paper, have had more to do with settling up the country, or have had more influence in bringing people to realize the value of the farming lands in this vicinity, than the following, which is an extract from a letter written by John J. Taylor, now banker, of Fairbury, then farmer, of Pontiac Township :

I have broken my land, fenced it, built a house and stable, dug a well and paid for the land and all of the improvements, from the first crop, and have \$144.00 overplus.

This was said of what is still known as the Taylor farm. Mr. Taylor had broken his land and sowed it to wheat, and the yield had been enormous, averaging over thirty bushels to the acre; and, as the land had been bought cheap, and the price of wheat that year was over \$1.00 per bushel, the result was easily accomplished. This item was copied into the agricultural papers, and from them into many of the Eastern journals, and by them commented upon; so that it was brought to the notice of many who were thereby induced to emigrate to the county.

Four years after the completion of the railroad, the village of Pontiac numbered not less than 700 inhabitants, and the township 200 more.

Another newspaper, the *Sentinel*, was established. The old Court House had, as a temple of justice, outlived its usefulness, and a new brick one had appeared. A school house, costing \$2,000, had been built; and nearly all of the north side of the public square was built up. The west side of the square was almost solid. Two new church buildings, the Presbyterian and Methodist, furnished religious privileges for all who desired them, and many convenient and tasty residences had begun to appear.

In 1857, the county voted to adopt what is known as the Township Organization Act; and accordingly, the first township election held in this township took place April 6, 1858.

The election was held at the Court House, Dr. Darius Johnson being called to the chair. A motion was made and carried that Ira Loveless act as Moderator, and Nelson Buck was chosen Clerk. After being sworn by J. W. Remick, the polls were opened and 179 votes polled.

The result of the first election was the choosing of Wm. T. Russell as Supervisor; E. R. Maples, Clerk; S. L. Manker, Assessor; Jerome Garner, Overseer of the Poor; Wm. Manlove, James Nelson and A. D. Eylar, Commissioners of Highways; Jacob Streamer and Adams Morrow, Justices of the Peace; E. H. Masters and Joseph H. Virgin, Constables. Samuel McCormick and James W. Remick were candidates for Collector, and, each receiving eighty-nine votes, a tie was declared. The candidates agreed to a new election, which was

held on the 24th. The second election brought out a very full vote, Remick receiving 109 and McCormick 91.

The first road authorized by the Commissioners was that known as the Avoca Road, and "extended from the south end of Locust street, in Pontiac, running south, east and south, to a point at the township line, being the southeast corner of the Taylor farm." Five other roads were also authorized and surveyed during the year.

The following shows the names of the principal officers elected at each subsequent township election, and, also, the number of votes cast at each :

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.	Vote.
1858	William T. Russell...	E. R. Maples.....	S. L. Manker.....	James W. Remick....	179
1859	Jonathan Duff.....	R. W. Babcock.....	William Gore.....	C. N. Coe.....	200
1860	Henry Hill.....	A. W. Cowan.....	J. F. Culver.....	H. J. Babcock.....	121
1861	Henry Hill.....	J. R. Wolgamot.....	William Gore.....	J. A. Fellows.....	208
1862	B. W. Gray.....	A. W. Cowan.....	William Gore.....	J. A. Fellows.....	262
1863	John Dehner.....	F. H. Bond.....	S. C. Ladd.....	G. Wolgamot.....	237
1864	John Dehner.....	F. H. Bond.....	S. C. Ladd.....	J. R. Wolgamot.....	186
1865	John Dehner.....	J. W. Smith.....	S. S. Lawrence.....	Robert Kingore.....	214
1866	John Dehner.....	Isaac Aeri.....	J. H. Gaff.....	George Fowler.....	292
1867	W. B. Lyon.....	S. S. Lawrence.....	N. Buck.....	H. Tuckerman.....	259
1868	J. Duff.....	J. A. Fellows.....	William Gore.....	Charles Watson.....	387
1869	J. Duff.....	George Pittenger.....	William Gore.....	L. Bancroft.....	378
1870	J. Duff.....	W. H. Jenkins.....	William Perry.....	C. A. Campbell.....	427
1871	R. W. Babcock.....	J. T. Kay.....	William Perry.....	L. G. Goodspeed.....	458
1872	R. W. Babcock.....	J. T. Kay.....	William Perry.....	L. G. Goodspeed.....	462
1873	J. E. Morrow.....	A. W. Cowan.....	William Perry.....	J. H. Smith.....	424
1874	J. E. Morrow.....	A. W. Cowan.....	J. H. Gaff.....	James H. Campbell..	454
1875	J. E. Morrow.....	A. W. Cowan.....	J. H. Gaff.....	John Egan.....	520
1876	J. E. Morrow.....	A. W. Cowan.....	J. H. Gaff.....	John Egan.....	537
1877	J. E. Morrow.....	Z. Winters.....	William Perry.....	S. Mossholder.....	636
1878	J. E. Morrow.....	A. W. Cowan.....	William Perry.....	S. Mossholder.....	648

In addition to the last named, completing the list of township officers elect, are the following: Township School Treasurer, D. M. Lyon; Justices of the Peace, J. W. Woodrow, M. I. Brower and Henry Hill; Constables, John Gibbons, Charles Watson, John Egan; Road Commissioners, John Wallace, Arthur Marsh and N. W. Kellogg.

It will be noticed that, while there has been no sudden increasings of the vote (which is a fair indication of the population), there has been gradual and decided growth in that respect. Whatever falling off there may have been at any time can be easily accounted for by temporary causes; and the next election will show a corresponding addition. In 1862, the poll was 262. The next year, quite a number of the voting population were "off to the war," and the vote decreased to 237. The next year, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment took nearly a hundred voters from Pontiac and vicinity, and a corresponding lack is noticed in the poll. In 1866 the war had ended, and the soldiers, whose lives were spared, had returned, and from that time forward the usual increase is noticed.

Though Pontiac Township was considered, for some years, a little backward in the attention paid to the education of the youth, in later years, ample amends

have been made, and Pontiac Township has expended more money in the last dozen years, for school purposes, than any other in the county. Not until 1858 was there more than one school house. In 1856, but one school was supported, and that at an expense of but \$100. There were in attendance but fifty-eight scholars, though there were one hundred and sixty-seven in the township. The highest wages paid to the teacher that year was \$20.00 per month.

The following table will show at a glance, better than a page of sentences, the growth of the school system for this locality :

DATE.	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Children Between 6 and 21.	Highest wages paid teachers.	Total paid to Teachers.
1856.....	1	1	58	167	\$ 20 00	\$ 100 00
1866.....	6	12	421	672	100 00	3220 00
1872.....	10	23	931	1051	100 00	4208 00
1877.....	9	23	994	1137	112 00	6710 00

The most encouraging feature of the foregoing table is the evidence, not only of *increase* in per cent. of persons in school, but the present proportion of those of school age, who receive the benefits offered by the public school system. While the attendance is not as general as that attained in States where a compulsory law is in force, it is still much greater than in most other States, and, as compared with other portions of Illinois, stands much higher in this regard than the average.

In the late war, this township took no unimportant part. Several almost entire companies were raised here, and this is one of the few townships that raised their full quota without being drafted. Notably, the M. E. Church of Pontiac sent, with the exception of two, all of its male members, including the Pastor, with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment ; and a remarkable fact may be added that, though engaged in many and fierce battles, every one returned alive.

Of those who thus took their lives in their hands, as it were, to fight their country's battles, seventy-two either died on the field in actual conflict, of wounds or of disease contracted while in the service.

A full list of all these, together with all soldiers and officers who enlisted from this township, will be found on another page.

The township of Pontiac is described in the survey as Congressional Town 28 north, Range 5 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is one township west of the center of the county, and twenty-nine miles from the farthest corner.

The land is quite level, but not so much so as to render any part of it unfit for cultivation. Formerly, some portions were flat and marshy ; but, by good drainage, have become tillable, and prove to be of the best quality for agricultural purposes. At present, there is scarcely an acre in the whole township, except what is occupied by the bed of the Vermilion River, that is not well adapted to farming.

The Vermilion River flows through the township, from the southeast to the northwest, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Wolf Creek runs through

the northern part, and empties into the Vermilion after leaving the township. These furnish an abundance of excellent stock water to the farms near which they pass, and Vermilion River affords good water-power for the mill located at Pontiac. Fish, in some variety, abound.

The timber at this point is mostly oak, walnut, maple and linn, and covers the larger part of Section 7 and small portions of 17, 25 and 36. Building stone, suitable for foundations, is found in the western part; and on Sections 25 and 36, gravel, of a good quality for building roads, is obtained.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad, from the northeast to the southwest, and the Chicago & Paducah, from northwest to southeast, cross each other and the Vermilion River at Pontiac.

CITY OF PONTIAC.

The village of Pontiac was incorporated under the general law of the State, February 12, 1856, by the election of a Board of Trustees, consisting of Nelson Buck, J. W. Strevelle, S. C. Ladd, Z. H. Nettleton and H. Jones—the first named being chosen Chairman or President.

Under this organization the town continued for nine years. During the time much discussion arose, and much bitter feeling was engendered, in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Indeed, the local politics of the town consisted almost wholly in this question; and, upon this, the two parties were almost evenly divided. Sometimes the license party elected the Board, and sometimes the anti-license party succeeded.

At last, in 1865, an attempt was made, by way of legislation, to set the question at rest by obtaining a special charter, which prohibited, not only the sale of liquors, but restrained the Trustees from granting any authority whatever to saloon keepers to vend such article. The charter, however, was satisfactory to its friends only in so far as they were enabled to elect Trustees who would enforce its provisions in accordance with their views of its merits; and the temperance question was not fully settled.

The other provisions of the charter were much the same as those in effect in other towns of like size; but on account of this peculiarity, it was obnoxious to a portion of the inhabitants. Attempts were therefore made to obtain a new special charter, but without effect; and the Princeton Charter, as it was denominated, continued in force until 1872.

In 1870, the people of the State, at a general election, adopted a new Constitution, in which was a clause prohibiting "class legislation;" and under this Constitution, the Legislature passed a general law in regard to the government of cities and towns, in the Winter of 1870-71.

On the 11th of September, 1872, the city of Pontiac was organized under the new law, by the election of R. W. Babcock as first Mayor; F. C. Brown, W. H. Clelland, Martin Dolde, L. E. Kent, William Perry and Charles Gross as Aldermen; and A. W. Cowan as Clerk.



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An important measure, adopted that year, has had a marked effect upon the appearance of the city, rendering it, at the same time, more substantial and handsome than it otherwise would have been. An extensive fire, consuming a large portion of the business houses northwest of the public square, had just been experienced; and, to prevent, in a measure, the repetition of such a catastrophe, the Council passed the ordinance known as the "fire limits law," which prevented the erection of wooden buildings, not only in the "burnt district," but in any part of the business portion of the city. The consequence has been that the new buildings about the square are all of brick, making this part of town not only much more solid, but adding greatly to its fine appearance.

The present officers of the city are: A. F. Fisher, Mayor; M. A. Renoe (Acting Mayor), B. Humiston, E. Wilson, H. H. Norton, J. P. Turner and Samuel Hancock, Aldermen; Z. Winters, Clerk; W. S. Lacey, Treasurer.

Until 1874, the schools of Pontiac were under the control of a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, and ranked in their government with the other district schools of the county; but, at the date mentioned, the town having a population of over 2,000, and the friends of the schools realizing that some advantages would accrue from the adoption of the general law authorizing a Board of Education, organized under this act, electing as the first Board Jonathan Duff, J. W. Woodrow, E. W. Capron, S. O. Pillsbury, Aaron Weider and Martin Dolde, the first named being President, and the second, Secretary. Under the new system, the schools have worked with great satisfaction. A better method of grading has been adopted. Teachers have been selected more with reference to qualification for the particular positions to be filled. Better rules and regulations for their government have been adopted and enforced, than formerly.

The school buildings, though yet scarcely adequate for their purpose, are the best in the county. The main building, near the center of the north side of the city, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$23,000. It is a fine building, three stories in height, containing five principal and two class rooms, and is capable of accommodating nearly four hundred pupils. A principal and six assistants are employed for this building. A primary school on the south side of the river, and one on the west side of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, are also maintained.

The present corps of teachers consists of R. B. Welch, Superintendent; Belle Borin, E. O. McCulloch, Mary Sumner, Rose Rilea, A. W. Kellogg, Josie Schneider, H. M. Fursman and Rose Camp, Assistants.

A few items taken from the Principal's report for 1876, though two years past, will not vary greatly from the report of the present year, which has not yet been submitted.

Number of children between 6 and 21.....	1,209
Total enrolled during the year.....	767
Total enrolled in High School.....	112
Total enrolled in Grammar School.....	165
Total enrolled in Intermediate School.....	175
Total enrolled in Primary School.....	315
Number of teachers employed.....	10
Total paid out for support of schools.....	\$6,947 11

But few towns of the size of Pontiac are better supplied with church privileges than this. At a very early day in the history of the place, church services were held, but not till a comparatively modern date was there a church organization, or even regular service. A Methodist class was organized in 1850; and irregular services by Presbyterian clergymen were held in the old Court House, and in the Buck Hotel a little later; but no building was erected, or even an organization effected, until 1855. The first preaching by a Presbyterian minister was in 1852, by Rev. Amasa Drake, of Chicago. The services were conducted in the hotel named, and were at irregular intervals. Rev. Mr. Day, of Morris, preached a few times in the old Court House, as did also Parson High. The first regular preaching was by Rev. L. H. Loss, in 1855, when he organized the Presbyterian Church of Pontiac. The church was organized October, 1855. The original members were William J. Murphy, Sen., and wife, Abel C. Kidder and wife, and Mrs. Maria Buck; the total number being but five. The Rev. I. T. Whittemore, was the first pastor chosen, in 1856. Under his administration, was the first church building in the town and (with one exception) in the county erected. This was built in 1856, at a cost of nearly \$3,000. It was considered, in its early days, a very handsome and commodious edifice, and doubts were entertained whether the society needed so extensive a structure, or would ever see the time when its capacity would be equalled by its congregation. Not only did it outlive its usefulness, but it saw during its existence the erection of five others, four of which are larger and much more expensive. In 1872, it was decided by the society to replace their old building, by one commensurate in size to their increased wants; and their present neat and substantial house of worship was erected. The old building was sold to Wallace Lord, and is used by him as an opera house, and though it is no longer a place of worship, it is still the Lord's house. The new building was constructed at a cost of a little over \$18,000, including grounds. Its size is forty-two feet in width, and, including the chancel, ninety in length; and it is capable of seating about four hundred persons. The present membership of the church is 162. The Pastors in charge of the society since Whittemore have been Adam Johnson, Alonzo P. Johnson, J. McConnell, W. H. Gardner, R. Kessler, and the present Pastor, Rev. Benjamin L. Swan. The Sunday school in connection with this church was organized in 1855, with forty scholars, and with Rev. W. J. Murphy as Superintendent. The next year, J. W. Strevelle was elected Superintendent, and held the office continuously until 1870. The present Superintendent is A. W. Kellogg. The school numbers at this time 180 scholars.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1861, but a class had been formed nearly ten years before, and, in 1858, they had built a house of worship. The old house, which has since been sold to the Catholic society, cost \$2,600. The society, at its first organization, numbered sixty persons, and was under the pastorate of Rev. M. Spurlock. Under his preaching, and that of his success-

ors, the society grew rapidly in numbers, influence and wealth, until, in 1866, its demands were found to be largely in excess of the old building, and a new one, adequate to the wants and means of the congregation, was decided upon. This was the centennial year of Methodism in the United States; and, though building materials were never before nor since so high, a building worthy of the church and the year was founded, and, in due time, completed. The structure was erected at an outlay of \$22,000, is forty-three by seventy feet in size, and will accommodate a congregation of 480 persons.

The society has increased steadily and rapidly, numbering at this time 265 members. In 1872, a neat and comfortable parsonage was erected at a cost of \$2,000, thus making, in value, the largest church property owned by any one society in the county. The Sunday school, in connection with this church, was organized at the time the first class was formed, and consisted of about forty scholars, with Mrs. Sarah Remick as Superintendent. The school has grown to number, at present, nearly three hundred. J. F. Culver, present Pastor of the Church, is Superintendent, and has occupied the position for eighteen years.

As early as 1854, Rev. Washington Houston, a pioneer preacher of the Christian or Disciple Church, preached at this place, and organized a society of this denomination about a year later. The primary organization consisted of John Powell, William Perry, Dr. J. M. Perry, Wilson Hull, Robert Sample and their wives. Irregular services were held in the Court House and in the school house until 1865, when they united with the other denomination of Christians, sometimes called "New Lights," in the erection of a church edifice. The house was put up at a cost of about five thousand dollars, and occupied by both societies for a few years, when the latter abandoned their organization, and both societies, through financial difficulties, relinquished the building. The loss of the house proved to be a great discouragement to the society, and its organization was in a measure discontinued. However, on January 1, 1874, through the efforts of a few of the members, the society was reorganized, and Elder Charles Rowe was chosen Pastor. He served in this capacity one year, and was then followed by Elder W. F. Richardson, who has since ministered to the Church. Although they own no church property, they meet in the building formerly occupied and owned by them. The society numbers about one hundred members. The Sunday school, under the Superintendency of John Bell, numbers about sixty.

Catholic services were held here for the first time in July, 1857, by Rev. Father Hurley, and occasionally thereafter Fathers Kennedy, Sherry, Cahill and Lonergan visited the town and preached at William Cleary's house. In 1866, the Catholic Church bought of the Methodists their house of worship for \$2,000, and fitted it up for the use of themselves. The first mass celebrated in this house was by the Rev. Father O'Neill. Since this time, regular services have been held here by Revs. Quigley, Fanning, Hanley and the present priest, Rev. Father Finch.

The Baptist denomination had held meetings here, with varying regularity, for a number of years before an organization was effected. Rev. Frederick Ketcham came and preached for them during the year 1861, and organized the society, and, in 1862, he moved to Pontiac and took charge of the public schools, and also of the church, as its Pastor. He continued to preach for the congregation until the year 1865; and during the last year of his ministry a house of worship was erected. The building is a neat frame, substantially constructed and nicely furnished, and will accommodate about three hundred sittings. After its dedication, Rev. Geo. A. Simonson was called to the pastorate. He was followed in turns by Revs. William B. Watson,* C. E. Taylor and the present Pastor, J. W. Icenbarger. The Sunday school connected with the denomination is under the superintendence of Randolph Zeph.

In addition to these, the colored people have two small places of worship. The colored Methodists occupy and own the building originally erected as an Academy of Music or Turner Hall. The colored Baptists worship in the old school house, which they have bought and fitted up for the purpose.

A Universalist Society was organized here about twelve years ago. They purchased and fitted up the Academy of Music for \$1,000, and held meetings there for a few years. They finally sold their house to the colored Methodists, and dispensed with church services, though the organization remains intact.

A history of the press of Pontiac would not only be almost a complete history of Pontiac, but a history of the county as well, as a paper was established here very soon after the town and county really began to grow. As a faithful record of passing events, in the succeeding issues of a newspaper, must contain everything of importance not only in the town, but in the vicinity, so files of such papers must be the most complete and reliable history obtainable. To these files we are greatly indebted for whatever worth these pages shall prove to be, as from them has been drawn, largely, the matter contained herein.

The first newspaper was established here in 1855, by J. S. France, a lawyer, from Ottawa. The first number made its appearance March 14, 1855. The paper was independent in politics, and was to be devoted to the interests of the community, regardless of sect or party. The publication, however, either lacked financial strength or editorial ability; for, within a few months, the enterprise was so involved that it was found impossible to proceed, and the sureties of the concern were obliged to turn it over to other parties. This date marks the advent of one of the very few successful newspaper men that have carried on the business at this point.

M. A. Renoe came to the place June 9, 1855; and he, with Philip Cook, took possession of the office. Reno had \$100, which he invested, and Cook, having nothing, gave his note in an equal amount, and with this capital the *Livingston County News* was again on its feet. The firm continued the publication of the paper for several years, when James G. Albe came into possession,

* Mr. Watson's last ministry was with this Church. He died during his last year's service.

and continued its issue until the beginning of the war. The *News*, in the meantime, had become a Democratic paper, and during the war the popular feeling in this county being largely in favor of an aggressive prosecution of the struggle, and the *News* being quite conservative, it met but poor encouragement, and was abandoned.

In 1858, the *Sentinel* was started, by Cook & Gagan. Philip Cook had retired from the *News*, and William Gagan having recently arrived, the two formed a partnership to start a Republican paper in opposition to the *News*. They continued the publication until 1860, when, Cook having been elected County Treasurer, they sold out to M. E. Collins. Collins was, two years later, also elected Treasurer, and the paper then passed into the hands of H. S. Decker and James Stout. Later, it was published by Stout & Denslow, and again by Stout alone.

In 1867, Henry Jones and M. A. Renoe commenced the publication of the *Free Press*, in opposition to the *Sentinel*. They afterward bought out the *Sentinel*, and merged the two publications into one, calling it the *Sentinel and Press*. A short time after, the latter part of the name was dropped, and the old name *Sentinel* only was retained; and by this name it has been known ever since. In 1875, F. L. Alles, having bought out the establishment, took control as editor and proprietor.

In the meantime, quite a number of cotemporary papers had been founded, but none were entirely successful until the *Free Trader* was established. The first number of this publication appeared May 11, 1870. A national political campaign was approaching, and it was desirable that the Democratic party should have an organ to advocate the claims of that party in this county; hence the *Free Trader*, with A. L. Bagby as editor, was established. The enterprise, however, was but partially successful, until it came into the hands of McGregor & Johnson. They came into possession of the office October 28, 1871. About this time, a great wave of feeling on the monopoly question began to sweep over the country; and this county being in the midst of the flood, the time was auspicious, and the proprietors being possessed of both means and ability, the success of the enterprise was fully assured. After a short time, M. A. Renoe bought out McGregor, and the firm of Renoe & Johnson published the *Free Trader* as an advocate of the Farmers' Movement. A little over a year ago, Renoe retired from the firm, and John Stuff became a partner.

Among the other papers established here since the failure of the *News* have been :

The *Constitution*, started in July, 1864, by E. B. Buck. It was a Democratic paper, to support McClellan and Pendleton.

The *Pontiac Republican*, started in October, 1865, by T. B. Harper.

The *National Union* was a Democratic campaign paper, published by J. W. Youman. It appeared in October, 1866.

The *Democrat* was established at the request of the Democratic Central Committee, by Messrs. Milton & Organ. This was the Democratic organ until near the establishment of the *Free Trader*.

The *Weekly Monitor* was started July 29, 1870, by T. B. Harper, to advocate a county temperance ticket.

In the Spring of 1870, Thomas Wing issued a few numbers of the *People's Advocate*. This was to be a Prohibition paper, but it lasted but a few weeks.

The first number of Ford's *Livingston County Democrat* has just made its appearance. It is published by the authority and in the interests of the Democratic party of this county. The editor and proprietor is J. B. Ford, formerly of the *Democrat*, of Marshall County.

The subsequent movements of some of the persons connected with these enterprises will doubtless be interesting to many readers.

Philip Cook was from New York, and came to Pontiac to work for the assignees of the *News*. After the expiration of his term of office as Treasurer, he removed to California, where he has resided until the present. He is now connected with the paper known as the *Evening Call*, at San Francisco.

William Gagan was an acquaintance of Cook's in New York, and came to Pontiac to establish a Republican paper. After closing up his affairs at this place, he also removed to California, and published the *Oakland Daily News*. He continued its publication until a few years ago, when he died.

Henry Jones is a son of Judge Jones, and was raised in this county. After his retirement from the *Sentinel*, he went to Dallas, Texas, where he is engaged in the business of publishing.

James Stout, formerly from Ohio, came from Ottawa to Pontiac in 1855. He engaged for a time in farming, and betimes practiced his profession—that of a lawyer. Mr. Stout was an Abolitionist of the most ultra character, and at a time when it was anything but popular to promulgate the doctrine. After his connection with the *Sentinel* ceased, he received from the Government the appointment of Receiver of Moneys of Idaho Territory, and removed thither with his family.

Henry S. Decker was from Chicago, where he had acted as foreman of the *Journal* office. Decker was a man who sacrificed everything for his friends, and died in want. After his connection with the press of Livingston County had terminated, he returned to Chicago, just before the great fire, broken down in health, discouraged and poverty-stricken. He and his wife both died within a few days of each other, and were buried by charity. Decker was at once one of the hardest workers and the least appreciated of all who were connected for any length of time with the press of this city.

Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in October, 1858. The charter was granted to William Manlove, J. R. Wolgamot, Samuel B. Norton, Aaron Weider, S. C. Ladd, A. E. Harding, I. T. Whittemore and George P. Olmstead, of which Aaron Weider was appointed first Master; S. C. Ladd,

Senior Warden; Wm. Manlove, Junior Warden; and A. E. Harding, Sec. The successive Masters have been William Manlove, two years; J. R. Wolgamot, three years; E. R. Maples, three years; H. H. Hill, six years; A. W. Cowan, three years; J. E. Morrow, one year; and E. E. Wallace, two years. A complete list of the present officers is as follows: E. E. Wallace, W. M.; P. M. Schwartz, S. W.; E. E. Kent, J. W.; A. W. Cowan, Sec.; A. Brower, Treas.; A. Babcock, S. D.; F. L. Alles, J. D.; E. M. Johnson, S. S.; D. Kavanaugh, J. S.; Jno. E. Bell, Tyler; J. F. Culver, Chaplain. The present membership of the Lodge is eighty-four. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

A charter was granted by the Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., to establish a lodge of that order in Pontiac, to be known as Pontiac Lodge, No. 262, in 1858. The charter was granted to R. W. Babcock, B. W. Gray, Jacob Streamer, John A. Fellows and F. H. Bond. Prior to 1870, the Lodge had erected a neat and convenient hall for their use; but in the year named, it, with a large number of other buildings, was consumed by fire. Immediately after its destruction, steps were taken to replace it by the present handsome and commodious building. The structure is thirty feet by eighty, and is three stories high. The first story is used for a store-room, the second for offices, and the third is the Lodge room, used by this and other secret societies. The present officers of the Lodge are E. L. Wilson, N. G.; Thomas Bowden, V. G.; J. W. Daman, Rec. Sec.; Z. Winters, Per. Sec.; M. Dolde, Treas.

In 1864, an Encampment of this order was established here, and denominated Vermilion Encampment. The charter was granted to F. H. Bond, J. B. McCleary, Peter Johnson, A. Hinsey, W. W. Stinett, G. Wolgamot and others. The present principal officers are E. L. Wilson, C. P.; Richard Smith, S. W.; C. C. Gilbert, J. W.; J. S. Lee, H. P.; H. H. Lucas, Scribe; M. Dolde, Treas.

Company A., of Tenth I. N. G., was organized at Pontiac in June, 1877. The company, at present, consists of seventy three men, including officers.

The officers' roster is as follows: B. E. Robinson, Captain; R. J. Johnson, First Lieutenant; J. C. Keach, Second Lieutenant; James Fenton, Orderly. The company is nicely uniformed, and armed with breech-loading needle guns. The regimental headquarters are at Dwight, Col. J. B. Parsons, commanding.

Numerous and destructive fires in the city demonstrated the fact that Pontiac had not only suffered severely from a lack of efficient means of controlling the element, but from this her citizens realized the necessity of more thorough organization. A fire engine of excellent quality and fine powers having been purchased by the city authorities, a company to operate it was formed shortly after. The organization took place in February, 1874. James E. Morrow was chosen Chief Marshal; J. H. Smith, Assistant; John K. Clark, Foreman of the Engine, and R. D. Folks, Assistant; James Bright, Foreman of Hose Company; Charles Bigelow, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, and F. D.

Cannon, Assistant; C. R. Wheeler, Engineer, and D. Kavanaugh, Assistant. The whole number of men in the service at the time was about sixty. By June of the year named, the most of the men and some of the officers had dropped out of the organization, and in reality the companies had been almost disbanded.

On the 4th of July of this year occurred the most destructive fire in the history of the city, and this, with the proposition from the Council to grant privileges and pay, which the old company had not enjoyed, had the effect of bringing about a new organization. On the 9th of the same month, the new organization was effected, which, with immaterial change, has existed to the present. J. E. Morrow was elected Chief Marshal; J. H. Smith, Assistant; John Clark, Foreman of Engine; F. Armstrong, Assistant; C. R. Wheeler, Engineer; D. Kavanaugh, Assistant.

No single instrumentality has had more to do with the appearance of the city than that of fires; and, while they have entailed hardships on the individual owners of the property destroyed, their effect has, in the end, been to add greatly to the beauty and safety of the city.

The first fire of any considerable proportions was that which consumed the row of wooden buildings on the south side of Madison street, December 8, 1867. The fire originated in the office of the *Pontiac Sentinel*, and destroyed, beside this, Croswell's drug store, Schneider's meat market and several other buildings. The loss occasioned by this fire was estimated at about \$20,000.

On the night of July 7, 1870, happened one of the most destructive conflagrations that have visited the city. The fire broke out in the store of Herbert & Son, which stood north of the place now occupied by the Odd Fellows' Hall, extending to the hall, consuming it, the City Hotel, and continuing its course to the corner of Mill and Madison streets, and thence west on Madison, more than half the length of the block. Twelve stores and other property, amounting in value to about \$50,000, were swept away.

Where now stands a fine row of brick buildings, known as Union Block, stood prior to November 2, 1871, a row of ungainly wooden structures. On the day mentioned, these were burned. The loss was estimated at \$10,000. As soon as the debris was fairly cleared away, a movement was set on foot to replace them with a fine block of stores and a hotel, that should be a credit to the town. The buildings were soon up and occupied, and the proprietors and the citizens felt almost glad that the fire had taken the old row away—certainly all felt proud of the new. However, their congratulations were of but short duration, for on the 4th day of July, 1874, they, too, with several other buildings, including the Court House, were totally consumed. It is supposed the fire originated from torpedoes, that were being thrown about promiscuously. This was doubtless the most disastrous fire, taking into account the size of the town, that had occurred in the central part of the State. In the amount lost, the rapidity of the destruction, and the completeness of its devastation, it could hardly be equaled. The buildings

were new and had been but recently filled with new goods, and the hotel, which had just received its finishing touches, and was occupied, was furnished in a most elegant manner. In less than three hours, this, the finest part of the city, was entirely annihilated.

On the night of the 3d of July, 1875, a saloon and two other buildings on the corner of Mill and Washington streets were consumed. All of these, including the Court House, have since been replaced with structures of such a character as makes one almost cease to regret that the fires took place. The Court House, especially, had become an "eyesore," not only to the citizens of Pontiac, but to everybody interested in the safe keeping of the county records; and in further consideration of the beautiful Temple of Justice which now graces the spot, but little sorrow is manifested for the misfortune.

The second Court House was built in 1856, at a cost of \$30,000, and, at that time, was considered a very creditable affair, and such as would answer for many generations to come. Many thought it larger and more expensive than necessary. It served for a long time, not only for Court House, but for post office, and most of the lawyers found room within it for their headquarters. Its hall, until the last, was used by those denominations of Christians without houses of worship, as a place to hold church services; and public meetings of various other kinds were accommodated here. In time, as the county grew in importance and population, it began to be realized that, at no distant day, it must be replaced by something more commodious and more in keeping with the wants and ability of the county.

It is the opinion of all who have examined, and have had opportunities for comparing, that the present structure is, without exception, the best for the money in the State of Illinois. The work of rebuilding was entered upon immediately after the fire, and within a year it was ready for occupancy.

The Committee on Building consisted of J. E. Morrow, C. G. Greenwood, Jacob Phillips and W. S. Sims. They employed J. C. Cochrane, of Chicago, as architect, and Colwell, Clark & Co., of Ottawa, as builders. The cost of the building was \$63,466.00, and the architect's fees were \$3,173.30, making a total cost of \$66,639.30.

Contrary to the usual custom, even where officials are honest, there has never been a hint that either committee or contractors "made anything" out of the job. On the contrary, it is supposed that the contractors lost heavily. Certain it is, that the splendid edifice which now adorns the Court Square is a credit to the committee, an honor to its builders, and a source of congratulation to the people of the county.

Previous to 1866, the prisoners of the county had to be taken to other counties for safe keeping, as no jail had yet been provided. The jail lot provided for, by Weed and the Youngs, had been occupied only by a temporary building used by the town as a calaboose. Thirty years had elapsed before the county authorities found the necessity of occupying the lot. In the

year named, having realized the expensive method of caring for prisoners, and not being desirous longer of depending on other counties for such accommodations, the Board of Supervisors erected upon the spot designed for the purpose a building eminently fitted for the purpose. It is a built of massive stone, thirty-five by fifty feet, and cost \$32,000. It has been called a "model jail," and committees from various counties have been sent to examine it, with a view of making it a pattern for similar buildings.

Perhaps the case which has produced the greatest excitement—and on account of recent developments excites additional interest—that ever came before the courts of Livingston County, was a trial for murder committed in the vicinity of Pontiac, in 1858.

In October of that year, the body of a young woman named Mary Murphy was found near the railroad track, a short distance south of town. She had been missing about eighteen days, and certain suspicious circumstances occurring at the time led to the arrest of a colored man, who gave his name as Wiley J. Morris. He was brought to Pontiac and examined before Jacob Streamer, Justice of the Peace, and by him committed to jail to await trial. He was confined in the jail at Bloomington, where he lay until the Fall of 1860, when his trial came off.

It was shown on the part of the prosecution that Morris had been seen walking on the railroad track, about a mile behind the girl afterward found murdered; that the rate at which he was walking, as compared with her pace, would cause him to overtake her at the point where the body was found; and that he had just been in a murderous brawl in Bloomington, and was of desperate character. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but quite strong. He was ably defended by A. E. Harding, Esq., of this city, who, however, labored greatly under the disadvantage of a popular feeling, which then existed in the community, against the color of his client.

The jury, after an absence of an unusually long time, failed to agree, and the prisoner was again remanded to jail to await a new trial.

In the meantime, the counsel for defense made application for a change of venue, which being granted, the case was carried to Kankakee County.

The second trial came off April, 1861. In this trial he was still more unsuccessful, and he was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree, and condemned to hang, in May of the year named.

The doomed man protested his innocence to the last, declaring that he was being murdered on account of prejudice against his race; and on the scaffold, his last words were, "You murder me! You murder me! You murder me!"

Subsequent revelations show that probably Morris was an innocent man; and, though otherwise a bad character, that he was not guilty of the murder of Mary Murphy.

A short time since, Hawkeye Bill, a notorious desperado and murderer, on his dying bed made confession that, at the time of the murder of Mary Murphy,

he was fully cognizant of all of the facts—that he was a confederate of Bill Britt, Jo. Montana and Charles Logue. He says that these three men were on a horse stealing expedition, and were camping for a few days in the timber, near Pontiac, and that the three were the guilty parties. He gives dates and circumstances with so much precision as to leave but little doubt that they were the actual murderers. He further states that Britt and Montana have since been hung for other crimes, and that Logue has died in prison.

The Reform School at Pontiac, though a State institution, is mentioned here for the reason that the city and township of Pontiac were interested largely in securing its location at this place. The Legislature had passed an act allowing certain towns, possessing specified natural and already acquired advantages, to compete for the establishment of the school in their midst. After due examination by the commission appointed for that purpose, and hearing the propositions from each locality, they settled on Pontiac; and the building was completed and ready for occupants in 1870. George W. Perkins, former Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary, was selected as Superintendent, and in his charge the school remained until 1872, when the present efficient Superintendent, J. D. Scouller, was appointed. Through his kindness we are able to give the following items in relation to the institution:

There is belonging to the institution, in land, 280 acres, which is worked by the inmates. A system of thorough drainage has been commenced, and \$5,000 have been spent for the purpose, including 3,000 feet of sewer from the main building.

The buildings alone are valued at \$110,000. Over 6,000 shade and fruit trees have been planted. The inmates have a large play ground of several acres, including an excellent base ball ground.

An additional building, called a Family Building, has recently been erected, where about thirty of the better class of boys will reside apart from the others. Great good is expected from this classification by the managers.

Five teachers are employed, also a farmer, engineer, baker, overseers of shops and others to the number of eighteen employes.

The school was opened for the reception of boys, in June, 1871, and to this date there have been 756 admitted. There are at this time in the school 194.

Between seventy and eighty are employed making shoes in the factory connected with the institution. Nearly 300 pairs are turned out daily. The contractors, Messrs. Tead & Son, pay eighteen cents per day (of six hours each) for the services of each boy employed.

About sixty of the smaller boys are engaged in caning chairs for the Bloomington Furniture Manufacturing Company. This branch is not profitable, but keeps the boys busy, and teaches them habits of industry.

The rest of the inmates are employed on the farm, in the laundry, bakery and garden, and at miscellaneous labor.

All clothing worn in the institution is manufactured by the inmates. Besides these duties of six hours' labor each day, all attend school four hours. All of the common branches are taught, and several of the boys have taken Latin and Greek lessons. The course of instruction is very thorough, the school being well graded, and competent teachers employed. The library consists of 1,500 volumes, and many of the boys spend all of their spare time in reading. Over twenty magazines and papers are taken for the inmates, and all are read eagerly.

A large number of those committed, on entering the institution, can neither read nor write, but, when discharged, many of them are fair scholars, and have obtained and are holding responsible positions.

Nine hours are allowed for sleep, and the rest of the twenty-four is spent in play and at meals.

The Board of Trustees, at present, consists of Obadiah Huse, Evanston, Illinois; Solon Kendall, Geneseo; and J. F. Culver (resident Trustee), Pontiac, Illinois; Dr. J. D. Scouller, Superintendent.

Visitors are welcome at the school from 1 to 3.30 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and on Sunday at chapel services, at 2 P. M.

Pontiac has been honored above any other town in the county, by the number of persons selected from among her citizens for positions of honor, trust and profit.

William T. Russell, who was the first Supervisor of the township, was also the first Sheriff after the "Act for Township Organization" had been adopted. For a number of years, after his term of office had expired, he was a resident of the city. He is now engaged in farming.

S. S. Saul was from Pennsylvania, and came to Pontiac to teach school in 1854 or '55. He was elected to the office of County Clerk in 1857, and held the position until 1861.

Through the instrumentality of Saul, J. F. Culver removed to this place in 1859. Previous to his coming, he had been employed by the County Clerk to assist in the office. After the expiration of the term of office, Mr. Culver was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he resigned in 1862, to enlist in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment. He was elected Captain of Co. A, and served through the war. On his return, he was elected to the office of County Judge. He still resides in Pontiac, and is engaged in banking and real estate business. Mr. Culver has probably done more work, physically, religiously and politically, for his age, than any other man in the county, having held almost every office of honor and trust in the gift of the people.

John W. Smith came from Ohio, and engaged in teaching in this town in 1859. In 1861, he was elected to the position of County Superintendent of Schools. In the discharge of the duties of the office, he was one of the most active and faithful servants the county has ever had. He too, resigned his office to take part in putting down the rebellion, and received a wound, from which a man with less pluck would have died. He, however, lives, and is engaged in the drug and book trade in this city.

E. R. Maples is a synonym for "good fellow." He was one of the most genial, warm-hearted men that Pontiac ever knew. He held the office of Sheriff from 1860 to 1862. He died about a year ago; his residence prior to his coming to Pontiac was Chicago.

Job E. Dye was an early resident of the county, and made a good Sheriff. Since then he has been engaged in the grain business.

Time and space will allow only the mere mention of others, of whom we can only stop to say, they have filled their places in a manner that has given the county no cause to regret their elevation to their several places of trust.

J. W. Strevelle, member of Legislature, two terms; L. E. Payson and Jonathan Duff, each County Judge, one term; J. E. Morrow, John A. Fellows and William H. Jenkins, each Circuit Clerk, one term; C. C. Strawn and William T. Ament, each State's Attorney, a term; O. F. Pearre one, and H. H. Hill, County Superintendent of Schools, two terms; James H. Gaff, Sheriff, one term; M. E. Collins one, and William B. Fyfe, Treasurer, two terms.

The first coal was raised at Pontiac January 12, 1866; the first lump taken from the shaft being now in the possession of Jacob Streamer, with that date attached. The shaft was sunk on contract for the Directors of the company, by Isaac Custer. This work, with the buildings, cost the company \$10,000. The shaft was sunk to the depth of 253 feet, but a vein at 175 feet is the only one worked to advantage. The charter members of the company were: S. C. Crane, President; J. Duff, John Dehuer and Thomas Wing, Directors. The enterprise has not, on the whole, been very successful. Over \$100,000 has been spent, and owing to fires and other misfortunes, it has scarcely in its history been on a paying basis. In February of 1871, the shaft and all of its interests were sold to Messrs. Franz, Campbell & Bullock, of Woodford County, for \$45,000. It is now under control of W. H. Levers, who has operated it for several years past. Statistics in regard to its present workings are not obtainable, and are necessarily omitted.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad, at first called the Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern Railroad, was built through this part of the county in 1871. The city of Pontiac and township took a lively interest in procuring its location through this part of the county, and voted the company a donation of \$50,000 to effect the purpose. While some may doubt whether the interests of the city have been enhanced by the location of a second railroad at this point, it will hardly be disputed that the farming community has been greatly benefited. Much has been saved in the way of freights, as by means of this line, competition has produced lower rates than otherwise would have prevailed. Small towns have sprung up along the line, and, while they have taken some trade from Pontiac, they have proved to be a great convenience to the sections in the midst of which they have been located.

As an indication of the amount of business done in this city, no page could be written that would give the reader as good an idea as the follow-

ing items, furnished by the agents of the two railroads at this place, for the year 1877 :

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.	
Received from freights forwarded.....	\$26,233.30
Received from freights received.....	20,703.33
Ticket sales.....	14,641.49
	<hr/>
	\$61,578.12

CHICAGO & PADUCAH RAILROAD.	
Received from freights received.....	\$11,250.00
Received from freights forwarded.....	6,100.00
Ticket sales.....	4,250.00
	<hr/>
	21,600.00
Total from both roads.....	\$83,178.12

One of the results of the late war was to bring to the North a class of people previously but little seen north of the Ohio River, and, in Pontiac, almost a curiosity. Soon after the proclamation by the President which struck the bonds from several millions of these people, they made haste to profit by that act. The North had been almost drained of its laborers who had gone to accomplish indirectly this very result. Peculiarly so was this the situation in this vicinity in the year 1864. Harvest was coming on. It was great, and "the laborers were few." A few of the leading farmers in this vicinity sent a committee to Cairo, where a number of these emancipated people had gathered, and induced them to come to Pontiac. Quite a large number of families came, and were quartered for a year or two on the farms of their employers. Gradually they have concentrated in the city, until, with the additions made by subsequent immigration, nearly three hundred have found homes in Pontiac. Though their educational and moral progress has not been so rapid as was hoped by their friends, yet, taking their poverty and their former condition into account, it must be admitted that their condition is quite satisfactory. Many of them have built and furnished little homes for themselves ; their children attend school ; and, as for piety, they certainly excel.

THE VILLAGE OF RICHMOND.

The reader will not be troubled to wade through statistics, as to this item, as the only thing to record is its history, and that of an ancient nature. Still, it is history, and not fiction, that we write ; for, though the reader may never have heard of it, the town of Richmond did exist. Not only so, but it was the rival of Pontiac, and but for a very small circumstance would doubtless have been by to-day the most flourishing city in the county. Richmond *was* located two miles east of Pontiac. It was regularly laid out and platted, by Franklin Oliver, County Surveyor, for Henry Jones and Henry Loveless, June 23, 1851. Rumors of a railroad through this section were afloat ; and that being a nice location for a town, and that point in the river being a good one for a railroad crossing, it was not doubted by its friends that this would be the favored point.

Stores and shops and a school house soon sprang into existence ; lots were disposed of for good prices ; dwellings were built, and everything indicated a rising town. But alas for human hopes and desires ! The road lacked just two miles of passing through the historic village, and its bright anticipations burst like a bubble and vanished almost as quickly. Some of the buildings were moved to Pontiac, some did service afterward as stables and granaries, and the only monument that now exists of the once sprightly little village is an open space just south of Philip Rollings' house.

INDIAN GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The magnificent body of timber called Indian Grove, from which this town takes its name, and which extends from Belle Prairie into Avoca Township, is one of the earliest settled portions of Livingston County. Indeed, the very first settlement made in the county was at the head of this grove, as noted in the history of Belle Prairie Township, and, a few months later, white men were found in that portion of the timber lying in Avoca ; while not until the Fall of 1831 was there a settlement made in what is now Indian Grove Township.

The first to locate in this immediate vicinity was Joseph Moore. He came from Overton County, Tenn., and arrived here in the Fall of 1831, as already stated above. His journey to the new country was not accomplished with all the ease and pleasure that would attend a similar one at the present day. When we reflect upon the improvements made in the mode of transit in the last forty or fifty years, we look back to the period of the early settlement of this section of the country with a kind of pity for what the pioneers had to undergo in making it what it now is. This man came through from Tennessee on horseback, or rather his wife came on horseback and carried their only child, an infant, in her lap, while he trudged along on foot. He staked out a claim in the timber bordering Indian Creek, on which he permanently settled. He lived an honored and respected citizen of the neighborhood, and died in October, 1851.

A. B. Philips, commonly known as Barney Philips, settled here the next Spring. He, also, was from Tennessee, and an old neighbor of Moore's in the "land of cotton" before removing to the West. Mr. Philips is still living, a thrifty farmer, in the vicinity of where he settled forty-seven years ago. A son of his is mentioned in the general history as the first white child born in Livingston County. Judge McDowell relates the first meeting with his father's family, of Philips, which is referred to in the history of Avoca Township, as showing the quiet manner in which the people lived in those early days, and the interest a new comer in the neighborhood excited. Philips, who was hunting some hogs that had strayed away from his place, came unexpectedly on the McDowell Camp, and seemed speechless from wonder in finding white people so near, while, from his backwoods dress, the McDowells did not, at first, know

whether he was a white man or Indian ; but soon learned, however, and a pleasant acquaintance was formed, which proved of mutual satisfaction.

Rev. John Darnall, a brother of Martin Darnall, the first settler of Belle Prairie, came to Indian Grove soon after Barney Phillips, and in the same Spring. The first preacher in the new settlement, and a man of a good deal of native intelligence, he was a kind of leader in all religious, social and political affairs.

Malachi Spence and his son, James Spence, and Richard Moore settled here a year or two after those already mentioned. The latter was from Overton County, Tenn., and the Spences and Darnalls from Kentucky. Mrs. Glenn Phillips, a widow lady, came from the same neighborhood in Tennessee, and about the same time that Richard Moore and the Spences came to the settlement.

This comprised the first batch of settlers in what is now Indian Grove Township ; and some of them are still living on their original homesteads, while those who have died or removed to other States have left honored representatives behind them. Rev. John Darnall sold out some years ago and removed to Oregon. Malachi Spence is dead, but a son lives at the old home. Mrs. Phillips is also dead. Richard Moore and Barney Phillips are still living in the township.

In 1834, another delegation of Tennesseans came out and settled in Indian Grove, viz.: Francis J. Moore, Jonathan, a brother ; Lewis Moore, a cousin, and David Travis, who was quite an old man at the time. These came together, and were from the place before noted—Overton County, Tennessee. Several other families came with them, but settled in what is now Belle Prairie Township, where their history is given. Francis J. Moore first settled on the west side of the grove, but in a year or two “swapped” claims with a neighbor, and moved over on the east side, about five miles from the present village of Fairbury. He is still living, an active man for his time of life and the rough scenes through which he passed in the early days of the country. David Travis, not liking the outlook of frontier life, after a year or two, returned to Tennessee, where the remainder of his life was spent. Lewis Moore followed him in a few years ; Jonathan Moore died in 1841.

This section of the country, at the period of which we write, was embraced in McLean County, and the land was not yet in market when these settlements were made. Mr. Moore says it was the custom to blaze out a claim and squat wherever one was suited, provided no one else had a previous claim ; then it was not always pleasant or healthy to intrude. For many years, all new comers settled in and around the timber, without the remotest idea that the prairies would ever amount to a “pinch of snuff” for anything but pasturage. And to talk with the old settlers now, who came to the country forty or fifty years ago, nothing in the way of its development seems to surprise them so much as the settling up of the prairie land ; that where, at the period of their first



Yours Respectfully,
Saml D. Dozier

CHATSWORTH

acquaintance with the country, grew the rank grass and weeds, and wild flowers, should now be the most productive and flourishing farms, is a point that puzzles them to the present day.

A few years later, probably about 1835-6, a man named Donohoo, and two sons, Wilson Y. and Jefferson Donohoo, settled in this neighborhood. The old gentleman and Wilson Y. are dead, but Jefferson is still living on the old homestead. Rev. Robert Smith, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, settled in the township about the same time. He was originally from Kentucky, but came from Sangamon County to this place. This includes all the settlers in Indian Grove Township, until the virtues of the prairies were discovered and the people began to settle away out from the timber, on the great plains.

When the first white people settled here, they had to go some distance to mill—to Green's mill, on Fox River, near Ottawa, and on Crow Creek, below Peoria. To the latter mill Mr. Moore informed us that he made his first mill trip, and was gone a week. The distance was sixty miles, and was the best chance for grinding in their reach, until a mill was built on the Kankakee River, at Wilmington, which was about as far away as the one on Crow Creek. It was sometimes about as hard for the new comer to find grain as to get it ground after he had got it, for no one had been in the country long enough to have an over-supply. There was no mill in this township until the erection of one in the village of Fairbury, except a little horse-mill built by one Smith, about the year 1840.

For many years, Bloomington was the post office, and, at the time of the first settlements in this section, contained but one little store, which was kept in a small log house, and in it also was kept the post office. The postage on letters was twenty-five cents, a sum not always at the command of the fortunate one to get a letter; and as a consequence, their mail would sometimes have to lie in the office a considerable length of time before the much-wished-for twenty-five cents could be procured.

The first road through Indian Grove Township was the State Road leading from the east line of the State to Peoria, but has been obsolete for many years. In those early times, the settlers hauled wheat to Chicago, and congratulated themselves highly if they were so fortunate as to get fifty cents a bushel for it. Chicago proper was not. The city had not yet risen from the bogs and marshes of Lake Michigan, and the great grain market there was not what it is to-day. Several farmers would join in a company, and, with their wagons loaded with wheat, drive through to Chicago, camping out at night, as their load of wheat would hardly have justified the paying of a tavern bill. Times, since then, have changed.

The first birth in this township was that of John R. Phillips, a son of Barney Phillips, and occurred May 9, 1832. He is mentioned in another page as the first white child born in Livingston County, and received a touching tribute from the fact of having died in the army during the late war. The first wed-

ding solemnized was that of John Darnall and Keziah Spence. They were married by 'Squire John Thompson, of Mackinaw, in the early part of 1832. Esther Spence died in 1832, and was buried in the little graveyard situated on the line between Indian Grove and Belle Prairie Township, near where Martin Darnell originally settled. This was the first death in the Indian Grove settlement, and perhaps the first in the county. Her coffin was made of walnut slabs split out of the tree, hewed down and then dressed smooth. The first Justice of the Peace was Rev. John Darnall, who, in addition to being a preacher, was a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, and a man of considerable importance in the neighborhood. He was the first Postmaster, and was commissioned some years after the post office had been established in Avoca Township. His appointment came about in this wise: As the country settled up, the people of the neighborhood concluded they must have a post office, and accordingly petitioned for one. The name of Robert Smith was mentioned in the petition for Postmaster, but as he was the only Whig in the settlement, and Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, then a strong Democrat,* and Representative of this District in Congress (and this, it is said, was about the center of his district), thought it would not do to have a Whig Postmaster, and so, without leave or license, had John Darnall appointed instead of Smith.

It is not positively known who the first doctor was to practice medicine in this township. Some are of opinion that Dr. John Davis, mentioned elsewhere as the first physician in the county, used to extend his professional visits to this section, while others think that Dr. Ostrander, an old physician of Avoca, who, in the early times, practiced all over the eastern part of the county, was the first regular physician. It is altogether probable that the latter supposition is correct, for at that period there were very few families living in Indian Grove timber but had had occasion for Dr. Ostrander's services. It is told of him that a patron objected, one day, to the amount of his bill, when the Doctor informed him, very confidentially, that if he knew the cost of the medicine he had used in his case, he would not be surprised at his bill being so large. Upon his patron's expressing some curiosity, the Doctor told him that the medicine he had used cost \$2,700 an ounce; that it required the services of ten men four months to gather one ounce, and that nine out of the ten lost their lives while at it.

The sound of the Gospel was heard in Indian Grove Township almost as soon as the pioneer's axe. Rev. John Darnall was a Baptist preacher, and the first to proclaim the word of God in the new settlement. Rev. Robert Smith, a Cumberland Presbyterian, was the next preacher. He made an effort, soon after he came to the settlement, to establish a Sabbath school, but was opposed by Rev. Darnall, who took ground against it, denouncing the measure as a kind of speculation, and drew a ludicrous illustration from the story of the Good Samaritan; though just where the analogy came in, no one was able to discern.

*Some of his old Democratic friends here have lost faith in him since he has turned Republican, and don't swear by him as they did twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Mr. Darnall seems to have been quite a remarkable man, and possessed a very independent way of his own. It is related of him that he was preaching one day to a large congregation, and had occasion to quote a passage from St. Paul, after which he emphatically remarked: "But I do not agree with Mr. St. Paul." And upon another occasion, he made a lengthy quotation from the man of Tarsus, when, in a spirit of the most unbounded liberality, he observed: "And I partially agree with St. Paul." The only churches in the township, outside of Fairbury, are the Union Church, in the southern part, and the Ormish Church, in the southeastern corner. Of the latter, we have been unable to obtain any definite information. The Union Church was built in 1857, and is occupied principally by Baptists and Christians, who have their regular days, and both have established societies. As long as he lived in the country, Rev. John Darnall was the leading light of the Baptists, while the Rev. David Sharpless was long a leader among the Christians. Rev. John Miller organized the first society of Christians about the year 1858, and soon after the completion of the church. Rev. Dr. Green preaches for the Christians at present, and Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Ottawa, for the Baptists.

The first school in Indian Grove Township was taught by Chancy Standish, in 1835. He was from New York, and came to the settlement in the year above noted, when the people at once set to work to build a little log cabin for school purposes, and which was the first school house in the township. In this building Standish taught the first school, which was a general subscription school, and it was some time before there was any public money for educational purposes.

From the school records in possession of Dr. C. C. Bartlett, Township Treasurer, which extend back only to the year 1857, we find that on the 1st day of April of that year, "A meeting of the Trustees—James Spence, Chancy Standish and James Moore, of Township 26 north, Range 6 east of the Third Principal Meridian, was held at the house of John Darnall, the School Treasurer." The meeting was taken up mostly in examining books, papers, schedules, etc. The school fund at that time consisted of \$721.20, in notes; fund for town and interest, \$67.70; fund on hand in notes, \$170.00. There were five school districts in the township, and several schedules of teachers were examined and the Treasurer ordered to pay the amount demanded in them for teaching.

The early records are rather poorly kept, and to get information from them is quite a difficult task.

A good story, not out of place in this connection, is related of a young man in the township, who, wishing a school in some particular district, went over to Lexington, where the dignitary lived who had the position at his disposal, for the purpose of procuring the required authority. Not being as well up in his examination as the law required, the certificate was at first refused, but after much importunity from the young man it was at length written, "signed, sealed

and delivered " to him under cover. Armed with this document, he returned to Indian Grove and presented it to the School Director or Trustee, who, on breaking the seal and taking out the certificate found it to read: "This is to certify that Mr. _____ is qualified to teach a common school in Indian Grove Township and no where else, and a ——— common one at that."

At the meeting of Trustees on the 3d day of April, 1865, Dr. C. C. Bartlett was appointed Treasurer, an office he has ever since held.

The following is the present Board of Trustees: J. F. Fraley, S. S. Rogers and Wm. B. Cain.

From Treasurer Bartlett's last annual report we extract the following statistical facts:

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	825
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	851
Total.....	1676
Number of males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	532
Number of females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	655
Total.....	1187
Number of males attending school.....	453
Number of females attending school.....	482
Total.....	935
Number of male teachers employed.....	7
Number of female teachers employed.....	13
Total.....	20
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$2,142 08
Amount paid female teachers.....	3,307 44
Total.....	\$5,449 52
Estimated value of school property.....	\$12,000 00
Principal of school fund of township.....	\$7,198 39

The township has nine school districts and ten good, comfortable school houses, all of which are frame buildings. None but first-class teachers are employed, and the schools of the entire town are in a most flourishing state.

Indian Grove, as an election precinct, embraced that portion of the county lying east of the mouth of the Little Vermilion River; or, more properly speaking, east of the old village of Avoca, in Avoca Township. In the days of Whigs and Democrats, it was largely Democratic, and very ultra in its political opinions.

The first newspaper ever taken in what is now Indian Grove Township was the *Chicago Journal*, then a Whig paper. It had been subscribed for by John and Jesse Moore, who had done so without inquiring into the color of its political faith. When it came, and the Rev. Mr. Darnall found out that it was a Whig paper, he set his veto on it and would not let it be read in the neighborhood. It was when Avoca was the only post office in all the country round, and so great was the faith of the Moores in Mr. Darnall's opinions, that they

refused to take the papers out of the office, and there they accumulated until the subscription expired.

Political principles have undergone a great change since those early times. At least two-thirds of the vote is now Republican, and large Republican majorities are rolled up on all occasions where party lines are drawn. There are, however, a few old true-blue Democrats who still stand by their old party and principles, and think that Long John Wentworth has backslidden beyond hope, since he has turned over to the Republican Party.

The war record of the township is given in the history of the village of Fairbury.

Indian Grove takes its name from the Indian settlement or camp once in the fine forest along Indian Creek, which receives its name from the same cause. Previous to the Indians locating at Kickapoo Town, they had their wigwams or lodges in the timber, now in Indian Grove Township. They had left the place before the settlement of the county by the whites, or at least before there were settlements made in this immediate neighborhood.

A large number of Indians were living at the Kickapoo town, not far distant; but we have no account of their ever molesting their pale-face neighbors, though Black Hawk made every effort to stir them up to mischief, and some of the settlers, in another part of the grove, took fright during the excitements of the Black Hawk war, and fled to the frontier settlements; but those who remained were left undisturbed. Soon after the close of this war, the Indians were removed to reservations and hunting-grounds beyond the "Great Father of Waters," and our settlements here were no more disturbed by their war-whoop.

This township has the benefit of two lines of railway, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago & Paducah Roads. The former is more fully noticed in the history of Fairbury. The Chicago & Paducah Railroad was completed through this town in 1872, since which time it has been in active operation. The people of this section seem to have awakened to the necessity of extended railroad facilities since the building of the T., P. & W., as it, we were informed, encountered much opposition from the very inception of the enterprise, until its success and energy won for it a degree of independence; while the Chicago & Paducah received a hearty and substantial support, and a stock subscription from the township of \$50,000.

The benefit of these roads to this section of the county is almost incalculable, and the amount of grain and stock shipped over them annually is immense.

When the county adopted township organization, in 1857, in the process of naming, this town was called Worth; but discovering that there was a Worth Township in the adjoining county of Woodford, it was found necessary to look up a new name for this. Francis J. Moore, a prominent citizen and one of the early settlers of the township, suggested Indian Grove, which was adopted.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, we find the township represented by John Crumpton, as Supervisor.

The present township officers are as follows: H. Kingman, Supervisor; O. J. Dimmick, R. B. Hanna and O. P. Ross, Justices of the Peace; T. T. Babcock, Assessor; N. Shepherd, Collector; N. A. Souars, Town Clerk.

Indian Grove Township is bounded on the west by McLean County; on the north by Avoca Township; on the east by Forrest, and on the south by Belle Prairie. It is about one-fourth timber to three-fourths prairie, and is drained by Indian Creek, which flows through it from the southwest to northeast, and empties into the Little Vermilion River, just beyond its borders. Corn is the main crop, and the immense quantities grown in the township would probably equal the entire crops of the Nile-washed lands of Egypt.

THE VILLAGE OF FAIRBURY.

Fairbury was laid out in 1857, by Caleb L. Patton and Octave Chenute. The former owned the land on which the village stands, and in return for the influence exercised by Chenute—who was one of the Civil Engineers of the Peoria & Oquawka* Railroad Company—with the stockholders of the road, in getting a station at this point, he received from Patton one-half of the town lots. He it was that planned the town and named it, and superintended the laying of it off. Isaac R. Clark, County Surveyor at the time, surveyed it, and made the plat on file in the Recorder's office, and from which we find that the village of Fairbury originally embraced only the southeast quarter of Section 3, and a part of the northeast quarter of Section 10, in Township 26 north, Range 6 east, and is dated November 10, 1857. Since it was first surveyed and laid out, several additions have been made to it, as follows: By Patton, Cropsey and Chenute, August 9, 1859; by H. L. Marsh, August 9, 1859, July 27 and December 17, 1868; by C. L. Patton, February 4, 1864, and July 9, 1869; by — Atkeins, May 8, 9 and 10, 1865, January 25, 1865, and April 30, 1868; by Isaac P. McDowell, July 12, 1865, and May 14, 1867, and by G. W. Suber, May 14, 1870. A space of 200x870 feet was reserved by the railroad in the center of the original village for depot buildings.

The first house in the village of Fairbury was built by John Coomer, who came here from Vermont, the old Green Mountain State, in 1857. The house stands on the corner, just across the street from the Fairbury Hotel, and is a good, comfortable residence at the present day. Coomer finished his house and moved into it on the last day of the year; says he came very near not getting into it in 1857 any way. The first store house was built by A. L. Pogue, David Thomas and R. B. Amsbury, who opened a store in it in the early part of 1858, and for a number of years did an extensive business. At length Thomas sold out, and went to Missouri, but the remaining partners continued in the business some time longer, when they finally dissolved, Amsbury going to the gold regions. William Mitchell built a store about the same time of the one just mentioned, in which he opened a small stock of goods and groceries. The first brick store

* The former title of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad.

house was built by Franklin Elliott in 1864, and occupied as a store by his brother as soon as completed. The store house alluded to, as put up by Wm. Mitchell, is at present a part of the Fairbury House, and with many additions and changes, internally and externally, since the first part of the building was put up in 1857, it has become, as stated, the Fairbury House. With all the improvements and additions made to it, together with the original outlay, it has cost about \$6,000, and is now kept by S. S. Rogers, who owns the building, and has made a first-class hotel of it. The first tavern in the village was built by Geo. W. Morris in 1858, and kept by him for some time, when it changed hands and S. S. Rogers became the proprietor. It was finally moved away from its original location, and became the Central House, a name it still bears. The first post office was established in the early part of 1858, and H. H. McKee was the first Postmaster. The mail was then carried on horseback from Pontiac to Lexington, and a round trip made each week. After many changes in the administration of its affairs, the office has passed into the hands of John Virgin, who is the present Postmaster. The first blacksmith shop in Fairbury was kept by O. S. Mason and Michael Gately, two young men, who commenced the business about 1858, when the village was rushing ahead at a breakneck speed.

In 1859, a large flouring-mill was built in the village, where Coomer's lumber office now stands. It was built or commenced by parties for whom Judge McDowell endorsed, and upon their failure, he became the owner of the property, and completed the building. It was a frame edifice three stories high, thirty by fifty feet in size, with three run of buhrs, and cost upward of \$8,000. The building was burned in 1872, and has never been rebuilt. Ben Walton built his first mill in Fairbury in 1866, at a cost of \$25,000. It was a frame building thirty by sixty feet, with three run of buhrs, and was burned in August, 1868. He at once commenced to rebuild, and the result was his present magnificent mill, which is forty-eight by sixty feet in size, four and a half stories high, and cost \$35,000. It has six run of buhrs, and a capacity for making 175 barrels of flour per day. In connection with his mill is a grain elevator, with storage for 20,000 bushels, and cribbing room for 75,000 bushels. He handles annually over 300,000 bushels of grain, the most of which is sold on the track to buyers who ship principally to the East. When his mill was burned, in 1868, in twelve days after the fire he was buying grain in a temporary building, and by the next February,* had bought and handled nearly 300,000 bushels.

Fairbury is a fine grain center, and it is generally conceded that it is one of the best grain markets in the county. There are at present two large steam elevators, besides the one mentioned with Walton's Mill, and several very fine ones have been burned in the numerous conflagrations that have at different times visited the ill-fated village. The best one ever built was by Hogue & Bartlett, and the first one was built in the Fall and Winter of 1858, by Fitch

*His mill was burned on the 12th of August.

& Van Eman, who were the first men to buy grain in Fairbury. They bought and piled it up in sacks by the railroad, until shipped. This one, as well as that built by Hogue & Bartlett, were burned. One of the steam elevators above mentioned, and known as the Union Elevator, was built by H. M. Gillette, and the other by Amsbury & Jones, all of whom have formerly been extensive grain dealers.

As already stated, several additions were made to the village of Fairbury after the laying out of the original place. One of the largest of these was made by H. L. Marsh, who, it seems, has always been one of the wide-awake citizens of the town. He built a large and elegant hotel and depot in the west end of the village, which, at the time of its building (1866) cost \$17,000. But this, too, "went up" in one of the destructive fires before alluded to. Although Fairbury was laid out about the time the railroad was completed through this section, and it grew rapidly, as new railroad villages generally do, yet it was not until 1864 that it was organized under village laws and charter. At an election held on the 8th day of August, 1864, after due notice had been given, we find, upon examination of the records, that John Coomer was chosen President, and C. C. Bartlett, Clerk. At this election, there were "eighty votes given in favor of incorporation and twenty-six votes against incorporation." Whereupon it was declared that the town of Fairbury was incorporated under act of the Legislature, by more than a two-thirds vote." The first Board of Trustees elected were H. L. Marsh, E. T. Joy, I. P. McDowell, J. H. Van Eman and Delos Wright. The Board organized by electing H. L. Marsh, President, and W. G. McDowell, Clerk. John Coomer was elected Police Magistrate, but refused to qualify, and R. W. McKee was elected in his place. The village Board at present is J. F. Fraley, H. Kingman, L. B. Dominy, George Kinnear and Jesse Hanna. J. F. Fraley is President of the Board, and L. B. Dominy, Clerk. H. Kingman is Treasurer, Nathan Shepherd, Police Magistrate, and John Allum, Town Marshal.

The first school taught in the village of Fairbury was by Alonzo Straight, in a little frame building on the south side of the T., P. & W. Railroad, but had originally been devoted to some other use. The first house built for school purposes was in 1860, and is situated on the north side of the railroad, and is still in use as a school house. It is a frame building, two stories high, and cost \$2,500. The first teacher to occupy the new building was Smith Olney, who taught in it as soon as completed. The "South Side School House," as it is called, was built in 1868. It is also a frame building, two stories, and cost \$3,500. Fairbury is somewhat behind other towns and villages of its pretensions, in the quality of its school buildings, which have quite a dingy, weather-beaten appearance. Though uncomely in exterior, they are substantial in structure and comfortable inside, and the village, it is said, supports most excellent schools. The Principal and corps of Teachers for the school year just closed, are as follows: Prof. C. H. Rew, Principal of High School Department; Miss

M. M. Daly, Assistant in High School Department; Miss Ella B. Erwin, Teacher of Second Grammar Department; Philip Hutchinson, Teacher of First Grammar Department; Miss Della Chesebrough, Teacher of Second Intermediate; Miss Cynthia E. Earnhart, Teacher of First Intermediate; Miss Laura Colvin, Teacher of Second Primary; Miss Anna E. McDowell, Teacher of South Primary; Mrs. S. M. Hempstead, Teacher of North Primary; Miss Mary Kilbury, Teacher of West Primary and Intermediate School. For the coming year, some few changes are made, but most of the old teachers remain. The following is the roster: Prof. C. H. Rew, Superintendent and Principal of High School Department; Miss Della Chesebrough, Assistant in High School Department; T. W. Gore, Teacher in First Grammar Department; Miss Ella B. Erwin, Teacher in Second Grammar Department; Miss Cynthia E. Earnhart, Teacher in First Intermediate; Miss Mary Kilbury, Teacher in Second Intermediate; Mrs. S. M. Hempstead, Teacher in First Primary, North Side; Miss Anna E. McDowell, Teacher in First Primary, South Side; Miss Flora Potter, Teacher in Second Primary, South Side; Miss Ellen Vanover, Teacher in Second Primary, North Side. The attendance during the school year averages about 500 pupils for the two schools. Both of these schools are under the supervision of one Principal, Mr. Rew. They are graded, and have what is termed a High School Department, though not High Schools in the strict acceptation of the term.

The first church societies organized in Fairbury were the Methodist and Presbyterian. The Methodist Church was organized in July, 1858, under the ministerial labors of Rev. J. W. Stubbles, with the following members; Francis J. Moore, Garrison Bowen, Rachel Bowen, — Busey, Nancy Busey, Dr. L. Beech, Edith Beech, John Kring, Rachel Kring, Catherine Kring and John Potter. But few of these are members still, viz.: Francis J. Moore, Dr. L. Beech, John Kring, Catherine Kring, Rachel Kring and John Potter. The others are either dead or have moved away. The first church building was erected in the Fall of 1858, and was a frame, 32x55 feet, dedicated, in the latter part of the year, by Rev. J. W. Flowers, Presiding Elder. It was enlarged in 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Rutledge. In the Spring of 1874, Dr. L. Beech, a zealous member of the church and a man of broad and liberal benevolence, headed a subscription for a new church edifice, to cost from ten to twelve thousand dollars. Dr. Beech subscribed \$2,000; others put down their names for liberal amounts, and thus several thousand dollars were raised. Nothing was done, however, until the Summer of 1876, when the Trustees determined to put up a substantial brick, 45x75 feet, one full story and a basement. The basement was finished in the Fall of 1876, and was dedicated by Rev. R. G. Pierce, R. B. Williams, Pastor. It was intended, in the following Fall, to have the audience room on the second floor completed, but, on the 2d day of July, 1877, a fearful tornado passed over the village, and the church was laid in ruins. In the Fall of 1877, Rev. J. Wilkinson was appointed Pastor, and

the society, though somewhat discouraged, had determined to rebuild. Largely through the generosity of Ben Walton, an elegant brick church was erected on the foundation of the old one, and was dedicated January 20, 1878, by Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D. D., of Bloomington. The present membership of the church is 280. The first Methodist Sunday school was organized in the Spring of 1859, with Jacob Hunt as Superintendent. It is in a flourishing condition at present, and an average of about 300 children attend.

The Presbyterian society was organized July 25, 1858, with 10 original members. The first Pastor was Rev. Benjamin B. Drake. The church was built in 1862, and is a frame, 25x40 feet, costing \$750. It was dedicated, when completed, by Rev. A. Eddy. The present Pastor is Rev. T. Hempstead, and his church numbers 88 members. A Sunday school was organized in 1863, with William Mitchell as Superintendent. With the periods of languishing, usual to such organizations, it still exists, and is in quite a flourishing condition at this time. A few years after the organization of the Presbyteriana Church, it divided into the Old and New Schools, and the latter branch built a church similar to that worshiped in by the other; but, re-uniting again in a short time, the New School church was sold to the Ormish society, who still occupy it, having preaching regularly, a flourishing membership and a large congregation.

The Baptist Church was erected in 1865, but the society was organized several years previous. It is a brick edifice, 38x50 feet, costing \$3,000, and was dedicated by Rev. J. Cairns, at the time its Pastor. At present, it has a large membership, and Rev. C. D. Merritt is Pastor. Its Sunday school was organized in 1864, the year before the building of the church. William Carpenter is the Superintendent, and about 140 children attend on an average.

The Roman Catholic congregation was organized about 1857, and was visited from that time, semi-annually, by Rev. B. Lonergan, of Wilmington, until 1867, when the mission was attached to Pontiac, a resident priest having been appointed there. This priest, whose name was O'Neill, was one of the oldest priests in America, the first Irish priest who ever came west of the Alleghanies, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Quigley, now of Henry, Ill. The congregation, however, had not assumed any permanent organization until 1868, when, under the leadership of Rev. John A. Fanning, the present Pastor, a frame church was built, 33x60 feet, to which important additions have been made, at a total cost, up to the present time, of about \$4,000. The original membership consisted of some thirty families, and has since then increased to about one hundred and twenty-five families. The church edifice was dedicated on the 24th of June, to St. John the Baptist, by Rev. C. Gonaut, of Chebanse, assisted by the Pastor and other clergymen. The Sunday school of this church was organized coterminously with the congregation. Its first Superintendent was Owen McKay, now of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

As early as 1862, movements were made here toward developing the coal fields, believed to exist sufficiently near the surface to be reached with light expense. In the Fall of this year, H. L. Marsh commenced to sink the west shaft, and at the distance of 216 feet, struck the first vein of coal, which varies from four and a half to five feet in thickness, and produces a very fair quality of coal. At a distance of 180 feet below this vein another was found, but not of sufficient thickness to warrant its being profitably worked. It is the best coal, however, in any of the neighboring shafts, but, to quote the slang of the day, it is "too thin"—to be valuable. To sink this shaft and equip it for work has cost altogether about \$30,000; the works have a capacity for taking out at least five hundred tons daily, but the demand has never required it to run to the full extent of its ability. Some years ago, it passed into the hands of Eastern capitalists, who leased it to Knight & Gibb, of Fairbury, for two and a half years, which term, we believe, has expired, and the mine is at present idle, except in keeping the water pumped out. This was the first shaft sunk between Braidwood and Alton, where more than a hundred now perforate the ground. It for some time proved an expensive affair on account of so much water, and the third shaft was sunk before one could be secured against overflow.

The east shaft was commenced in April, 1867, and struck a profitable vein of coal at a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. This shaft was originally begun by a stock company, consisting of Jones, Amsbury, Darnall, Gibb, Atkins and Archer. Amsbury and Jones were the principal business men, and Gibb the Superintendent. The sinking of the shaft at that time cost about \$15,000, but could be done for, perhaps, half the amount now. A few years after the opening of the shaft, Gibb leased it from the company, and has been operating it advantageously for the past four years. Mr. Gibb is a native of Scotland, and has been in this country since 1852. He thoroughly understands coal mining, and under his supervision this shaft yields on an average seventy-five tons daily, the year round. At present, they supply the railroad companies 1,000 tons per month, while the remainder is mostly disposed of to the local trade. The different formations passed through in reaching coal were yellow clay immediately after the soil, then quite a thickness of blue clay, after which a considerable stratum of soft stone—usually called soapstone—and then a vein of lime rock, followed by a shelly sandstone, with thin layers of sand between the layers of rock, when coal was struck. A peculiarity of the country here is the difference in the formations passed through in these shafts, which are not more than two miles apart. In the west end shaft, the clay is about the same as in the other, but much more water; after passing through the clay, two strata of lime ledges were met with; then a stratum of red fire-clay, and after it about eighty feet of shelly lime rock, followed by thirty feet of soapstone, underlying which was the first vein of coal. In the new shaft, sunk the present season, about midway between the other two, a very soft, red rock was

found in large quantities, and which is supposed to contain mineral properties that may be converted into something valuable. This vein, or bed of stone, was found at a depth of about eighty feet, and is seven feet in thickness. Speaking of it at the time, the *Independent Blade* said :

The stone is strongly impregnated with mineral, mostly iron. In color it is gray and dark brown. It also has an oily substance, that shows itself very plainly when immersed in water, the oil rising to the surface. Experiments have been made with this stone ground to powder and mixed with oil for painting purposes, and to all appearances it makes an excellent article. We have samples of this paint in this office, which may be seen. Further tests will be made, and should it turn out as is now anticipated, there is a mine of wealth in it, and the manufacture of mineral paint may be commenced at once in this city.

This shaft is owned by Knight, Gibb & Co. They bought six acres of Mr. Marsh, with the privilege of mining under seventy acres more, belonging to the same party. They reached coal—a vein four and a half feet thick—at a depth of 176 feet, and at an expenditure of about \$10,000. This is the third shaft that has been successfully sunk in the environs of Fairbury, and, next to grain, coal mining is the most extensive line of business engaged in by its citizens. Aside from the amount furnished the railroads, the trade is of a local character, mostly, and very extensive of that kind.

The first bank was established in Fairbury by Judge McDowell and Nathan E. Lyman, in 1864, and was known as the Fairbury Bank. In 1867, Jno. J. Taylor was admitted a partner, and it finally developed into the First National Bank, and was organized as such in 1874, with Isaac P. McDowell as President, and Nathan E. Lyman (now of Rockford, Ill.) as Cashier. I. P. McDowell is still President, and T. S. O. McDowell is Cashier. Bartlett, Beech & Dominy commenced the banking business June 15, 1874, and still conduct it in all its branches.

A woolen-mill was built here about the year 1867–68, by three brothers from New York, named Barnard. It was supposed at one time that sheep raising would prove a very profitable business in this section of the country, and a number of farmers embarked in it extensively. A man named Hiner, living a little west of Fairbury, had at one time over 1,300 head of sheep, but after considerable experimenting, it was found to be a failure. Owing to the wet nature of so much of the land, the disease called “foot rot” prevailed to an extent to render the raising of sheep not only expensive, but entirely profitless, and it was finally abandoned altogether. From this fact, the woolen-mill proved a failure, and the parties owning it took out the machinery and moved it to Los Angeles, Cal., where sheep are a spontaneous growth and are cultivated to an extent calculated to make a mill of its caliber profitable. The Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company purchased the old building, after the machinery had been removed, with the intention of converting it into a grain elevator, but the partial failure of crops for the past year or two has prevented, and it still stands an empty shell, a monument of misplaced investment.

The Fairbury Union Agricultural Board was incorporated under legislative act in 1876. The certificate of organization is signed by Geo. H. Harlow, Secre-

tary of State, under the great seal, and is dated January 19, 1876. It was organized and officers duly elected March 25th, as follows: John Virgin, President; John G. Steers, Vice President; C. C. Bartlett, Treasurer, and Smith Olney, Secretary. The first Board of Directors were Jacob B. Bally, Stephen Herr, Henry Kingman, John F. Myers, Henry Skinner and George W. Myers, whose terms expire in 1877; and Robert Elmore, J. F. Earnhart, Owen Finegan, D. L. Murdock, R. E. Norman, D. R. Potter and Benjamin Cumpston, whose terms expire in 1878. Their grounds consist of about twenty-one acres of land, purchased at an aggregate cost of \$2,800, and are located just south of the village and are excellently adapted to the purpose for which they are used. They are well improved and enclosed with a substantial fence and have large and commodious buildings.

The first exhibition of the association was held in September, 1876, and continued four days. The last election of officers resulted as follows: John Virgin, President; Joel Strawn, Vice President; C. C. Bartlett, Treasurer, and H. L. Bruce, Secretary. It is a Union Association of Livingston and McLean Counties; is in a flourishing condition and is patronized and supported by both counties in a liberal manner.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' societies are well represented in the village of Fairbury, by all the grades of those honorable bodies. Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered October 3, 1860, and the document authorizing its existence as a body was signed by D. C. Cregier, Grand Master of Illinois at that time, and J. H. Miles, Grand Secretary. Charter members—Aaron Weider, L. H. Nash, R. Rumbold, J. B. Hulsey, O. P. Ross, S. C. Roberts, H. Remington and some others, of whom O. P. Ross and H. Remington alone are now members. Aaron Weider was the first Worshipful Master. At present, Smith Olney is Master; T. W. Duffey, Secretary, and 104 members are on the records. The Lodge Hall was burned March 29, 1875, and the loss in paraphernalia, furniture, etc., was about \$2,000. The hall did not belong to them, but was rented for Lodge purposes, so that the loss of the building did not fall on them. The Lodge was originally organized in Remington's parlor, and continued to meet there until other rooms were procured.

Fairbury Chapter, No. 99, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered October 5, 1866, and their charter signed by J. A. DeLancey, Grand High Priest of the State, and J. H. Miles, Grand Secretary. The first High Priest was J. W. Peck, and H. Remington was the first Secretary. At present, W. H. Allen is High Priest, and Smith Olney, Secretary, with a present membership of 83.

Fairbury Council, No. 36, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered January 11, 1868, and J. W. Peck was the first T. I. G. M., and M. Osman the first Recorder. By a joint act of the Grand Chapter and the Grand Council of Illinois, the degrees of the latter are now conferred in the Chapter, and the Council, as a body, is discontinued.

St. Paul Commandery, No. 36, Knight Templars, was chartered Oct. 26, 1870. Sir D. C. Cregier was then Grand Commander of the State, and as such signed the charter authorizing its organization. The first Eminent Commander was Sir J. J. Wright, and Sir John Zimmerman, Recorder. There are at present 56 members upon the books, and Sir John Zimmerman is Commander, and Sir Demas Elliott, Recorder.

Livingston Lodge, No. 290, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized under dispensation August 15, 1860, and chartered Oct. 12th of the same year. The charter members were J. F. Blackburn, John J. Young, W. H. Strevelle, John T. Bowen and John Zimmerman. Of these, there are still living Blackburn and Zimmerman, but the latter only is still a member of the body. The present Noble Grand is J. F. Earnhart, and J. M. Thornton is Secretary, with 44 members.

Fairbury Encampment, No. 71, I. O. O. F., was chartered Oct. 8, 1867, and has a large membership. At present, Benj. P. Lightfoot is Chief Patriarch; T. W. Gore, Scribe.

The history of the press extends back but a dozen years in this little city. In 1866, H. S. Decker commenced the publication of a paper called the *Journal*, in Fairbury, but soon sold out to I. P. McDowell, who, after a short time, sold it to a man named Eastman, and he continued to publish it until 1873. In 1871, the Dimmicks commenced the publication of the *Independent*, and in 1876, C. B. Holmes commenced the *Blade*. These papers were published in the interests of the east and west ends of the village for a time, when J. S. Seibird, formerly of Bloomington, purchased the two, and consolidated them, upon the principle that "in union there is strength," and from the combination brought forth a kind of journalistic Siamese twins, known as the *Independent-Blade*. It is independent in politics, well and ably edited, and is one of the flourishing newspapers of the county.

John Virgin, J. C. Morrison and Decatur Veach formed a company, some years ago, for the purpose of importing Norman horses. In 1870, Virgin was sent out and brought the first lot across the Atlantic to this county. Their partnership was soon dissolved by the death of Veach, but Virgin still continues in the business, and has imported some very fine specimens of this popular breed.

The most extensive manufacturing of any kind in the village is George W. Kring's. He commenced, in 1866, the manufacture of cultivators, a business he is still engaged in. Lately, he has added the manufacture of check-rowers, which he makes a specialty.

The village of Fairbury makes no pretensions to wholesale business, or to extensive manufacturing, but is merely a retail place, and as such every line of business is well represented. Many large mercantile firms, whose bases no financial storms can shake, are doing a heavy but safe business.

As noted in another place, this village and township have the advantage of two railroads. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, formerly known as the Peoria

& Oquawka Railroad, in the early period of its existence had a hard struggle for life. It was poor and moneyless, and, as is usually the case under such circumstances, every one gave it a kick down the hill. No stock was taken in it in this immediate vicinity, except a little toward building a station. Owing to their straitened circumstances, and their inability to pay their obligations, the bitterest enmity arose between the road and the town, and attachments were made against everything in the way of property belonging to the road, liable to such process, and even freight bills were garnisheed before they could be collected. Every occasion was sought to annoy each other, and they did not always stop at annoyance, but did considerable injury. A train passed through the town one very dry, windy day at full speed, with fires and steam at a high stage, and emitting from its smoke-stack great blazing cinders, which caught in some combustible matter, communicated to the town, and a destructive conflagration was the result. When the train arrived at Forrest, the next station, the engineer looked back and saw the dense smoke; then remarked that he set the ——— town of Fairbury on fire as he came through. The road, however, lived and prospered, and grew out of its financial troubles, and is to-day one of the prosperous roads in the country. Its name was changed from Peoria & Oquawka to Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, and it is a great trunk line between East and West. It was finished through here in 1857, and there are few roads at the present time in the State of Illinois that are doing a heavier business.

The Chicago & Paducah Road is a valuable addition to this section of the county, as it unites it by rail with the county seat, and also gives competition in the shipment of freights, which are extremely heavy from this point—as much, perhaps, as from any other in Livingston County. As an illustration of its importance, we give some statistical facts, kindly furnished by Mr. Winters, of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and Mr. Rogers, of the Chicago & Paducah, which are as follows for the year 1877:

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.

Freight forwarded.....	600 car loads in bulk.
Freight forwarded.....	60 car loads stock.
Freight forwarded.....	300 car loads of coal.
Total freight forwarded for the year.....	about 960 car loads.
Amount received on freight for year 1877, about.....	\$24,000 00
Amount of ticket sales for year 1877.....	12,000 00

CHICAGO & PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Freight forwarded—total grain, stock and coal.....	617 car loads.
Amount received on freight for 1877.....	\$17,617 84
Amount ticket sales for 1877.....	7,990 20

Fairbury has been a most unfortunate town in the way of fires, and it would be rather difficult, perhaps, to find another place of its size that has been so often and so disastrously visited by the "fire fiend." The first great fire occurred in October, 1868, and is the one already alluded to as catching from a pass-

ing locomotive, on the T., P. & W. R. R. It commenced in the Dresser Warehouse, located in East End, and communicated to a row of wooden buildings on the north side of Locust street. Eighteen stores were burned, little of the contents saved, and the loss estimated at \$75,000. Two other serious fires occurred in 1869, though neither was quite as destructive as the one just mentioned. In the month of February, a fire broke out in a frame store building on the corner of Locust and Fourth streets, belonging to I. P. McDowell, and communicated to a row of wooden buildings adjoining on the west. Ten buildings were burned, some goods saved, and loss estimated at \$20,000. Another fire occurred this year. It originated in a wagon shop, owned by N. S. McDonald, in the West End, and simultaneously in Elliott's jewelry store, in East End, as though by a preconcerted arrangement of incendiaries to burn and plunder the entire town. Seven buildings were totally destroyed, with a loss of about \$12,500.

In addition to the hostile feelings mentioned as existing between the village and the T., P. & W. Railway, for years, quite a kindred feeling existed between the east and west ends of the village, and mutterings, "deep and dire," were often indulged in between the sections, which bade fair, at times, to burst out like some of their own conflagrations. As this is an unpleasant part of our work, however, we will draw the veil over these human frailties, with a Bible admonition to the citizens, to "dwell together in unity."

The village has provided itself with a pretty good and efficient fire department, and organized volunteer companies. In 1874, they purchased a couple of hand engines, at a cost of about \$1,800, and the village government allowed them \$100 for keeping their fire tackle in good working order, while the remainder of their services is gratuitous.

One of the most interesting and exciting little incidents that has ever occurred in this village, perhaps, was the first exercising of the rights of franchise by a member of the "Fifteenth Amendment." Richard Quarles, known nearly all over McLean and Livingston Counties as "Side Hill Dick," on account of one leg being several inches shorter than the other, was the first colored man to cast a ballot at an election in Fairbury. The occasion was the election of township officers, in the Spring of 1870, and called out nearly as many people, to witness the performance, as would a circus. But no one challenged or contested his right to vote, and it passed off all in good humor.

There are living in and around Fairbury about 100 negroes. They came mostly from Mr. Sullivant's, in Ford County, who imported them to work on his large farm; but as times grew hard and dull, he would get rid of his colored help, and they would wander toward Fairbury, where they found homes. They have always conducted themselves in an orderly manner, with a disposition to work and get along in the world. The Supervisor says he has given less charity to negroes, in proportion, than to whites; and, taken all together, nothing can truthfully be said to their disadvantage. They have a church, of



Respectfully
J. T. Bullard

CHATSWORTH

the Methodist Episcopal denomination, with a regular Pastor, Rev. Aaron Ward, of Pontiac, and a local preacher, also, Rev. Washington Farrer. A Sunday school is in full operation at their church, under the superintendence of James Allen, which is well attended. Their children go to the common schools, and share all the advantages of education equally with white children.

The village has a very handsome little cemetery, which was surveyed by Isaac R. Clarke, August 30, 1855, and was originally one-fourth of northwest quarter of Section 2, and has had an addition made to it since it was laid out, of about six acres of ground. It is well improved and set in trees and shrubbery, and much respect shown by the living to the dead. The first burial in this cemetery was a Mrs. Hughes, wife of David Hughes, and was interred soon after the grounds were laid out.

Fairbury was originally called South Avoca, but was changed by Chenute, as noted in another place. It is situated at the crossing of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago & Paducah Railroads, twelve miles from Pontiac and 103 miles from Chicago. Though claiming a population variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, it is still under village organization. The bar is represented here by Hon. D. L. Murdock, State's Attorney, Judge W. G. McDowell, A. J. Clarke, R. T. Perry and J. D. Fraley, all of whom are men of ability. There are other able men in the place, but space forbids the mention of the names of all who have distinguished themselves, but will give only the following, who were identified with the army during the late war: Jo. H. Scibird, Major of the Seventieth Illinois Infantry; John W. Morris, Captain of Company C, Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry; J. M. Wright, Lieutenant in Second Illinois Cavalry; John Zimmerman, Lieutenant in Third Illinois Cavalry; H. H. Stafford, First Lieutenant Company H, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, living at present in Fairbury.

The following went into the army from Fairbury, but are now residing in other places: Rev. A. J. Cropsey, a Methodist preacher, Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and since the war has represented his district in the Lower House of the State Legislature. He at present lives in Lincoln, Nebraska. B. E. Robinson, First Lieutenant Company I, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served a full term in Andersonville prison, with all its horrors. He has served three terms as Sheriff of Livingston County, having been elected in 1872, 1874 and 1876, and is a candidate again for re-election. No man has ever held the office three terms in succession since township organization. Byron Phelps, a son of Orin Phelps, mentioned as one of the early settlers of Forrest Township, was a Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and after the close of the war was elected County Clerk, an office he filled satisfactorily for four years, and at present lives in Decatur, Ill. Aaron Weider was an officer in the Third Cavalry, and after the war was Treasurer of the county for four years. W. H. H. McDowell was Second Lieutenant in

the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Illinois Infantry, and lives now in Pontiac. As to those who carried muskets, their names and regiments will be found in the general war record, on another page of this work. Henry H. Rogers, a son of S. S. Rogers, of Fairbury, was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and when he graduated last Summer (1877), was appointed a midshipman on board of the U. S. steamer Pensacola, and is at present stationed at Mare Island, near San Francisco.

The medical fraternity of the village is as follows: Drs. S. M. & H. E. W. Barnes, J. F. Fraley, D. Brewer and James Pearson; Dr. J. R. Rayburn, dentist.

Fairbury Guards, Company C, Tenth Battalion of the Illinois State Guards, with regimental headquarters at Dwight, Ill., was organized in October, 1877, with the following officers: J. L. Sacriste, Captain; J. M. Wright, First Lieutenant; J. W. Morris, Second Lieutenant; and J. S. DeWolf, Orderly Sergeant.

Last but not *least* in the history of the village of Fairbury, we would mention in the most complimentary terms the Scibird Zouave Cadets, a company of small boys from 10 to 14 years old, and but recently organized into a military company. They have now forty members, and are being drilled in genuine military style by J. H. Scibird, Major of the Seventieth Illinois Infantry, during the late war. Their uniform consists of red pants, blue shirts, red caps with blue top, white stockings and shoes. They have toy guns made under the direction of Maj. Scibird, and are pine stocks with tin barrels. Maj. Scibird takes great pride in drilling the little fellows, and, in justice to them, we must say that they do honor to their drill-master. Their evolutions are performed with perfect military precision, and older soldiers might learn much from their maneuvers. The country need fear no danger from enemies at home, or from foes abroad, which produces such manly and soldierly little boys as the Zouave Cadets. The following are their officers: Joe H. Scibird, Captain;* Thomas Baker, First Lieutenant; Willie Van Doorn, Second Lieutenant; Charley Rettenmayer, First Sergeant; Herman Gillett, Second Sergeant; Fred Baker, Third Sergeant; Frank Duell, Fourth Sergeant; Fred Wright, Fifth Sergeant; Grant McDowell, First Corporal; George Decker, Second Corporal; Clarence Murdock, Third Corporal; Eddie Smith, Fourth Corporal; Thomas Langabeer, Fifth Corporal; Henry Sweet, Sixth Corporal; Bruce Amsbury, Seventh Corporal; Robby Mack, Eighth Corporal.

And perhaps Napoleon, Wellington, Washington or Lee never wore their official greatness with more dignity than do these embryo generals. But we leave them with a word of encouragement, and a kind wish for their future happiness:

“There’s a page in their story, too bright to be lost!
May souls so heroic win laurels and praises
Eternal, beyond where the dark stream is crossed.”

*The boys insisted on Maj. Scibird, who had organized and drilled them, being their Captain, and so unanimously elected him.

BELLE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Belle Prairie is known as Township 25 north, Range 6 east of the 3d Principal Meridian, and is fractional, containing only about half the amount of territory embraced in a regular Congressional Township. It lies in the extreme southern part of the county, bounded on the south and west by Ford and McLean Counties; on the east by Fayette Township; on the north by Indian Grove, and is all prairie land, except a small body, comprising but a section or so, adjoining the latter township. The land is rolling, or gently undulating, affording good drainage, and the soil is rich and very productive. It is entirely devoted to farming and stock-raising, and contains no cities or villages, nor even a post office or store. However, the people are not deprived of these accompaniments of civilization. There are plenty of them within easy reach, and several situated on the territorial limits, are liberally patronized and supported by the citizens of Belle Prairie.

This township is noted for being the scene of the first permanent settlement in Livingston County. In the Fall of 1830, a single emigrant wagon drew up at the head of the grove of timber, afterward named by the whites Indian Grove, and the owner of the wagon, or "prairie schooner," as the big "covered wagons" of the emigrants were sometimes called, proceeded to pitch his tent on the banks of Indian Creek, which has its source in this vicinity. This early pioneer was Valentine Martin Darnall, recognized as the first actual settler of the county. He was born in Virginia, and, when a mere child, his parents removed to Kentucky, and settled in Boone County, one and a quarter miles from Boonesboro, the site of the first settlement made in the "Dark and Bloody Ground" by the "pale face," and where Daniel Boone, the pioneer, built a fort more than a century ago. His parents died there while he was yet quite young, and some years after attaining his manhood, and having taken to himself a life partner, he came to Illinois, arriving in the settlement above Pleasant Hill, on the Mackinaw River, in October, 1830. He had three brothers-in-law living at that place, and he left his wagon and family with them while he came over to Indian Grove on a prospecting tour. After deciding upon his location, he borrowed a wagon from a brother-in-law to avoid unloading, and again loading his own, and having procured some grain, went over on the Sangamon River, eight miles from Springfield, to mill,* as he could not live, he says, even in a wilderness, without something to eat. He was gone fourteen days, as the miller couldn't or wouldn't grind for him sooner, nor hire him the mill to grind it for himself. On the 26th of October, he got back to the settlement, and on the 27th came over to the spot destined to be his home for many years. The first thing after pitching his tent, and getting "a bite to eat," was to cut down a "board tree" and "chop off a cut"—he had no saw—which he cut eight feet long and quartered, in order that he might "rive" boards by fire-

*The mill was owned by a man named Archie.

light. He informed us that he would cut house logs during the day and make boards at night, and that on the 1st day of November he raised his first cabin. His help came from the settlement at Mackinaw, a distance of ten or twelve miles, raised the house, covered it, and a portion of them went home the same day. There were no nails in this country then, and where they were needed wooden pins were used. This ancient relic, perhaps the first cabin built in Livingston County, has long ago crumbled into ruins, but a "smoke house" built the next Spring by Mr. Darnall is still standing and in a good state of preservation. It is built of red elm logs, and the original door, which is a model of architectural genius, is still to it and doing duty as such. It was made without a nail, and the frame is a small forked sapling, one prong being straight, the other standing out at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with a cross piece "let in" at the top of the straight one, and to these unique "battens" heavy slabs are fastened with wooden pins. This style of door was quite fashionable in this section of the country forty odd years ago.

The Winter of the deep snow was the first after his settlement here. The snow commenced falling in the latter part of December and continued until it was four feet deep on the level. He had gone to Mackinaw with a wagon and two horses, for his Winter's pork, which he had bought in that settlement. And there the great snow storm caught him. Finding it impossible to get back with his team, he left his wagon and one horse at the settlement, and, wrapping himself up securely to keep from freezing, mounted the other horse, and, with half a hog before him to live on while the snow might last, started for home. His route lay across the open prairie, and without compass or any mark for a guide, save the direction the snow was drifted by the wind, he struggled against the storm. The wind was blowing and the air filled with snow, so that at times he could see but a few yards distant. With sad forebodings of what might be the fate of his wife and little children through the short wintry day that seemed to him very long, he toiled on through the snow, which, he informed us, on an average, came to his knees, as his noble beast waded through it. As the shades of evening began to gather around him, and when almost ready to give up as lost on the prairie, the sun, just before setting, burst from the clouds that had shrouded his face all day, and, as his last lingering rays reflected across the great fields of snow, they tinged with gold the tops of the trees which he knew surrounded his cabin. He says that his feelings just then may be imagined, but not easily described. But his own precarious situation had caused little of his uneasiness. He had been absent four days, and for the first time in his married life, had failed to reach home at the time he had promised his wife that he would return, and he knew not but that he would find them frozen to death. Anxious as he was, however, to learn their fate, yet knowing that if the snow remained on the ground all Winter, they could not (if his family was alive) get along without something to eat, he went out of his way, after discovering the grove of timber, to see four wild hogs that he had been trying some time to tame

They were so hungry that they followed him as far as the creek without trouble. He found his family as comfortably situated as could be expected under the circumstances. The snow, where the wind had whirled it around his cabin, was in places eight feet deep. When he left home, he had three young calves in a rail pen in the yard, and, after the snow came, his wife succeeded in getting them out of the pen, and into their cabin by the fire to prevent their freezing. She had dressed herself in a pair of her husband's trousers, to the better enable her to get through the snow, and had cleared it away from the calf and sheep pens. Mr. Darnall, the next day after his return home, went back and succeeded in getting his wild hogs home, two of which found their way into his scanty larder during the Winter. Through the period that the snow remained, he cut timber enough to make 3,000 rails. He would cut down a tree, then tramp a road to it through the snow, so that his cattle and sheep could get to it and "browse" off the branches. It was thus, together with a very small allowance of dry corn, that he wintered nine head of cattle and fifteen sheep without losing a single one. There was a plum thicket near his cabin, where the snow had drifted up eight or ten feet deep, and after a crust had formed on it, the sheep would go up and browse off the tops of the bushes. When the snow melted away, the tops of the plum trees were sticking full of wool plucked from the sheep during the Winter. Of four horses he had when he settled here, three of them died the first year with the milk sickness, and he was forced to use oxen for sometime afterward. It was two months, lacking three days, from the time he had left the settlement on the Mackinaw, before he saw a human being, except his own family, and his friends there were wholly ignorant and powerless to learn whether he had reached home or perished in the snow. When, at the expiration of the time mentioned (two months), his brother-in-law came over to learn the fate of him and his family, he was rejoiced to find them all well and enjoying life to the utmost. As already stated, this is pronounced the first permanent settlement in Livingston County, as well as the first in Belle Prairie Township. And we would mention, in this connection, that Mr. Darnall is still living, a hearty and vigorous old man, considering that he has borne the sunshine and storms of eighty years. But his good wife, the companion of his early toils and privations, left him in September, 1872, for a home up beyond the blue skies, where the weary find rest.

The next settlement was made in this township by William Spence,* in 1831. He was a son of Malachi Spence, one of the early settlers of Indian Grove Township. He came from Indiana to this settlement, but was originally from Kentucky, where all the Spences and Darnalls came from.

In 1834, Jeremiah Travis, James Cooper and Hugh Steers made claims in the settlement, upon which they located. The two former were from Tennessee, and the latter from Kentucky. Travis was the first white man to strike a fire on the west side of Indian Grove timber, a fact of which he was always quite

* Williamson Spence, though usually called William.

proud. He died upon his original settlement, in 1844. James Cooper remained in the settlement, a good citizen, until 1865, when he died. Steers died in a few years after coming to the country.

Spencer Kates, Benjamin Hieronymous and Decatur Veach are from Kentucky. Kates settled here in 1835-6, where he remained until about the year 1864, when he sold out and removed to Oregon. Hieronymous came to the settlement in 1838, and made a claim, on which he still lives, a highly-respected citizen. He informed us that he had hauled grain to Chicago when they had to go around by Naperville; that he had hauled peaches and other fruits there—had teamed it to that city, in fact, almost constantly for twenty-five years, before the day of railroads. Veach is among the early settlers of this township, and is said to have been the first Abolitionist in Livingston County.

Charles Jones and his son, Thomas Jones, and Orin Phelps came from New Jersey and settled, first, in what comprises at the present day Forrest Township, in the history of which further mention is made of them. Thomas Jones settled in Belle Prairie at an early day, having remained in Forrest but a few years. After farming successfully for a number of years, he rented out his farm, which is one of the finest in Belle Prairie, and removed to Fairbury, where he engaged extensively in the grain business, but has recently quit it, and is at present superintending his farm.

The foregoing names comprise all the early settlers in this township of whom we have been able to obtain any definite information, and these settled in and around the small body of timber at the head of Indian Grove; and it was a number of years before a settlement was made out on the prairie. Mr. Darnall says that, when he settled in the country, he entertained not the remotest idea of ever living to see a settlement made on the prairie. Benjamin Walton was the first to venture out beyond the shelter of the timber. He was the first permanent settler on the prairie in this township, and was generally pronounced a lunatic for building a house away out on what was termed a "barren waste." He came from the old Quaker State, though stoutly denies being a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and settled here in 1854, buying a claim from a man named De Board, who had made a little opening on the prairie, but soon got disgusted and left it. The whole broad prairies in this section were then unbroken save by the beaten paths of wild beasts, or the neighbors' stock which grazed upon them uninterruptedly.

Mr. Walton was one of the first men in the country to advocate a stock law, and resolutions on the subject, offered by him at the county fair at Pontiac, went the rounds of the press and circulated extensively over the Western States. He argued the question on all occasions, and the debates of him and Rev. John Darnall, who lived in Indian Grove Township and took ground against the proposed measure, are quite voluminous, and, if printed, would make a rather interesting volume. Another enterprise of his was the putting up of stone corners to each section of land in the township. He made the move, and, after encounter-

ing considerable opposition, succeeded in carrying the point, and, to-day, every section of land in Belle Prairie Township has stones, weighing not less than two hundred pounds, at each corner. Walton is a zealous temperance man, and has published a pamphlet in the interests of the cause, in which his views are ably given. Some years ago, he removed to Fairbury, where he still lives, an enterprising business man.

11 R. B. Harrington came from New York, and is another of the early settlers on the prairie. While not fully ranking as an old settler, he was a man of much prominence, and deserves special mention. He was the second Supervisor of the township, and through his popularity and good business qualities was elected County Clerk in 1861 on the Republican ticket. In 1865, he was re-elected to the office, and served another four years. During his services as County Clerk, he is said to have been one of the most popular leaders of the party it has ever had in the county. He at present lives in Nebraska, where he holds some important office in the government.

Other settlers soon located on the prairie lands, and at the present time it is the most valuable and productive in the county.

As already stated, Belle Prairie had originally but a very small body of native timber. Since the commencement of settlements on the prairie, tree-planting has been extensively engaged in by the farmers, and with considerable success. Walnut is the favorite timber thus cultivated, and many fine groves are found throughout the township. The nuts are planted in rows, and though a rather slow growth, the walnut is hardy and well adapted to this climate.

The first white child born in the settlement is supposed to have been William Steers, a son of Hugh Steers, and was born in 1834. The first wedding was that of William Spence and Miss Mary Darnall, and the license authorizing the solemnization of their nuptials was the first issued from the Clerk's office of Livingston County after its formation. They were married by Rev. John Darnall, in 1837. Benjamin Hieronymous and a Miss Darnall, sister to the bride just mentioned, were married soon after, and were probably the second marriage in the township. Apropos of weddings; when a son of Mr. Hieronymous was married, some years ago, to a Miss Post, of Pontiac, a local poet thus rhapsodized the event:

“Hieronymous stood by his Post—

The brave young Dick Hieronymous;

Said he, my dear, I feel almost

As if I was some blessed ghost.

Said she, I feel-synonymous.”

Who was the first to enter the dark valley of the shadow of death in this township we were unable learn. But few settlements were made until a very late

day, and of the few early settlers, none now living can tell who was the first to pass away.

The first Justice of the Peace in Belle Prairie Township was Spencer Kates, and was commissioned as such about the year 1840, while this town was yet a part of Indian Grove Precinct. Jeremiah Travis was the first blacksmith, and plied his vocation from his first settlement, so far as the few scattering settlers required his services. He was also a chair maker, and many of his make are still to be found in this and surrounding neighborhoods. Who the first practicing physician was is a question involved in some doubt, but was, perhaps; Dr. Ostrander, mentioned elsewhere as one of the first physicians in this part of the county, and who practiced his profession in early times, all through this entire section.

The first church and the only one that has ever been built in this settlement is the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the southern part of the township. It is a good frame building, and was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated, on its completion, by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, then Presiding Elder of the district. Rev. Mr. Sanders is the present Pastor; his church is in a flourishing condition, and has a large membership. A good Sunday school is in successful operation, with a large attendance every Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Sanders is the Superintendent. A comfortable parsonage is attached to the church, which is a very pleasant arrangement. A handsome and well-kept little cemetery has been laid off near the church, where many of its former worshipers sleep in peace. Mrs. Hanna was among the first buried in it, if not the first. Be that as it may, however, it is agreed that her monument was the first put up in the little graveyard. Although this church was not built until 1865, and the first settlement was made here thirty-five years before, it does not follow that the people were without religious instruction. The sound of the Gospel was heard here almost from the coming of white men; and their cabins and the groves served as sanctuaries of worship, until the building of school houses. Rev. John Darnall, Rev. David Sharpless and Rev. John Miller, mentioned in other parts of this work, were among the early preachers of the time.

In 1858, the first temple of learning was built in Belle Prairie Township. A few of the neighbors resolved to have a school house, and, upon consultation with carpenters and builders, found that it would cost more than they could well afford to pay. Finally, Ben. Walton took the contract and proceeded at once to put up the building. He hauled the material from Pontiac, took what pay he could get, and eventually succeeded in collecting a sufficient amount to bring down his own quota to a fair proportion with that of his neighbors. The town is well supplied with good, substantial school houses at convenient distances from each other, and within easy reach of all. The school records furnish no
t to these pages. From the last report of the

Treasurer, David Crum, to the County Superintendent of Schools, we take the following :

No. of males in township under 21 years.....	180
No. of females in township under 21 years.....	176
Total	356
No. of males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	146
No. of females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	134
Total.....	280
No. of males attending school.....	112
No. of females attending school.....	106
Total.....	218
No. of male teachers employed.....	4
No. of female teachers employed.....	10
Total.....	14
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$800 00
Amount paid female teachers.....	1,360 00
Total	\$2,160 00
Estimated value of school property.....	4,000 00
Amount of tax levy for support of schools.....	2,541 00
Principal of township fund.	5,772 00

Politically, Belle Prairie was very strongly Democratic, in the days of Whigs and Locofocos, but, at the present time, it is more evenly contested on the political issues of the day ; though still giving small Democratic majorities, when the party lines are closely drawn. While on this theme, a little episode which occurred at the village of Potosi, just over the border in McLean County, but with some of its suburban residences extending into Belle Prairie, may not be inappropriate. Just after the close of the war, and while Hon. R. J. Oglesby was Governor of Illinois, the Democrats around Potosi, both in Livingston and McLean Counties, raised a pole at a political gathering in the village, and which some imprudent Democrat denominated a "secesh" pole. The Republicans swore that the pole should not stand, while the Democrats swore that it should, and in pure defiance had run up a string of butternuts on it. Excitement was at a white heat ; the war had just ended, and the "bloody chasm" still yawned between the parties. Serious apprehensions were entertained by the more conservative of both sides that the affair would end in blood, when some "blessed peacemaker" proposed to telegraph the circumstances to Gov. Oglesby, a man whose loyalty none dared question, and abide his decision. It was agreed to by both parties ; the despatch was sent, and quick on the lightning's wing flashed back Oglesby's answer : "Let the Republicans go home and behave themselves, and let the Democrats take down their pole and save their nuts." This despatch created a laugh, and put the crowd in a good humor ; all shook hands across the chasm, and went home in peace and quiet. It is said that the obnoxious butternuts were sent to Oglesby as a memento of

his timely and successful interference in their little broil, and that he has them carefully laid away in his office; that he frequently takes them out of their resting place, relates the story to his friends, and enjoys a hearty laugh at the recollection.

Belle Prairie was set off from Indian Grove at the time of township organization, and from that time until about the year 1871, embraced Fayette Township within its limits. When the county was organized into townships, the first Supervisor of Belle Prairie was V. M. Darnall, its first settler. Its present officers are as follows: Supervisor, P. O. Abbey; D. S. Crum and Wm. Younger, Magistrates; Ira C. Pratt, Assessor; Richard Smith, Collector, and J. R. Spence, Town Clerk.

The name Belle Prairie was given to the township by R. B. Harrington, mentioned in another page, who seems to have been imbued with a keen sense of the glorious and beautiful. The country to which he gave the poetical name is fine and magnificent almost beyond description, and the name is as beautiful as the sweet wild flowers of its own prairies. The name provoked quite a discussion among those who wanted one more practical and suggestive of every day life, but the other was finally adopted. There is not a village, post office or store in the township, but the majority of the inhabitants receive their mail at Potosi, just over the line in McLean County. Indeed, a part of the village is in Belle Prairie, but the store and post office are across the line.

The record of Belle Prairie was good during the late war. Notwithstanding it was usually termed a Copperhead stronghold, but one draft occurred during the war, and it was for but a half-dozen men. Through the energy and enterprise of Ben Walton, then one of the leading spirits of the town, substitutes were procured in three days for those drafted, and at lower figures than any neighboring town had to pay for the same kind of material. While the township claims no Major Generals, or very noted or distinguished officers of any rank, it does feel proud of its brave boys who went in at the beginning and fought it out on that line.

ODELL TOWNSHIP.

Perhaps but few better illustrations of what resolution, energy and industry will accomplish can be found than that displayed by the rise and progress of the town of Odell.

But a quarter of a century has passed since the first stroke was made which has proved to be the foundation of what is now, in intelligence, wealth and thrift, one of the foremost in the county. Twenty-five years, when looked at retrospectively, seems but a short period of time; but the changes which it has brought, not only to this community but to the country in general, are remarkable. A quarter of a century has seen what was literally "a desert waste" changed into a series of well-cultivated farms and gardens. Where then roamed the wild deer by the hundred, and skulked the wolf, unscared, now graze the less romantic ox and the more practical pig and other domestic animals.

Where now stands the prosperous and beautiful little city, with its well-built and tasty residences, its lines of stores and shops, its churches and school houses, and tall trees, shading its well-kept streets, was then—simply nothing but the tall grass ; not even enough more to fill out a well-rounded sentence.

The history of Odell and the township dates back no further than to the completion of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. In fact, we may say the railroad is, in every sense of the word, the foundation of the town and its surroundings. Not only so, but that the whole country through which it passes owes its development to this enterprise is a fact acknowledged and accepted by every one acquainted with the circumstances.

In 1854, with the exception of a few small and unthrifty villages, there was scarcely a human habitation between Joliet and Bloomington. Further west, the Illinois River had attracted many immigrants, and the smaller streams, with their belts of timber, had begun to show signs of settlement ; but on account of the scarcity of fuel and lumber, none dared or even seemed to think of locating on the prairie. But when the road was completed, these, together with all kinds of conveniences common to the oldest settlements, appeared at once, and there was nothing that money or produce could buy but was immediately furnished.

When we reflect that all of these houses, all of the stone, brick and lumber of which they are composed, all of the fences, all of the orchards in their primary state, all of the agricultural and mechanical implements, together with their equivalents in the shape of grain, cattle, hogs, butter, eggs and poultry, have been transferred by a single line of road, and remember that this is only a single point out of several hundreds, we begin to realize the extent and importance of this grand scheme.

In 1847, the Legislature of the State of Illinois passed an act authorizing the building of a railroad from Alton to Springfield, to be called the Alton & Sangamon Railroad ; and, in 1851, the charter was so amended as to include a line to Bloomington, to which place it was completed the following year.

Also, in 1851, the Legislature granted a charter for the building of what was known as the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, extending from Chicago, by way of Joliet, to Bloomington, thus completing a through line from Chicago to St. Louis. The road was finished through this county in 1854, and the first train passed through on the 4th day of July. The road, in its early years, suffered many reverses and drawbacks ; but, under its later management, by steady and enduring perseverance and a liberal course toward its patrons, thus gaining their hearty co-operation, the line has become the most important and wealthy in the State, being placed alone by the Railroad Commissioners, in their apportionment, in Class A.

As soon as it was definitely known that a town was to be located here, settlements began immediately to be made, not only with a view of being within the limits of the village, but, also, of opening farms. Indeed, the prospect of the

road had been a sufficient incentive to speculation ; and the charter had no more than been obtained when crowds of speculators were attracted hither, and within the three years 1852-5, almost all of the land of this township was entered. Scarcely a whole section was taken with a view to improvement, but was entered and held for a rise in the market, which was sure to follow the completion of the railroad. In this the speculators were not mistaken ; and the township of Odell is to-day represented by but few persons who were the original purchasers of the land.

As the immediate point of attraction for this vicinity was the station, so the first settlements were made, quite naturally, as close to it as circumstances would allow. The land on which the town of Odell has subsequently been built was owned, primarily, by James C. Spencer and Henry A. Gardner. They purchased the land of the Government May 4, 1853, exactly a quarter of a century previous to this writing. Spencer owned the north half of the quarter section, and Gardner the south half. Of this, Spencer sold, September 3, 1853, his land to William H. Odell, after whom the town of Odell was named, and who subsequently became one of the joint proprietors of the town. On the 7th of June, 1855, Gardner and Odell exchanged deeds of their undivided half interests in their respective pieces of land, and thus became equal partners in the northwest quarter of Section 10, which embraced all of the original town of Odell. A short time after this, June 26, 1855, S. S. Morgan, who has, perhaps, had more to do with the early growth and development of the town and township than any other man, purchased the interest of Odell ; and by Morgan, and for him and Henry A. Gardner, the plat of the town was made.

The town was surveyed and platted by Thomas F. Norton, Deputy County Surveyor, August 10, 1856, the proprietors having previously conveyed to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company fifty feet on each side of the railroad track, extending through the whole quarter section. Thus was the town firmly fixed, and the attention of emigrants consequently turned to this quarter.

For a year after the switch was located, the only inhabitants of the place were the few employes of the road who attended the station and the water tank and who were engaged in keeping the track in order. Of these, Daniel Smith, from New York, was the first agent ; and, as a post office was established about this time, he received the appointment of Postmaster. Mr. Morgan, though at the time a resident of Joliet, alternated between that point and this ; and when Smith was superseded by J. H. Link (formerly of Canada) as Station Agent, Morgan was appointed, by James Buchanan, as Postmaster. Though Morgan was principal, yet Link, acting as deputy, had charge of the mails ; and he also brought on a few goods and kept them for sale in the station house.

In the meantime, David Williams, from the town of New Michigan, had come to the place and erected a little shanty and displayed a few basketfuls of groceries and notions. He was, however, a chronic grumbler and chronically sick, and stayed but a few months and returned to New Michigan.

About the time of Williams' exit, S. W. Curtiss, of Kendall County, established a general store in the warehouse that been erected by the Railroad Company. Curtiss did not make this his home, but employed S. P. Lundgren, of the same county, and known to the people of Odell as "Peter," to take charge. Link, having become disgusted with the store business, and also with the annoyance from the care of the mails, was anxious to turn these two branches of business over to other parties, and in this connection, the following incident is related: Lundgren says that when he stepped off the train, on his first arrival in the Winter of 1856-7, he was eyed sharply by Link (much after the manner of other lynx), who asked him if he was not the man who was to have the post office. Lundgren replied that he was an entire stranger, and that he was certain that no such arrangement had been made. He was then questioned as to what his business was at the place. Lundgren acknowledged that he had come to take charge of business for S. W. Curtiss, but had not yet had any instruction as to the location of the store. Link then turned to the station house, and, taking the bag in which he had just received the mail, began crowding into its open mouth, indiscriminately, papers, books, letters and everything pertaining to the office, remarking the while that he knew this was the man, and, having completed his packing, handed him the bag. Lundgren, however, protested that he was neither appointed nor qualified, and that he could not accept it; upon which, Link gently pushed him from the door, throwing the post office after him, and no amount of argument or persuasion could induce him to again permit it to be placed in his possession. Lundgren says that, in this instance, he verily felt that the "office was seeking the man" with a vengeance. After deliberating upon the matter a few minutes, and concluding that there could be nothing criminal in caring for that which was in a fair way of being lost or destroyed, Lundgren picked up the office and, with it on his shoulder, proceeded to hunt up his other mission, which, in due course of time, he found. A few days after installing himself as manager of the store—there being no Justice of the Peace or other officer qualified to administer an oath in the neighborhood—he proceeded to Mud Creek, where resided one of those worthies, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as Deputy Postmaster, to transact the business of the office according to the rules and edicts of the head of the department.

At this time, there were, besides those already mentioned, but four families. Thomas Lyons was an employe of the railroad company, and pumped water for the tank. One night, while in the performance of his duty, he discovered a colored fugitive concealing himself in the building. The fellow had evidently mistaken the newly built railroad for a branch of the "underground," and this point as one of the "stations." Lyon reported the discovery to S. S. Morgan, who says that he found the poor fellow in a bad plight. He was ragged and sore, and his feet were torn and lacerated, and were bound up with some old rags tied on with strips of hickory bark, and he looked as though he were more

than half starved. Though Lyons was an Irishman, and he and Morgan were both Democrats and not supposed to hold stock in the underground enterprise, they could not but sympathize with the wretched man, and cared for him kindly, giving a pair of shoes and supplying him with food, which he ate so greedily that the Irishman, who stood beholding the rapid disappearance of the victuals, remarked that "Be jabbers, he ates like a *ravaged* dog."

The first dwelling was erected by S. S. Morgan, for the use of Lyon, who had previously been making his home in an unused box car. During the construction of the house, however, Joseph French and family, with Hiram Vanderlip and family, arrived from Bennington, Vermont, and Lyons was obliged to continue in his narrow habitation and allow the two newly arrived families to occupy his house while Morgan built others.

French and Vanderlip were both farmers, and at once set about opening farms in the vicinity. French still resides in the village, but Vanderlip subsequently removed to the country.

Daniel Lyon, father of Thomas, already mentioned, came to the place a year or so after the son, and engaged in the sale of the article that both "cheers and inebriates." The old gentleman still resides at Odell, and, as supposed, had already reached his three score and ten when he came to the village, but as to how old he actually is, the chronicles are blank.

Joseph Baldwin and family were here almost as soon as the first, and opened a boarding house, and accommodated new comers until they could arrange for more desirable quarters.

To Baldwin was born the first child in the community. This is remembered to have been in the year 1857.

As soon as Curtiss was fairly established in business, he took into partnership Oscar Dewy, of Kane County. Dewy came to Odell to reside in the Fall of 1857. He was a man of intelligence, and had the confidence of the community, and was one of the two first Justices of the Peace elected in the town. The firm, however, of which he was a partner, continued in business but a short time, closing up in 1858. Soon after the closing up of Curtiss & Dewy's store, S. P. Lundgren opened up a general store in the building, which has ever since been known as "Peter's." Lundgren has been a careful business man, which, combined with industry and an accommodating manner, has made him a great favorite in the community.

In the Fall of 1857, A. A. Streator came, with his family, from Mud Creek, and built the first hotel. Though a small affair, it was a very popular enterprise, and proved a valuable addition to the little town. As soon as it was completed, Mr. Lundgren, with others, went there to board, and Peter soon fell in love with the landlord's daughter, Sarah; and, as the affection was mutual, it resulted in the first wedding in the township, which occurred November 14, 1858. The knot was tied by the Rev. I. T. Whittemore, of Pontiac, a gentleman who figured largely in religious matters, education and politics at that

time. Mr. Whittemore was an active man in all three of these branches, in each of which he was quite successful. He was, at that time, County School Commissioner, and proved himself an efficient officer. He was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pontiac; preached at Odell at stated intervals, and organized the Congregational Church of this place. He preached the first sermon, the services being held in the depot building.

J. McMeans, from New Michigan, was the "pioneer blacksmith." He built his shop where Angell's store now stands. The business, at that time, was not sufficient to give him constant employment, and he worked at odd jobs about the town, as he could get such as would not interfere with "regular" business. He soon became discouraged, and removed. Charles Finefield built a shop a short time after, and though he lacked a few months of being the pioneer in that line, he has lacked nothing in the success with which he has carried on the trade.

In 1857, S. S. Morgan came here to reside. As before stated, he had laid out the town and erected several buildings, but, until this date, his residence had been at Joliet. Mr. Morgan was the first Supervisor, bought the first load of grain in 1855, and has been connected, directly or indirectly, with almost every enterprise since the town started.

By the Spring of 1858, the town had increased to nearly one hundred inhabitants, numbering eighteen or twenty families, among whom, not already mentioned, were W. M. Brown, Joseph L. Walton, Eli Pearson, Levi Dell, Samuel and Charles Packwood, J. E. Williams, Augustus H. Coleman, Thomas Hamlin, George Skinner, W. D. T. Hedenberg, Elisha Williams, C. N. Coe, James Chapman, Charles Dodwell, F. J. Church, J. H. Coe, Edwin Chapman, John Evans, Hanford Kerr. Quite a number of these have settled at Cayuga, which was then a place of quite as much prominence as Odell, and several on farms in different parts of the township.

In 1858, the first election under what is known as the "Township Organization Act" was held in the county. The election for township officers, for Odell Township, took place at the store of Curtis & Dewey. William M. Brown was elected Moderator, and S. S. Morgan chosen Clerk *pro tem*. There were twenty-three votes cast, and the following persons were elected to the respective offices: S. S. Morgan, Supervisor; A. A. Streator, Clerk; Joseph L. Walton, Assessor; Joseph French, Collector; Joseph French and E. W. Pearson, Constables; John Harbison, Augustus H. Coleman and William M. Brown, Road Commissioners; Oscar Dewey and Samuel Packwood, Justices of the Peace; W. D. F. Hedenberg, Overseer of the Poor.

At this time, Union Township, which was then not sufficiently settled to entitle it to a separate organization, voted with Odell, and some of the foregoing will be recognized as inhabitants of that town.

At this meeting, an appropriation of \$600 was made, for the purpose of building roads. Taking into account the number of inhabitants and the age

of the town, this was a large amount to appropriate for that purpose, but it proved to be only the beginning of a very extensive scheme for making the highways of this township the best in the county. During the year, petitions were presented and granted, for the laying out of thirty-eight miles of new road; and, almost every year since, large appropriations have been made for their construction and improvement. In some instances, as much as \$5,000 has been appropriated for that purpose. As a result of this wise course, Odell is the greatest grain market in the county; and, with two or three exceptions, the greatest on the road.

The following table shows the number of votes cast, and the names of the succeeding Supervisors and Clerks to the present time:

DATE.	VOTES.	CLERK.	SUPERVISOR.
1858.....	23	A. A. Streator.	S. S. Morgan.
1859.....	32	A. A. Streator.	John Harbison.
1860.....	38	A. A. Streator.	Samuel Hoke.
1861.....	53	A. A. Streator.	H. F. Hamlin.
1862.....	63	E. Williams.	A. Aeri.
1863.....	76	J. D. Curtiss.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1864.....	58	J. D. Curtiss.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1865.....	77	S. H. Penny.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1866.....	131	S. H. Penny.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1867.....	160	S. H. Penny.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1868.....	154	John Reeder.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1869.....	212	John Reeder.	B. F. Hotchkiss.
1870.....	268	B. F. Pound.	Stephen Wooley.
1871.....	212	B. F. Pound.	Stephen Wooley.
1872.....	301	B. F. Pound.	John McWilliams.
1873.....	130	B. F. Pound.	L. G. Green.
1874.....	230	B. F. Pound.	Michael Cleary.
1875.....	292	B. F. Pound.	Michael Cleary.
1876.....	340	C. A. Vincent.	Michael Cleary.
1877.....	381	C. A. Vincent.	Michael Cleary.
1878.....	238	C. A. Vincent.	Michael Cleary.

The names of the balance of the officers for 1878 are: A. G. Goodspeed, for this and the last eleven years, Assessor; G. W. Abbaduska, Collector; C. N. Coe and J. D. Pound, Justices of the Peace; T. D. Thompson and E. Debraie, Constables; Z. Supplee, School Treasurer; S. S. Morgan, J. N. Moore and C. W. Barber, Road Commissioners.

It will doubtless be noticed that "rotation in office," "third term" and like phrases could not have entered largely into politics in this town, the main question being the fitness of the man for the position. B. F. Hotchkiss, whose name appears seven times as Supervisor, was a man eminently qualified for such a position, and so highly was he appreciated by the Board, that, while he continued in office, he was honored as their presiding officer. A. G. Goodspeed has been Assessor so long, and knows so well what everybody is possessed of, that he can almost perform the duties without leaving his office. S. S. Morgan, who has had much to do with building the fine roads in this and adjoining townships, has held the office of Road Commissioner for nineteen years.



J. J. Krock
COUNTY TREASURER
PONTIAC

The first grain was shipped from the station in 1855, by James Henry. This grain was not handled by any dealer, but was loaded from the wagons directly into the cars, and this continued to be the principal method of disposing of the products of the farm until 1861, when L. E. Kent, of Pontiac, built the elevator now occupied by C. A. Vincent. Prior to this, the only convenience for handling grain, beside the direct transfer from the wagon to the car, was a small board shanty that had been in use by various persons and for various purposes, and the Kent elevator was considered a fine addition to the business facilities of the place. A. Aeri, who had come from Pontiac two years before, was placed in charge of the elevator, and continued in the grain business for some years. J. B. Curtiss also built, about the same time, the elevator occupied until recently by Z. Supplee. In 1866, J. & W. Hossack erected their fine elevator, which, for capacity and convenience for handling grain, has few superiors in the State. The cost of the building was \$23,000; it is sixty feet in width and ninety in length, and has a capacity of 60,000 bushels. Messrs. J. & W. Hossack buy annually 700,000 bushels, and have handled, some years, over 1,000,000 bushels.

The first school taught in the township was organized in the dwelling house of Joseph French, in 1857. The school was taught by Mrs. H. H. Robinson, and consisted of seven pupils. By the next year, 1858, there were two schools in the township, and the number of scholars in both was twenty-eight.

That the reader may be able to realize the growth of the system in the township, a few statistics are presented:

	No. of Children under 21 years.	No. of Scholars in attendance.	No. of Schools.
1858.....	65	24	2
1866.....	486	150	3
1877.....	968	490	9

The following additional items will prove interesting, as indicating more fully the state of schools at the present time:

Number of schools.....	9
Number of scholars enrolled.....	490
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	637
Number of persons under 21.....	968
Number of teachers in the township.....	15
Whole amount paid for teachers' wages.....	\$4,191 00
Amount raised for school purposes by special tax.....	4,840 00
Principal of township fund.....	7,184 00

From the above it will be seen that the schools have kept pace with the other enterprises.

VILLAGE OF ODELL.

After the surveying and platting of the village, alluded to on another page, the lots were offered for sale, and many of the best were purchased for \$20 to

\$30 each. The business lots, first sold, almost all went at the former price. At first, the east side of the square seemed to be the favorite place for business, and the first respectable sized store building erected was the one into which Curtiss & Dewey moved their goods after leaving the warehouse.

This building still stands on the corner, just south of Hossack's office, and is occupied as a saloon. But gradually the west side of the square built up; and as the newer buildings, owing to a demand for more commodious store rooms, were larger and better, the east side, to some extent, fell behind, its smaller buildings serving the purpose of shops and the smaller class of trade. Especially was this noticeable when, in 1867, Wm. Strawn erected the hotel, with a number of convenient store rooms. At the time of its erection, it was considered, as it really was, the finest hotel in the county. The hotel drew about it, at once, a number of business men; and, ever since, the west side has had the lead.

We left the post office on the hands, or rather on the shoulders, of Peter Lundgren. S. S. Morgan was, at that time, Postmaster; but, as soon as the duties of the office became such as to need careful attention, he, too, turned it over to other parties. His successors have been as follows: John Williams, A. A. Streator, S. H. Putnam, H. G. Challis, S. H. Putnam and the present efficient incumbent, S. H. Hunt, who was appointed in 1869, and has held the office continuously ever since.

As already intimated, Rev. I. T. Whittemore held the first church service in the town. After a few services had been held in the station, a carpenter shop was erected by Seymour & Nichols, who, by the way, were the first resident carpenters in the place; and in their shop services were conducted for a while. The people all worshiped together, and sect and denomination were scarcely thought of, but all were glad of the privilege of hearing the Gospel preached, even in a carpenter shop. When, in 1858, the school house was built, they were more comfortably situated. Mr. Whittemore continued to minister to the people, and with such acceptance that, in 1862, the Congregational Society was organized. Among the original members were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hotchkiss, Mary P. Camp, Mrs. A. R. Morgan, Mrs. Polly Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Lucas, Mrs. S. C. Putnam.

In 1866, the society, having increased very considerably in numbers and wealth, and being desirous of possessing a house of worship which they might feel was their "religious home," erected their present neat and substantial church building. The house is thirty-eight feet in width and sixty in length, and cost the society \$8,000. At the time of its erection, Rev. L. Leonard was Pastor of the congregation. He was a man of much energy and influence, and it was largely due to his zeal and management that the enterprise was begun.

The society is in quite a healthy condition, and is increasing in numbers and influence. Rev. J. Allen is the present Pastor.

The history of the Methodist Church of Odell is very similar, in many respects, to that of the Congregational just given. The two societies—or

rather the two peoples—worshiped together in the depot, in the carpenter shop, and in the school house. Both organized about the same time, and held services alternately in the school house, and both built their houses of worship the same year. The Rev. Thomas Cotton, a man whose influence in social and religious matters in Livingston County has, perhaps, been as great as that of any other man of like profession who ever resided in its limits, organized the church in 1860. The prosperity of the society has been quite marked. Beginning with a very few, they have grown in numbers until at present the church consists of 130 members; and, though laboring under the disadvantages of hard times, high material and expensive labor, erected, in 1866–67, their present tasty and commodious house of worship. It is fifty-six feet in length and thirty-six in width, and cost \$6,000. The present Pastor is Rev. W. P. Graves.

In connection with the church is a very flourishing Sunday School, under the supervision of M. Tombaugh.

The Catholics of this place, in 1875, completed a very large house of worship. It is forty feet in width by eighty-six in length, and cost \$5,300. The society consists of about 120 families. The parish is in charge of Rev. Bernard Boylan.

The citizens of Odell justly pride themselves on their excellent schools. In the selection of teachers, they have always been very successful; and during the eight years ending with 1873, the Odell school, with one exception, prepared more teachers than any other school in the county.

The Board of School Directors, as now constituted, are: S. S. Morgan, T. O. Bannister and James Funk. Teachers: W. W. Lockwood and Misses Crawford, Graves, Pound and Bell.

The society of A., F. & A. M. was constituted as Odell Lodge, No. 401, Oct. 5th, 1864. The charter members were L. H. Cordry, E. G. Putnam, Z. Supplee, who were the first three principal officers. The charter was granted by Thomas J. Turner, Grand Master. The Lodge numbers at present sixty members. Odell Chapter was chartered by John M. Pearson, High Priest, Oct. 7, 1870. The charter was granted to Z. Supplee, A. E. Gammon, John E. Williams, A. B. Dunlap, A. P. Wright, J. Martin, C. H. Ellenwood, R. G. Morton, J. Ford, Charles Finefield, E. Williams, A. G. Goodspeed, J. B. Garwood, H. H. Hill and R. B. Harrington. Elisha Williams was first High Priest; Z. Supplee, King, and J. E. Williams, Scribe. The present principal officers are: R. G. Morton, High Priest; D. A. Walden, King; Joel Kidder, Scribe; J. F. Trowbridge, Secretary, and J. A. Hunter, Treasurer.

Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois National Guards, regimental headquarters at Dwight, was organized June 25, 1876. J. F. Trowbridge is Captain; E. M. Vaughn, First Lieutenant; J. L. Trowbridge, Second Lieutenant; Wm. T. Angell, Orderly. The company, as now constituted, contains, besides the officers, fifty-three enlisted men, fully equipped, uniformed and armed with needle guns.

Odell Lodge, No. 464, I. O. O. F., was chartered by Thomas B. Needles, Grand Master, Oct. 10, 1871, and instituted by N. J. Pillsbury, Deputy Grand Master. The charter members were J. A. Hunter, W. Dalley, E. P. Utley, Jerry Clay and I. H. Scovell. B. F. Pound was installed first N. G.; N. E. Wright, V. G.; A. P. Wright, Rec. Sec.; J. A. Hunter, Treas. The present officers are: I. H. Scovell, N. G.; E. DeBriac, V. G.; J. M. Beck, Rec. Sec.; T. O. Bannister, Per. Sec.; G. Z. T. Kenyon, Treas.

Several attempts have been made to establish a newspaper at this point, but with indifferent success. Owing to various circumstances, previous to 1877, enterprises of this kind have failed. But, during the year named, J. H. Warner, realizing that the time had come when a paper was really needed, established the *Odell Herald*, which bids fair to become one of the popular publications of the county. Merchants and other business men are beginning to realize that, to succeed in business, they must let their patrons know what they are doing, and, consequently, must invest in printer's ink.

A TRUE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS.

Though but little given to sensations, the town of Odell has had enacted within its limits a little drama which, at the time, created the most intense excitement; and to this time, by many of the citizens who had the most ample means of knowing the facts, it is confidently believed that some of the persons connected with the Charley Ross abduction, together with the child in question, were the persons who figure in the following story: During the Summer of 1874, a woman, giving her name as Hannah Cole, arrived at Odell, bringing with her a child of five or six years of age, and whom she called Jimmy Henderson. She was a stranger to the people of Odell; but subsequent events proved her to be a relative of George W. Murkins, who lived just south of town, and with whom she took up her residence for a time. A few weeks later, another stranger, calling himself Lewis Dungan, arrived from Philadelphia, bringing another little boy, who, as afterward remembered, very much resembled the descriptions given of the abducted Charley Ross. Dungan also went to Murkins' to reside. This, as will be remembered, was just after the abduction had occurred, and the \$20,000 reward had been offered for the return of the missing child. Some of the children at Murkins' had heard the older ones of the family speak of \$20,000 that Dungan was expecting to get from the East; and this item, which soon became known to some of the neighbors, together with certain other suspicious movements, excited apprehensions which led to a quiet investigation of the matter. The inquiry, though conducted quietly, was evidently not unobserved by Dungan, for he seemed to take alarm, and procuring a close carriage, and tying the child up in a bag, and placing him under the seat, started at dark for Ottawa. Near Streator, they are known to have stopped and camped in the woods until near morning, when they again pursued their journey to Ottawa. Here Dungan is known to have stopped

with a man by the name of Tarr, who, as has since been ascertained, was an ex-convict of the Pennsylvania penitentiary, and a former confederate of the notorious Mosher who was shot in New York and who asserted that his accomplice in that last burglary was one of the abductors of Charley Ross. It is believed that Dungan transferred the child to Tarr, and that he took him to St. Louis, where he was lost sight of. It is known that, immediately on Dungan's arrival at Tarr's, he (Tarr) left Ottawa, having expressed his baggage to Peoria, in care of Mrs. Ellen Webster, and from there the baggage was expressed to Bloomington, in care of Madame Webster, and thence to St. Louis, in care of Mrs. Webster. While the baggage was at the express office in St. Louis, a party appeared, desiring to open one of the trunks. Procuring therefrom a suit of child's clothing, the party stated that the trunks would be taken away in a few days; but they were never removed, by the owners, from the office. Another circumstance which the detectives hoped would lead to a clue to the mysterious movements of the parties was a personal, which appeared in the *St. Louis Republican*, which read as follows: "To Christian Ross, Philadelphia—Charley will be given up for \$5,000. Answer." Mr. Ross did answer, accepting the proposition; but here again, either from the departure of the persons connected with the matter, or from apprehension that they were being closely shadowed, the thread was broken; and, Dungan (who, in the mean time, had been arrested and put in jail), having had his trial and being released, the detectives gave up the pursuit. Reverting to Dungan, after he returned from Ottawa he was arrested and, on a preliminary examination, was held for bail, which being unable to give, he was placed in jail to await trial. A few days later, he was tried, but no positive evidence appearing, he was released. He subsequently sued S. H. Penny, Solomon Bishop, Henry Curtis, E. F. Bolter, Reese Jones, C. N. Coe, J. J. Halm, Carlos Putnam, A. S. Wisner and L. Putnam, for \$50,000, for trespass and false imprisonment. The jury found the first three parties guilty of trespass and allowed the plaintiff damages in the sum of *one cent*!

Though not marvelous for a Western town, the growth and prosperity of Odell has been not only satisfactory, but much more rapid than ordinary. From a population of about one hundred in 1858, the town has grown in twenty years to a real little city, containing at least 1,000 inhabitants, thus showing an increase, in this respect, of nearly 100 per cent. every six years.

From a few loads of grain, which were bought on the track, we now find about 1,500,000 bushels forwarded during a single year.

As indicating the amount of business done at this place during the year ending January 1, 1877, the following items have been kindly furnished by Mr. N. S. Hill, Agent of the C., A. & St. L. R. R., at this place:

Amount received from freights forwarded.....	\$30,647.73
Amount received from freights received.....	14,638.26
Amount received from sales of tickets.....	4,863.80
Total.....	\$50,149.79

The first two items, it will be understood, represent a small per cent. of the value of goods brought to this place, and of produce sent to Chicago and other points.

Odell has been honored by having had selected from among her citizens some of the most efficient and acceptable county officers that have ever served in such capacity. William Strawn, who served the county as member of the State Legislature, not only *filled* the office, but made a record in the Legislature of which the county of Livingston has reason to feel proud. James H. Funk proved himself to be an efficient and capable State's Attorney. Mr. Funk, but a few years ago, was teaching a small country school as a means of supporting himself. He taught it well, and the same thoroughgoing principle which made him a good school teacher has given him a place among the first in his present profession. The present worthy and justly popular County Superintendent of Schools, M. Tombaugh, is also a citizen of this place. Under his skillful direction, the schools of Livingston County have been brought nearer to perfection than ever in the history of the county they had been. B. F. Hotchkiss, whose name has already been mentioned, was elected to the office of County Surveyor, and performed but one act in connection with the office, in which his constituents feel disappointed, and that was his resignation.

The village of Odell was organized under the General Act for villages and towns, on the 8th day of February, 1867, by the election of John McWilliams, John Hossack, S. S. Morgan, T. O. Bannister and Jason Curtiss as Trustees. Their first meeting was held at the office of John Hossack, on the evening of election. The oath having been administered by Anson A. Streator, a Justice of the Peace, John McWilliams was elected President of the Board, and B. F. Washburn was appointed Clerk; S. H. Putnam, Treasurer; A. S. Putnam, Town Constable, and H. P. Graham, Deputy Constable. At a subsequent meeting, held February 20th, S. S. Morgan was appointed Street Commissioner, and at the meeting held January 25, 1868, A. P. Wright was appointed to fill the office of Clerk, which office, by occasion of the resignation of Washburn, was then vacant. The question of "license or no license" has always been the important issue in the local politics of Odell, and for the first two years a majority of the successful candidates for election to the Town Board were men who favored the granting of license, believing that the proper method was to control the liquor trade to some extent, and, in addition, obtain a revenue from those who desired to deal in the article. However, at the election held in 1869, an anti-license ticket was elected, and during the administration of this Board, no licenses were granted. Liquor, however, was sold, and several suits were brought against keepers of saloons who sold in violation of the ordinances. At times, the excitement in regard to these matters was high, and much bad feeling was engendered in consequence.

In 1869, through the influence of William Strawn, who was then a member of the Legislature from this district, a special charter was obtained for the

town, which put the question of "prohibition or license," for a time, at rest. One section of this charter provided that the Town Board should be "prohibited" from granting a license to "vend or sell beer, ale, whisky, gin, wine or other intoxicating beverages." Some of the subsequently-elected officials were accused of favoring a "mild administration" of the provision; but, on the whole, the law worked to the satisfaction of its friends.

The Princeton Charter, as it was called, continued in force until 1872, when the town voted to organize under the general law of the State, which had, the preceding session of the General Assembly, been enacted. The first election under the general law took place April 15, 1873, at which S. S. Morgan was elected President; P. W. Kenyon, G. B. Woodbury, Joel Kidder, Charles Nichols and T. O. Bannister, Trustees; S. I. Ford, Clerk; and S. H. Penny, Police Magistrate.

The present officers of the town are: P. W. Kenyon, Charles Nichols, F. F. Parrish, Charles Finefield, William Hossack and C. A. Vincent, Trustees; Charles E. Axt, Clerk; and M. E. Wright, Police Magistrate.

VILLAGE OF CAYUGA.

The town of Cayuga is more than a year the senior of her sister town, Odell, having been surveyed and platted April 10, 1855. It was laid out by Thomas F. Norton, County Surveyor, from Section 31, for Corydon Weed, of McLean County. It will be noticed that, as a general thing, while towns established at a distance of ten or twelve miles apart have flourished, those lying between have been almost invariably less successful. Certainly no other reason can be given why Cayuga should not have developed equally with other towns along the road. There is no more pleasant situation for a prosperous village on the road. Doubtless, its close proximity to an already established trading point is the sole reason.

The first settlers in the vicinity of this station are given as nearly in the order in which they came to the place as can now be remembered:

Edwin and James Chapman came from Lisbon, in this State, in the Fall of 1855. They were carpenters, and, previous to 1860, they either built or helped to build almost every house in the neighborhood.

J. H. Coe, from New York, settled here in the Fall of 1855, and opened a farm on the south side of the town, and resided here and in the vicinity until 1862, when he removed to Dwight.

Samuel and Charles Packwood, from New York, came in the Fall of the same year, and opened a farm north of the town. Samuel Packwood was one of the first two Justices of the Peace elected in the township. He has long since removed from the county. Charles still lives in the neighborhood, but has changed his location to the west side of the village.

F. J. Church came the next year. He was a farmer, but did not buy land, but rented, for a few years, until he was appointed Postmaster and Station

Agent, which positions he held for a number of years. C. N. Coe, brother of J. H., was the first Station Agent, being appointed in the year 1856. He also bought the first grain shipped from this place, during the same year. Grain was handled in a small warehouse which had been built by Weed, the original proprietor of the town.

Eli Pearson, from Ohio, came in the Fall of 1855, and opened a farm just east of the village. He has since removed to the township of Esmen, where he still resides. Hanford Kerr and family, from the same State, came about the same date.

Moses Pearson arrived a few months later, and opened a farm east of the town.

In 1856, the Fish brothers, C. U. Udell and Dr. B. J. Bettelheim arrived. The last named was an eminent scholar and a learned and successful physician. He traveled extensively in China, Japan and other countries. In 1858, he gave a series of lectures at Pontiac on his Eastern travels, and on various religious subjects, which were interesting and instructive in the extreme.

In 1857, Wm. Skinner, Wm. J. Murphy and a few others settled in the neighborhood. Skinner opened the farm just north of the village, where he still resides. Murphy started a broom factory. Mr. Murphy was also a preacher, and subsequently removed to Pontiac, where he took charge, for a time, of the Presbyterian Church. While at Pontiac, he opened the nursery where A. W. Kellogg now resides.

In 1858, Augustus Coleman, from Troy, Ohio, came in. Coleman was a graduate of West Point, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, returned to Ohio, organized a regiment and took the field. He was afterward promoted to the office of Brigadier General, but was killed at the battle of Antietam.

David J. Evans opened the first store in 1857, which he continued about a year, when he closed out and was succeeded in the business by John F. Pickering.

In 1862, D. Hunt built the first warehouse, now owned and operated by C. N. Coe. In 1868, L. E. Kent, of Pontiac, erected the one now operated by him. Though the village compares but poorly with many other towns of the county, the business done here is, by no means inconsiderable as will be seen by the following items, as given by the obliging agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Edwin Chapman :

Amount received on freight forwarded, 1877.....	\$ 23,209 00
Amount received on freight received, 1877.....	1,644 74
Amount received on tickets sold, 1877.....	527 62
Total receipts.....	\$ 25,381 36

DESCRIPTION OF ODELL TOWNSHIP.

Odell Township is situated north of the center of the county. It is exactly six miles square and embraces a full congressional town, and is described as Town 29 north, Range 6 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is cut almost

diagonally, from northeast to southwest, by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which divides it into two nearly equal portions. With the exception of a branch of Deer Creek, which takes its rise and flows through the southwestern portion of the township in the vicinity of Cayuga, the township is destitute of running streams, and, with the exception of the little groves, here and there, planted by the owners of the land, is also destitute of timber. The soil is of a very rich and fertile character, and well adapted to the raising of corn, immense quantities of which are produced.

AVOCA TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southern part of the county, or south of the center, and is bounded on the north by Owego, on the east by Pleasant Ridge, on the south by Indian Grove, and on the west by Eppard's Point Township. About three-fourths is prairie to one-fourth of timbered land, while the surface is gently undulating, and better adapted to agricultural pursuits than many other portions of the county. It is drained by the Vermilion River; the confluence of the north and south branches is near the center of the township, and their margins and bottoms afford an abundance of excellent timber for all farm and building purposes. Avoca is known as Township 27 north, Range 6 east of the Third Principal Meridian.

The first settlement was made in Avoca Township in 1830. In December of that year, Isaac Jourdan made a claim here, upon which he settled, but a few days before the commencement of the "deep snow." He came from Brown County, Illinois, but whether that was his native place or not we were unable to learn. His wife was the first white woman in this township. William Popejoy, John Hannaman and their families settled in this neighborhood on Christmas Day of the same year, and but a week or two after Jourdan. These latter were from Ohio, and became permanent citizens. This constituted the settlements in this section up to 1832, when William McDowell came to the county and made a claim upon which he settled in May, which was the Spring of the Black Hawk war. He left his old home in Ohio in 1828, and stopped at La Fayette, Ind., on account of school facilities, as Illinois (or this portion of it) was then beyond the confines of civilization. He remained there four years, when he came to Livingston County and settled in what is now Avoca Township, as noted above, in the Spring of the Black Hawk war. His family consisted of five sons—John, Woodford G., James, Hiram and Joseph B. McDowell, and one daughter, who married a Mr. Tucker. They, together with John McDowell, still live in Avoca; Woodford G. and James live in Fairbury, Hiram is in Kansas, and Joseph is Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Soon after the settlement of the McDowells, vague rumors began to circulate through the sparsely settled community in regard to the Black Hawk war, which was raging north of their settlement. But there was no mail nearer

than Bloomington, no railroad or telegraph lines, and news facilities were restricted within the narrowest limits. In illustration of the disadvantages under which they lived regarding the reception of news, several weeks after the McDowells had settled in their new home, a man named Phillips, living but a mile or two distant, in what is now Indian Grove Township, was out hunting some hogs that had strayed away from him, when he came suddenly upon the McDowell encampment, and the astonishment he displayed in having neighbors of whose proximity he was ignorant was almost equal to that exhibited by Robinson Crusoe when he discovered the footprints on his lonely island. Rumors becoming more rife of the Indians and Indian outrages, Mr. McDowell and some of his neighbors went to the Kickapoo town, one Sunday, to church,* where there were several hundred Indians, and their suspicions were aroused at the absence of all warriors from the Indian camp. The Kickapoos informed them that the Sacs had threatened "to come and kill them if they did not join them in the war," and advised the whites, with whom they were on the most friendly terms, to return to the settlements further east. This so alarmed the little colony that, after considering the matter, they decided to return to the Wabash, and on the 29th of May, 1832, they commenced their retreat toward the rising sun. Though this retreat never became so famed in history as that of Bonaparte from Moscow, yet an event occurred upon the route worthy of record in these pages. The first night after their departure, Mrs. Jourdan, who was in a delicate condition, was taken sick, and, notwithstanding their haste and fright, the party agreed to stop a day or two, on her account. But, the next morning, their alarm was much heightened by discovering a couple of Indians ride up and take a survey of their camp from a distant elevation. Believing that an attack would be made, and notwithstanding their arms consisted of but two old fowling pieces, they nobly resolved to stand by the Jourdans. Mrs. Jourdan, however, with a courage and resolution worthy of a Spartan mother, made up her mind to travel, and the cavalcade moved on. The McDowells, who had a large "old Pennsylvania wagon-bed," surrendered it to the ladies, and they converted it into a kind of hospital for Mrs. Jourdan, and all through the long day that heroic woman bore her suffering and pain without a murmur. The next morning, and the second after starting for the east, she was delivered of a daughter, which, here be it said, grew up and made a most estimable lady. Without further incident worthy of note, they arrived at the Indiana settlement in safety.

In the Fall of 1832, after the storms of war had passed by, and the sun of Black Hawk had forever set on the plains of Illinois, the little colony returned to their claims on the Vermilion River, where they made permanent settlements. The mode of making a claim in those days was by "blazing" it out in the timber or staking it off on the prairie. The land was not surveyed until 1833, and every man squatted where it suited his inclination, providing no one else had preceded him.

* A missionary had established a church in the Indian town.

Of these few early pioneers, who came here before the Black Hawk war and who sought safety in flight, we would say, before passing to other and subsequent scenes, that Jourdan remained in the settlement for several years, then sold out his claim and returned to the southern part of the State, from whence he came. Popejoy and Hanneman both died in the neighborhood, the latter soon after his return in the Fall of 1832, and was the first death in the new settlement. Mr. McDowell, the old patriarch of all the McDowells, died here in 1834. His widow remained on the homestead; filled the place of both father and mother toward her children, and died in 1858 at an advanced age.

Before the close of the year 1832, the little settlement was increased by the arrival of Charles Brooks, John Wright and his sister, Mary Ann Wright, who came from Indiana. Brooks was related to Popejoy and Hannaman, and came out perhaps through their influence.

M. B. Miller, from Cazenovia, N. Y., came in the Spring of 1833, and bought the claim of Charles Brooks, upon which he remained for a few years, when he sold out and removed to Ottawa.

In the Fall of the same year, Platt Thorn, from Western New York, settled in this section, but he, too, after a time, sold out and went to Ottawa. About the same time, Isaac Burgit came from New York to this settlement, and, like the other New Yorkers, finally sold out and likewise removed to Ottawa.

A young man named Richard L. Ball, very worthy and highly respected, came out with Burgit. After remaining in the settlement some ten or twelve years, he returned to his home in New York, where he committed suicide, from what cause was never known.

David Terhune and a man named Dean came from New York in 1834. Terhune bought a claim from Hanneman, upon which he settled, while Dean settled near by.

Elijah Thompson came from Indiana, in 1833, and made a claim in this section. Perhaps no man who had settled here received so warm and hearty a welcome as did Thompson; and all on account of his having in his family three very accomplished and buxom daughters, who were the first marriageable young ladies in the settlement, and of course great belles. One of them is noticed elsewhere, as the first marriage in Avoca Township. Thompson settled on what, after the lands were surveyed, turned out to be the school section., and, after the survey was made, sold out his improvements and removed "over on Kankakee," where, so far as we know, he still lives.

Harrison Flesher came from the Mackinaw settlement, in 1834, and made a claim in this township.

Thomas G. McDowell, a younger brother of Wm. McDowell, came to Illinois in 1848. He settled out on the prairie, about half a mile from the timber, and was the first actual settlement made outside of the timber. It was spoken

of in considerable wonderment, and the people used to say that "Uncle Tommy McDowell had settled away out on the prairie," which was looked upon then as equivalent to being "out of creation." He states that when he came to Avoca there were but three settlements between the Wabash country and this place. The people did their milling at Green's mill, on the Fox River, and their "store trading" at Ottawa. His first trip to mill was to the one above mentioned, and he was four days in making it. He contracted to take twenty-five bushels of grain to mill and have it ground for a man in the neighborhood, for which he was to receive fifty bushels of corn, worth then the enormous sum of ten cents per bushel.

Nathan Popejoy, James Blake and Col. George Johnson came from Ohio. Popejoy first settled in Pontiac Township, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to this section and made a permanent settlement. Blake settled here in the Spring of 1836, and in 1852 moved to Iowa. Col. Johnson settled in Avoca in 1835, and died in 1859. He had served in the War of 1812, though not as a Colonel, which title was more honorary than otherwise. He took quite an interest in fighting his battles over again, and imitating "noble war" in drilling the militia, and thus obtained the military title.

Isaac Wilson and James Demoss were from Indiana. Wilson settled in this section in 1837, where he resided until 1853, when he removed into Pleasant Ridge Township. He was one of the first lot of Justices of the Peace elected after the formation of the county, and has served as such ten years, altogether. He is still living in Pleasant Ridge. Demoss was originally from Ohio, but had lived for some years in Indiana before settling in Avoca Township. He came to the town in 1844, which date scarcely admits of his being termed an "old settler" in this neighborhood, where settlements extend back to 1830; but his numerous descendants, who number some of the very best families in this section, it seems meet that they should receive notice in these pages. The old gentleman himself is dead, but has left behind him a number of honorable sons, whose honesty and integrity are above reproach.

James Glennin came from Ireland, in 1845, and, like the last mentioned, hardly ranks as an old settler. He was said to have been a man of sterling integrity, and his word, in all cases, was his bond. His family, too, were as conscientious as himself.

The first white child born in what is now Avoca Township was Charles A. Brooks, a son of Charles Brooks, one of the early settlers of the place, and was born on the 1st day of July, 1833. But for the fright occasioned by the Black Hawk war, which drove the few pioneers from this section back to the Indiana settlements, Master Brooks would have been preceded some thirteen months by the little Miss Jourdan, who made her first appearance on the way back to civilization, as already noticed, and which event prevented her being born in the township.

The first marriage was that of Harvey Rounsaville and Miss Ann Thompson, who were married in September, 1833.

“Will you trust me, Anna dear?
Walk beside me, without fear?
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?”
And she answered, with a laugh,
“No, but you may carry half.”

They were married by William McDowell, a Justice of the Peace, who had been elected but a few weeks before, and this was his first official act in tying matrimonial knots. Judge McDowell informed us that his father was very much troubled about a form of ceremony to use on the momentous occasion, and did not know what to do about it. But his wife came to his rescue. She was an ardent Methodist, and, of course, possessed a Discipline, which she presented to her husband. From this book he committed to memory the entire marriage ceremony of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and used it to unite these two loving hearts.

John Hannaman died in the Fall of 1832, just after the return of the settlers from Indiana, where they had gone to escape the perils of the Indian war. This is one of the first deaths in the county, as well as the first that occurred in this township. His coffin was made of lumber, split out of a walnut tree, and hewed as smooth as possible with an axe. Some say that a tree was cut down, a “cut” split open and the halves dug out like a trough, in which he was put as a coffin. There was no such thing then in this section of the country as sawed lumber.

The first sermon preached in Avoca Township was at the house of Squire McDowell, and was preached by Rev. James Eckels in the Spring of 1833. The first religious society was organized at his house in the following Fall, by “Father Royle,” as he was called, and one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Illinois. It was a kind of mission, and was embraced in the old preacher’s circuit, which extended from the Illinois River to the State line, and from Ottawa to the Mackinaw River. When the weather was favorable, he would make his round in four weeks; but in bad weather was delayed, sometimes, in reaching his appointments on time. McDowell’s was the only preaching place in the settlement until the era of school houses. Judge McDowell informed us that, although his mother was blind for twenty years previous to her death, yet in all that time she never failed to have her house put in order for church. Indeed, from all accounts to be had, Mrs. McDowell seems to have been an extraordinary woman. Her husband died in 1834, and left her in an almost unbroken wilderness, with a family on her hands. But she never shrank from her trust, or sunk down in despondency. She kept her family together until all were settled in life, and her work finished. The first church in the township owes its erection principally to her and her family. It was built in 1857, and as it was the first church in this part of the country, it was named by Mrs.

McDowell the "Pioneer Methodist Church," a name it bears to this day. The edifice is 32x50 feet, sixteen feet to the ceiling, a good frame, and cost two thousand dollars. It has quite an interesting history. After it was framed and put up, and two sides "weather-boarded" in, "the winds blew and the floods came and beat upon that house, and it fell." Literally speaking, we presume it was not founded upon a rock, but upon the sand—or soil. Any way, it was blown down, and not one stone or stick was left upon another. They went to work, however, with renewed vigor. A subscription of several hundred dollars had been made, and after the disaster, Judge McDowell was appointed Superintendent of the work, and directed to push it forward to completion. He had but little of the money that had been subscribed, and but little of his own, as he informed us, yet it so happened that never was there a bill presented to him, for work or material for the church, but he had money enough on hand at the time to pay it. When the building was finished and dedicated, they owed not a dollar, except to him, and to him their indebtedness was \$1,400, on which they agreed to pay him interest until the debt was discharged. The financial crisis of '57 followed, and the amount, principal and interest, finally reached \$1,900. The Trustees concluded they must have a deed for the property, and came to McDowell, who now lived in Fairbury, to know what sum he would take and give them a deed. He told them to go back and collect all the money they could, and then come and see him again. They did so, and finally returned and told him that \$200 was all they could raise. He took the amount and gave them a deed to the church, leaving the amount of his subscription to the edifice, including interest, about \$1,700. The first preacher in charge of the church after it was completed was Rev. James Watson. It was dedicated by Rev. Z. Hall, of Woodford County, another of the old pioneer Methodist preachers of Central Illinois. The present Pastor of the Church is Rev. Mr. Underhill, and, all things considered, it is in quite a flourishing condition. It being the oldest church in this part of the country, many others have been formed, which drew on its membership, and thus its numbers are not so large as when it was the only house of worship for miles around. This church is the final result of the little mission established at McDowell's in 1833, by Father Royle, as already noticed.

The first post office was established in 1840, and was called Avoca. Nicholas Hefner was the first Postmaster. The petition for this post office was written by Abraham Beard, a schoolmaster of the neighborhood, and when sent on to headquarters, was found to be addressed to the "Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois," instead of to the Postmaster General of the United States. Education was not so thorough in those days as now, and many had signed the petition without reading it, while many others had signed it with a X who could not have read it if they would. The office was where the village of Avoca was afterward located, and was on the mail route between Danville and Ottawa. It continued in active operation until

1864, when, there being others more conveniently situated, the office at Avoca was suspended.

The first store in the town was kept by W. G. and James McDowell, and was opened in 1854.

The first physician who practiced in this section was Dr. John Davis, of Pontiac, and noticed elsewhere as the first physician in the county. Dr. C. B. Ostrander was the first located physician, and still resides on his farm near Lodemia station. In early times, when his practice extended over a circuit of many miles, he never suffered any trivial excuse to keep him from the bedside of his patients. We were informed by a reliable party, who had the story from the Doctor's own lips, that he was going to see a patient one day, who had sent for him in a great hurry, and crossing Indian Creek, stopped a moment for his horse to take a few sips of water, when one end of the fore axle of his buggy dropped to the ground. Looking to see the cause, he found that one fore wheel was gone, and he had driven so fast the axle hadn't time to drop down until he stopped. On going back to find the missing wheel, he met his dog, who always followed him, coming on, dragging the wheel in his mouth. He has a fine orchard and devotes a good deal of attention to the cultivation of fruits. It is said that he has shipped gooseberries to Chicago by the car load, and boasts of having raised as much as 800 bushels of cherries in a single season.

Harrison Flesher was the first blacksmith in the town, and opened a shop on his claim late in the Winter of 1834.

In 1854, Judge McDowell and his brothers built a steam saw-mill in Avoca Township, to which was attached one run of stones for grinding corn, but the main business of the mill was sawing. In 1869, he moved the mill to Nebraska, where it was chiefly instrumental in locating the county seat of Jefferson County, at the village of Fairbury, named by the Judge for the town in which he lives. He succeeded in getting a post office and blacksmith shop at the place, then moved his mill there, and after interesting the County Commissioners, they located the county seat at his village. This was the first and only mill ever in this town, except perhaps occasionally a portable saw-mill. In the early times, most of the people of this section did their milling at Green's Mill, on Fox River, near Ottawa. This was the principal mill until one was built at Wilmington. Judge McDowell informed us that he once went on horseback to Blue's horse mill down on Rock Creek, and on his return the Vermilion was too high to cross, and he put his "turn of meal" on a raft and ferried it over, and swam his horse by the side of it. At another time, he and his brother-in-law, Hefner, went to Green's Mill; and both of their horses died with the milk sickness before they could get back home.

The first public road through Avoca Township was the State road from Danville to Ottawa, and extending on to the Rock River country. The mail was carried along this route on horseback, and was Uncle Sam's first trip through here, except when his armed legions pursued the fugitive Black Hawk

and his warriors. The road from Lafayette to Hennepin was also an early highway of travel through this country. The first ferry we have any account of in the neighborhood was at the crossing of these roads over the Vermilion River, and consisted of a raft of red elm logs, which, when seasoned, are extremely light. When the river was too high to ford, they would put the wagons and freight on the raft and take it across, while the horses were forced to swim themselves over. One day in the Winter or early Spring, a man came along in a wagon drawn by two horses and was very anxious to get over. The river had been frozen for some time and was just breaking up. The man concluded to try to cross on the ice, and taking out his horses led them on to a large cake of ice which broke in two after he had gotten them on it, leaving their fore feet on one piece and their hind feet on the other. With the greatest care he finally managed to get them on one piece and paddled them over in safety. He then recrossed and got his wagon on another ice cake and ferried it over without accident, hitched up his team and went on his way.

The McDowells and some of the neighbors had a canoe in partnership, which was used for neighborhood convenience. Finally, some of the stockholders in this enterprise got at loggerheads, and to end the strife and hard feelings, Judge McDowell and his brother James went down one day and measured off their own part of the canoe, and sawed it in two, and carried their half away, and left the other half floating in the river, cabled to the bank.

When the McDowells came to Avoca, they brought with them some young cattle belonging to a friend in Indiana, and which they proposed to "break to work" for him. After they had become well "broke," Woodford G. and John McDowell took them back to Indiana, and returned them to the owner; and as a kind of coincidence, Judge McDowell related to us an anecdote on the 26th of June, precisely forty-six years after he and his brother started with the young cattle for Indiana. There was not a house, at the time, for forty-five miles after leaving the settlement. For the purpose of riding, and as a protection against the rays of a June sun, they had built them a sled, to which they had added a top, and with a good stock of provisions, they started for the classic land of Hoosier. The trail of emigrant wagons had made two tracks, with a kind of unbroken middle. While moving on, one day, they discovered, settled on a wild crab-apple bush between these tracks, a swarm of bees. In passing each side of them, the oxen struck their legs against the mass, knocking them off, and when the young men discovered them, they were rising around their team in an angry cloud. They whipped up their cattle and ran out from amongst them without serious results. Some distance beyond, they found a man plowing corn, to whom they related the occurrence. He went back and "hived" them, and on their return told them that their bees were "working" well.

The first bridge in Avoca was built over the south branch of the Vermilion, in 1844. Isaac Burgit, Road Supervisor on the west side of the river, and Judge



W. H. Jenkins
CLERK CIRCUIT COURT
PONTIAC

McDowell on the east side, called out the road labor and built the bridge. It was all hewed out of the neighboring forest, and was a substantial structure.

The village of Avoca was laid out in 1854, by Judge W. G. McDowell, who owned the land on which it was located. It was surveyed by Amos Edwards, then County Surveyor.

The first store in it was opened just before it was laid out as a village, by the McDowells, as noticed in the preceding pages, and for several years it was a flourishing business place. But on the laying out of Fairbury, the sun of Avoca began to decline. Many of the houses were removed to the latter place, and the Judge at last got it vacated and discontinued by a special act of the Legislature.

Avoca Cemetery, across the creek from the village, was laid off by the elder McDowell. He and those of his family who have departed this life are buried there. Susan Philips was the first one to occupy the place, and was buried in it in August, 1833.

Moore Cemetery is a private burying ground on the west side of the Grove. Jonathan Moore was the first buried in it, and was interred there in 1839.

Nothing now remains to show where once stood a thriving village but the "Pioneer Methodist Church," which has already been noticed.

McDowell village is on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, about six miles south of Pontiac, and has between fifty and one hundred inhabitants. It was laid out as a village in 1873, by Judge McDowell, who owns the land, and it is named for him. Chas. Hewitson surveyed it. The first house was put up by McDowell before the village was laid out, and was used as a dwelling. The first post office was kept by John Cottrell, and was established in 1872. Hugh T. Pound is the present Postmaster. The first store was built and occupied by Ben Walton, now of Fairbury. The village has two stores at present, one kept by R. B. Phillips and the other by Chas. Danforth; two blacksmith and wagon shops, the one by Henshaw, and the other by Jacob Schide. Frank B. Bregga is an extensive grain dealer, but the village has no elevator or grain warehouse. One of the principal features of the place is the stone quarry, owned by McDowell, which yields a very good quality of lime rock, quite valuable for foundations, and which makes also an excellent quality of lime. A large kiln is in full operation at present, which turns out about 300 bushels at a burning.

Lodemia Station is on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, a short distance south of McDowell. It contains nothing but a post office and church. Has no depot, but is merely a shipping point, with switch and side track. The post office was established in August, 1877, with Dr. C. B. Ostrander as Postmaster. It is kept at the parsonage, and the minister, Mr. Underhill, attends to the duties. The church, which belongs to the Methodists, was built here in 1876, and is a very neat little frame edifice, which cost \$2,800. The society was organized in 1858, in the school house, under the pastoral charge of Rev. John W. Stubbles, and the church, when completed in 1876, was dedicated by Rev.

Robert G. Pearce, Presiding Elder of the District at the time. Their present preacher is Rev. Mr. Underhill, and the congregation is large and flourishing for a country church.

Champlin is also a station, or rather a shipping point in this township, and is just south of Lodemia; makes no pretensions beyond a side track for shipping grain and stock.

The first school taught in Avoca Township was by Samuel Breese, commencing in the Fall of 1835 and continuing until the next Spring. Mrs. McDowell, the widow of William McDowell, Nathan Popejoy, who first settled in Pontiac Township, and James Blake, built the first school house. It was a little log cabin, 16x18 feet, having a big wood fire-place that would take in a stick ten feet long; and in this cabin Breese taught the first school as noted above. James McDowell held the office of School Treasurer for twenty-seven years in succession. Lyman Burgit was the first Treasurer, but died soon after his appointment to the office, when McDowell was elected to succeed him, and held the position until his removal into Indian Grove Township. When he was first elected Treasurer, there was but one school district and it embraced the entire township, and the school fund consisted of what was termed the "College and Academy Fund," from which this township drew annually about \$30. The first Board of Trustees were Isaac Burgit, W. G. McDowell and N. Hefner. When McDowell resigned the office of School Treasurer, the fund was about \$4,500. At present, R. B. Foster is Treasurer; and from his last report to the County Superintendent of Schools we extract the following:

Number of males in township under 21.....	200
Number of females in township under 21.....	210
Total.....	410
Number of males in township between 6 and 21.....	153
Number of females in township between 6 and 21.....	163
Total.....	316
Number of males attending school.....	86
Number of females attending school.....	114
Total.....	200
Number of male teachers employed.....	8
Number of female teachers employed.....	10
Total.....	18
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$1,061 30
Amount paid female teachers.....	1,308 00
Total.....	\$2,364 30
Estimated value of school property.....	\$4,006 00
Amount of tax levy for support of schools.....	2,053 87
Principal of township fund.....	5,366 49

There are eight school districts in the township containing good, substantial school houses, in which schools are taught for the usual number of months in each year.

The county adopted township organization in 1857, when this town took the name of Avoca, from the village and post office which bore the same, and had been given by Nicholas Hefner, who was the first Postmaster. It is an Indian name, but what its signification is, we are unable to say. The first Supervisor was Wm. Fugate, and the first Town Clerk, Isaac R. Clark. Gideon Hutchinson is at present Supervisor, and J. W. McDowell, Town Clerk. Formerly, this and Indian Grove Township composed one election precinct. At that time, it was largely Democratic and contained, it is said, but seven Whig votes. But in the revolution of political parties, things have changed in Avoca Township, as well as elsewhere, and it now goes as largely Republican as it did Democratic in the old times. In the "eternal fitness of things," it is the Whig sections that have generally turned out to be the strongest Republican, and not often that a Democratic stronghold has made a change of this kind. During the late war, its record was as good as that of any township in Livingston County, according to the number of its population, and it turned out many brave soldiers to battle for the Union. So far as can be obtained, their names are given in the general war record of this work; their deeds are engraved upon the hearts of their countrymen, and need no commendations here.

Judge McDowell was Collector of Revenues in 1844, when Avoca and Indian Grove were all one district, and at that time, as we were informed, there was a premium on wolf scalps. A man who had killed a wolf could go before a Justice of the Peace and make affidavit to that effect, when he would receive a State warrant or order for one dollar, which was good for State taxes, and on presenting this document to the County Auditor, would get an order, which was current for all county taxes. The Judge says he collected almost the entire revenue that year in county orders and wolf scalps, not getting money enough to pay his own per centage on collecting it.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad was built through this township in 1872, and has been of paramount importance and benefit in uniting this part of the county with the seat of justice. The township of Avoca took \$10,000 stock in the road, and has always shown the greatest interest in the enterprise and its success. There is but one regular station and depot in the town—McDowell—with two other shipping points, viz.: Lodemia and Champlin. These have switches and side tracks, but at present are not provided with depot buildings and telegraph offices.

The only representative of the legal fraternity in Avoca Township was Judge McDowell, who lived in this town, where he practiced, as occasion required, until 1860, when he removed to the village of Fairbury. In 1859, he was elected County Judge, an office he filled with credit. He was Recording Steward of the Methodist Church at Avoca for twenty-five years in succession.

CHATSWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Chatsworth is in the eastern tier of townships, and is known as Town 26 north, Range 8 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is fine rolling prairie, with the exception of Oliver's Grove in the southern part, a grove of, perhaps, as fine natural timber as Livingston County can furnish. Like all the prairie country, the people have devoted a great deal of attention to the planting and cultivation of trees, until beautiful groves of timber are to be found on every section of land in the township. Originally, Chatsworth embraced Forest and Germantown, and was known as Oliver's Grove Township. But many of the citizens disliking a compound name, petitioned the Board of Supervisors for a change, at their annual meeting, the second year of township organization. William H. Jones, who was the Supervisor at the time, gave it the name of Chatsworth, which it has ever since borne. The name is said to have been taken from an English story he had read, in which "Lord Chatsworth" figures as a principal character.

The first settlement made in what is now Chatsworth Township was by Franklin C. Oliver, who, at the age of 92 years, still occupies his original claim.

"The ghostly shade of a man he seemed ;
His teeth were white as milk ;
And the long, white hair on his forehead gleamed
Like skeins of tangled silk."

He came from the State of New Jersey in 1832, and settled here among the Indians, with whom he ever remained on the most friendly terms. When other white people in the surrounding settlements, becoming frightened at the warlike reports of the Black Hawk campaign, retreated toward the Wabash settlements, Oliver remained upon his claim, and "went in and out" among the red men without molestation. His father, he informed us, was a Quartermaster in the Revolutionary war, and many of the old soldier's official papers were in his possession until some years ago, when his house was burned and they met the fate of much of his household property. Many of these papers, he said, were rather quaint, and would present a marked contrast, doubtless, to the ponderous accounts and vouchers of a Quartermaster in our late war. Mr. Oliver and his family were the only white people in the township for many years. A number of settlements were made in Indian Grove and other timbered localities, but not till away up in the "fifties" were other settlements made in Chatsworth. In 1855, Job H. and George S. Megquier settled in this township. They were from Maine, and the former now lives in the village of Chatsworth ; the latter died in 1871.

David Stewart came here from the State of New York in 1856. He bought land and settled in the town, where he remained for a number of years, when his wife died and he became dissatisfied, sold out and moved away.

Romanzo Miller was a Vermonter, and settled here in 1855. He finally sold his land and removed to Iowa, where he still remained, at last accounts of him.

John Snyder and Trueman Brockway were from New York, the Empire State of the Union. Snyder came in 1856 and made a settlement, upon which he died about 1863. Brockway had settled in El Paso in 1855, but came here in 1857. He was a single man when he came to Chatsworth, but after permanently locating, went back to New York, married and brought his wife here to share his Western home.

Addison Holmes came from Indiana in 1855. After remaining for several years, he sold out and removed to Champaign County, in this State, where he still resides.

John P. Hart was from the blue-grass of Kentucky, and came in 1856. A young man named James Greenwood came with him, and worked on his farm as long as he remained here. Hart owned a large tract of land, but finally sold it and removed to Arkansas.

Peter Van Weir came from the "Faderland" on the banks of the Rhine. He settled here in 1858, but had lived for a while in Panola, Woodford County, before coming to this settlement. He finally removed into Charlotte Township.

Wm. H. Jones came here from La Salle County in the Fall of 1857. His family still reside here, but he, at present, is doing business at Burr Oak Station, in Ford County.

The first birth and death are supposed to have occurred in Mr. Oliver's family, as he was here so long before any other white people settled in the town. The first marriage particularly remembered was Samuel Patton and Miss Nellie Desmond in 1861, and they were married by the Baptist minister, stationed, at that time, in Fairbury. The first birth among the more modern settlers, was a child born to Trueman Brockway. The first death also occurred in his family in 1861. A man—a stranger that no one knew—was struck by lightning soon after the death of Brockway's child. He came to the village of Chatsworth, looking for work, and had been down on the prairie, where his efforts had failed, had come back, and while walking near the railroad track, was killed by lightning, not far from where Felker's store now stands. The first blacksmith shop in the town was opened by Samuel Patton in 1859. It was then the only shop between Fairbury and Gilman. William H. Jones was the first Justice of the Peace in the town, and held the office when Forrest and Germantown were included in Chatsworth. Dr. D. W. Hunt was the first resident physician. He came here, and still resides in the village of Chatsworth, and practices his profession in the township.

From the school records, we find the first meeting was held at the house of John R. Snyder, the 12th of April, 1858, when the town was still called Oliver's Grove. The following Board of Trustees were elected: Franklin Oliver, J. H. Megquier and Franklin Foot. On the 20th of the same month,

the Trustees held a meeting and elected Wm. H. Jones, School Treasurer. In the Summer of this year, the first school was taught in the township, by Miss Jennie Adams. At present, there are seven school districts, with good, substantial frame houses in each district. The office of Treasurer was held by Jones until 1872, when J. T. Bullard was elected and still has the office. The following facts are taken from his last report to the Superintendent of Schools: Number of males in township under 21 years of age, 491; females, 444; total, 935; number of males attending school, 198; females, 208; total, 406; number of male teachers employed, 5; female teachers, 11, total teachers employed, 16; estimated value of school property, \$15,600; estimated value of school apparatus, \$225; principal of township fund, \$8,133.01; tax levy for the support of schools, \$3,365; highest monthly wages paid teacher, \$110; lowest monthly wages paid teacher, \$25; average monthly wages paid male teachers, \$66.88; average monthly wages paid female teachers, \$37.50; whole amount paid teachers, \$4,751.25. The present Board of Trustees are J. M. Roberts, President; L. T. Stoutmeyer and S. T. Compton. The schools of Chatsworth Township are in a flourishing condition, and compare favorably with those of any other section of the county.

The first township meeting was held at the house of Franklin Oliver on the 6th of April, 1858, and officers elected for the year for the "Town of Oliver's Grove." The first election resulted as follows: James G. Meredith, Supervisor; W. H. Jones and J. G. Harper, Justices of the Peace; C. Hart and B. Harbert, Constables; John Towner, Assessor; J. B. Snyder, Collector, and Charles Cranford, Town Clerk. At the next election, April 1, 1859, William H. Jones was elected Supervisor; Charles Cranford, Town Clerk and Assessor also, and R. R. Miller, Collector. At the meeting of April 3, 1860, Jones and Cranford were re-elected Supervisor and Town Clerk; I. J. Krack, Assessor, and J. G. Meredith, Collector. The officers of the Township at present are as follows: G. W. Cline, Supervisor; J. H. Megquier and Peter Shroyer, Justices of the Peace; Charles Weinland, Assessor; Charles Reiss, Collector, and Thomas Nash, Town Clerk.

As already stated, Chatsworth, at the time of township organization, embraced the town of Forrest and the fractional town of Germantown. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1861, Forrest, on petition, was set off, and became a separate and distinct township, and at the September meeting of Supervisors for 1867, Germantown petitioned for separation, and was set off at this meeting, since which time it has been a separate town. Since these divisions and separations, Chatsworth remains still a complete Congressional township of thirty-six sections.

When the settling up of the town began, about 1855, deer and prairie wolves were the almost undisputed possessors of the soil. In portions of Oliver's Grove, there are still deer to be occasionally seen, but they are becoming very scarce, and will soon all be gone, while the wolf, the natural foe of the settler, is almost if not wholly exterminated.

The first preacher to proclaim the Word of God in this section was Old Father Walker, as he was called, of Ottawa, who in 1832 established a mission among the Indians, whose lodges were then spread in Oliver's Grove. The following extract is from an address delivered before the Old Settlers' Society by Judge McDowell, of Fairbury, at the annual meeting in 1877: "The early footprints of Methodism began in this part of the country in 1832. Old Father Walker, who established a mission at the Kickapoo town (now Oliver's Grove), where there was, at that time, a village of ninety-seven wigwams, one large council house, several small encampments, and 630 Indians in all, men, women and children. Father Walker came out occasionally and held meetings with them, appointed and ordained a missionary minister of their own tribe, who always held services on the Sabbath, when Father Walker was not there. Their prayer book was a walnut board, on which were characters carved with a knife, and at the top an engraving. They had a great respect for the Sabbath, and no Indian thought of retiring at night without consulting his board." These ministrations of Father Walker were the first we have any account of in this section, and were probably the first in Livingston County. As there are no church buildings in the township, outside of the village of Chatsworth, this part of our history will be again alluded to in connection with the village.

The old Indian trail that marked the dividing line between the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie tribes was plainly visible through this town, long after settlements were made and the pale-faces had become numerous. And there are still settlers living here who can point out the line along which the trail led.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway was completed through the township, and trains commenced running regularly in 1857. This brought immigrants to the neighborhood, and was the means of the rapid settling up of this town and the surrounding country. The amount of grain and stock shipped from Chatsworth Township over this road is truly wonderful. The Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad, projected to run from Kankakee City, through Chatsworth Township, tapping the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, at Gibson City, will probably be in process of construction in a short time. It is supposed that the Illinois Central is the "power behind the throne" in this new road, and will push it forward to completion, in order to open to them (the Illinois Central) a more direct route between Chicago and St. Louis. The new Company only ask the right of way through Second street, in the village of Chatsworth, which has been unanimously given.

Politically, Chatsworth is pretty evenly divided on national questions, probably Republican by a few votes. Its record during the late war was good for so thinly a populated section as this was at that time. N. C. Kenyon, the present Postmaster of Chatsworth village, was Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the brave regiments of Illinois, that it is said, did as much hard fighting during the war as any regiment from the State. Conrad Heppe, a resident at present of the village, has served nine years in the

United States army, mostly in New Mexico. Many other brave fellows shouldered their muskets and went forth from this and from Charlotte Township (which at the commencement of the war was a part of Chatsworth), to the front, where "war's red blast raged the fiercest."

THE VILLAGE OF CHATSWORTH.

Chatsworth is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, about forty miles from State line, and seventy miles from the city of Peoria. It was surveyed and laid out by Nelson Buck, County Surveyor, June 8, 1859, for Zeno Secor and Cornelia Gilman of New York, who owned the land on which it is located. In 1853, the land was entered by Solomon Sturges, who, in 1857, conveyed it to Wm. H. Osborn, and Osborn and wife in turn conveyed it to Secor and Gilman. The original town occupied 160 acres of land, embracing the south half of the northwest quarter, and north half of the southwest quarter of Section 3. Since then several additions have been made to the original plat at different times. It has been organized as a village under the Incorporation act, and the first board of officers were Jacob Titus, E. A. Bangs, John S. McElhiny, W. W. Sears and Albert Tuttle. Jacob Titus was elected President of the Board, and George E. Esty, Village Clerk. At present its official board is as follows: John Young, President; W. F. Dennis, A. M. Roberts, C. Spiecher, Samuel Crumpton and C. Guenther; R. M. Spurgin, Clerk; W. H. Wakelin, Treasurer; J. M. Myers, Superintendent of Police, and T. S. Curran, Police Magistrate.

The first building was put up in the village in 1859, by Chas. D. Brooks and Trueman Brockway, both of whom were from New York. It was a store and residence combined, a frame building one and a half stories high, with rooms over the store. They afterward went into partnership, and after Brockway got married, he lived over the store. A post office was established in 1860, the first, not only in the village, but in the township. Chas. D. Brooks was the first Postmaster, an office he held several years, when Matthew H. Hall received it. He was succeeded by Col. N. C. Kenyon, who is at present Postmaster. The first hotel was built by C. W. Drake, in 1859. It has been converted into a dwelling house, and is now used as such. The only hotel in the village is the Cottage House, kept by Wm. Cowling. The first blacksmith, as mentioned in the history of the township, was Samuel Patton, who is still in the business, on the same old stand. He came from Ohio in the Fall of 1859, and there was at that time but one house in the village (Brooks & Brockway's store), a little grain house and an old carpenter shop. There were two others in sight—the section house, and one two miles out on the prairie, owned by Franklin Foot. Mr. Patton is the inventor of a corn husker, which seems to be a good thing. It husks corn as fast as horses will walk, and can be sold at about \$225. He has not commenced the manufacture of them, but designs doing so.

The first school house was built in 1858, on two lots donated by Osborn for school purposes. This was the first school house in both Chatsworth Township and the village. The present elegant school edifice was built in 1870. Two years ago additions were built to it, at a total cost of buildings and additions of \$11,000. It is a two-story frame building, with stone basement, and is finished off in fine style. The teachers and Principal of the school for the year just closed* were as follows: Prof. J. T. Dickinson, Principal; Miss M. J. Speer, Grammar Department; Miss Brown, Miss Aiken and Mrs. Tuckerman; Mrs. Palmer, Primary Department.

The Germania Sugar Company built their large factory here in 1865, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet. The capital stock of the company was \$50,000, which was all owned in Springfield, except \$1,000 held in Peoria. The enterprise was projected by a man named Jennet, a German, and, after the company was organized, he had the management. It proved unsuccessful from the lack of water. One well bored on the premises, 1,200 feet deep, cost \$6,000, and afforded an insufficiency of water to meet the requirements of the business. It is believed that, with plenty of water, it would have proved a valuable business. The beets yielded about eight per cent. of their weight in sugar. The factory was in operation here for about five years, when the machinery was taken out and removed to Freeport, where it is devoted to the same purpose as here. The property fell into the hands of Jacob Bunn, of Springfield, who furnished the funds for its operation and removal to Freeport. Though the capital stock was originally \$50,000, it cost while here, we are told, about \$175,000. The "vacuum pan," as it was called, alone cost \$6,000 in Germany, and was an extraordinarily fine piece of machinery. But it was a losing speculation as long as it remained in this village.

A coal shaft was sunk near the village of Chatsworth, in 1867, by Capt. Beard, who had some connection at one time with the east shaft at Fairbury. A stock company was formed among the citizens of Chatsworth, of \$10,000, but the stock was never all paid up. Enough, however, was collected to pay Beard for sinking the shaft, which was about 218 feet deep. The works were finally abandoned, upon the report of Beard that there was no prospect of coal. It is thought by some that a good vein of coal was found, but for some reason the fact was concealed, or at least never officially reported. One of the men employed in the work said to some friends one day, that they passed through a vein of coal about five feet thick in sinking the Chatsworth shaft. Whether this is true or false, we are unable to say.

The first grain elevator was built by Charles D. Brooks, in 1861, and was burned in 1866. He then built another, which he afterward moved to Piper City. Samuel Crumpton built one next, and then Havercorn & Mette built the one now occupied by A. B. Searing. Joseph Rumbold built one, which is now owned by Searing & Crumpton. The next was an old mill, moved up by the railroad, and changed into an elevator by Chas. Weinland, and is now owned by H. L. Turner.

* Their Principal and teachers for the coming year are not yet chosen.

The mill above referred to was originally built by Wright, Williams & Crip-liver, and, after several changes, it was disposed of as already noted. Williams then erected his present steam mill, and commenced operating it in December, 1877. It is a frame building, with two runs of buhrs, and is used mostly for grinding corn meal and stock feed.

Another of Chatsworth's manufactures is the Star Wind Mill, which is put up by David E. Shaw, who is also the patentee of the Marvel Feed Mill, which is adapted to wind mills. Also, the wagon factory of L. C. Spiecher is quite an institution. He works seven hands, and make wagons and carriages principally.

Chatsworth has two banks—C. A. Wilson & Co., successors to the Chatsworth Bank, and E. A. Bangs & Co. Both houses do a general banking and exchange business.

The Chatsworth *Plaindealer* is a five-column quarto newspaper, published by R. M. Spurgin, and is one of the flourishing papers of the county. It was established in November, 1873, by C. B. Holmes, and in August, 1876, passed into the hands of its present owner. It is an independent paper, and takes no particular side in politics.

The first religious society organized in the village of Chatsworth was the Methodist Church, in 1859, by Rev. M. Dewey, with about forty members. The charge, at that time, included Forrest, Five Mile Grove, Pleasant Ridge, Oliver's Grove and Bethel, with Rev. J. W. Flowers as Presiding Elder of the District. The society held their meetings in the school house, two blocks north of the railroad depot, until the year 1874, when they erected a good church building at a cost of about \$2,500, in which they have worshiped ever since, having now upon the church rolls about 100 members. Adjacent, is a comfortable parsonage, worth about \$500, and both it and the church are free of encumbrance. Rev. Samuel Wood is the present Pastor, and Rev. R. G. Pierce, Presiding Elder of the District. The church was dedicated by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Chicago, on the 30th day of November, 1864. The Sunday school of this society was organized in March, 1862. W. H. Wakelin is the present Superintendent, and the average attendance is about 100 children.

The Presbyterian Church was built soon after the village was laid out, and the society first organized in the school house, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Thomas, who preached here and at a school house in Ford County on alternate Sundays. He then lived at Champaign. The first regular minister in charge of the society was Rev. Oscar Park. The present Pastor is Rev. Geo. F. McAfee, formerly of Missouri, but a graduate of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, and has in his charge about eighty members. A very flourishing Sunday school belongs to this church. The Rev. Mr. McAfee is Superintendent, and about one hundred and thirty-five children attend.

The Baptist Church was built in 1871, is a substantial frame building, 32x54 feet, and cost about three thousand six hundred dollars. Rev. A. Kenyon is

Pastor, with a membership of over one hundred, and an interesting Sunday school, of which A. H. Hall is Superintendent. There are two German societies, the Evangelical Association and the Lutherans; but they have no church buildings, and we were unable to learn anything definite of their organizations.

The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1864, and dedicated, on the 17th of March, to St. Patrick, by Rev. Thomas Roy, President of St. Victor's College. The building cost about four thousand dollars, is a handsome frame, and was built under the pastorate of Rev. John A. Fanning, of Fairbury. Owen Murtagh, Patrick Monahan and William Joyce were the Building Committee. It was made an independent mission on the 22d of July, 1867, when the Very Rev. Learner Moynihan, formerly of New Orleans, and late of Jersey City, N. J., succeeded the Rev. Father Fanning. A flourishing Sunday school is attached, and the attendance, both at it and the church, are good.

Chatsworth Lodge, No. 539, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 1, 1867, Jerome B. Gorin, Grand Master of Illinois, signing the charter, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. The charter members were George R. Wells, E. L. Nelson, W. H. Jones, D. E. Shaw, E. A. Simmons, A. E. Anway, James Davis, J. H. Dalton, Charles L. Wells, Ira W. Trask, J. S. McElhiny and D. W. Hunt. D. R. Wells was first Master; D. R. Shaw, Senior Warden, and E. A. Simmons, Junior Warden. The present Master is N. C. Kenyon, and W. H. Wakelin, Secretary, with forty members.

Chatsworth Lodge, No. 339, I. O. O. F., chartered October 9, 1866, J. K. Scroggs, Grand Master, and Samuel Willard, Grand Secretary. Charter members—Arthur Orr, N. A. Wheeler, Peter Shroyer, T. L. Matthews, H. J. Roberts and G. W. Blackwell. Arthur Orr was first Noble Grand, and N. A. Wheeler, Secretary. C. Guenther is at present Noble Grand, and Arthur Orr, Secretary, with thirty-seven members.

Livingston Encampment, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 31, 1871; D. W. Jacoby, Grand Patriarch, and N. C. Nason, Grand Scribe; J. B. Renne, first Chief Patriarch; Peter Shroyer, Scribe. L. C. Spiecher is at present Chief Patriarch, and P. J. Garhart, Scribe, with about twenty members on the roll.

Chatsworth has a well organized fire department, with a good volunteer company. Their engine is the old "Prairie Queen," formerly used in Bloomington, and this village bought it for \$1,300, which, with hose and other equipments, runs the cost of the department up to about two thousand dollars. The company has been a valuable acquisition, and has saved to the town more than twenty thousand dollars' worth of property since its organization.

The bar is represented in Chatsworth by Hon. Samuel T. Fosdick and George Torrence, Esq. The former was elected to the State Senate in the Fall of 1876, on the Republican ticket, receiving 5,056 votes over C. C. Strawn, of Pontiac, Democrat, who received 4,313 votes. The Senatorial District is composed of Livingston and Ford Counties.

The medical fraternity here are Drs. Charles True, D. W. Hunt, Wm. C. Byington and — Bostock.

John Walter, a merchant of the village, has a very ancient relic, and one to be highly prized. It is an old Bible, printed in 1536. The following is the inscription on the fly-leaf :

Printed in Zurich
By
Christoffel Froschouer.

and finished on 16 day of March

MDXXXVI.

It is printed in the Swiss dialect of the German language, bound in heavy wood backs, covered with leather, with heavy iron clasps and corners. Mr. Walter claims that it is the oldest Bible, but one, in the United States ; and, for a book that is 340 years old, it is in a state of excellent preservation. It is profusely illustrated throughout the Old and New Testaments with colored engravings of Bible scenes and incidents.

The village of Chatsworth has one of the most beautiful little parks in this section of the country. It embraces just one square, or block, in the village, and is very handsomely shaded with young maples, of which there are over 500 in the enclosure, making it a fine place to pass an hour or two of a warm evening, and a lovely promenade for the boys and girls, who

Find in their wooing much moonshine yearning,

Such as young folks always have when they are learning

to be sweet on each other, and yearn for moonlight, solitude and the "mournful cooing of the turtle dove."

Chatsworth Cemetery was laid out January 4, 1864, and an addition made to it March 2, 1865. It is a pretty little burying ground, and the good order in which it is kept shows a high regard of the living for the dead. The first party buried within its silent shades was an old German laborer who lived, at the time, with Patrick Monahan, of Charlotte Township, and was buried on the spot, before the cemetery was laid out, as noticed in the history of the latter township.

SAUNEMIN TOWNSHIP.

At the time of the formation of Livingston County, Saunemin, Sullivan, Pleasant Ridge and Charlotte Townships were comprised in one election precinct, and it so stood until the second year after township organization, when Pleasant Ridge and Charlotte were struck off, as noted in another place. When all four of these towns were embraced in one, it was called Saunemin, after the old sachem of the Kickapoo Indians, and was given to the precinct by Oliver, of the present township of Chatsworth, who settled there when Indians were plenty in the country, and knew the old chief well. The present township of Saunemin is about seven-eighths prairie to one-eighth of timber. The prairie lies in gentle swells, just sufficiently rolling to drain well, but not enough so to wash, or to be termed knolly. The native timber is embraced in Five-Mile Grove, lying along the borders of Five-Mile Creek, and is a body of very fine timber but in the midst of a prairie country, like that by which it is surrounded, it is too small in quantity to be of any material benefit, or very profitable for building purposes.

The first settlement was made in Saunemin Township in 1845, on Five-Mile Creek, in the northern part of Five-Mile Grove. The honor of making this first settlement is given to David Cripliver and his two sons, Joseph and S. P. Cripliver. Joseph, who had settled in Wolf's Grove several years prior, came to this section and made the claim, and then the family came on, as stated above, in 1845. They came from Indiana, and on their arrival in Five-Mile Grove, went into and occupied the old "Survey hut," until they could erect a cabin of their own. Joseph Cripliver says when he first settled in Wolf's Grove in 1841, there were but eighty-two voters in the entire county. Criplivers sold their original claim to John Ridinger, then took up the claim where they still live. The elder Cripliver is dead, but his wife is still living, and makes her home with her sons.

John Ridinger was the next settler after the Criplivers, and, as already stated, bought their original claim. He was also from Indiana, and settled here in the latter part of 1850, and is still on the place where he first located. The following settlers were also from Indiana, viz.: Thomas and Robert Spafford and Samuel Scott. The Spaffords were originally from England, but had lived some years in Indiana before settling in this township in 1858. They had made their first settlement in Avoca Township, where they remained two years, when they came to their present settlements. Scott became dissatisfied soon after his settlement, sold out and removed to Missouri. Being discontented there also, he returned to this township within three months from the time he left it, and died in 1874.

Samuel L. Marsh is a genuine New England Yankee, and came from Worcester County, Mass., in 1856. He settled first in La Salle County, where he remained two years, when he removed to Saunemin, and settled where he now

lives. He is an enterprising and thrifty farmer; has a good farm, and is well prepared for a "rainy day," whenever it may come. When he settled here, he found quite a number already in the township, among which were the Cripplivers, Ridingers, Scott, and the Spaffords, who have already been noticed in the early settlements. There were living here at the time, also, the following families, viz: T. W. Bridia, Jason Tuttle, Thomas, Oliver and John Smith—three brothers—Joshua Chesebrough, Thos. Cleland, Rev. Felix Thornton, Wm. Young, Robert Miller, John S. Thomas, James Funk and a young man named Walter Good. Of these, T. W. Bridia came from the Green Mountains of Vermont originally, but settled first in Green County, in this State, in 1837, where he remained for twenty years before coming to this neighborhood. He made a claim here, upon which he still lives. His wife, however, who shared with him his early toils, has been dead several years. Jason Tuttle came from New York about 1854. He settled in Michigan, where he remained some years, when he removed to this township, where he still lives. Thomas, Oliver and John Smith, and Joshua Chesebrough were from Ohio, and settled here—the Smiths about 1854–5, and Chesebrough a year or two later. Thomas Cleland settled here about the same time. He was a blacksmith, the first in the township, and is now living in Pontiac. Rev. Felix Thornton, who is noticed as one of the early settlers of Sullivan, and as the first minister in that town, settled here in 1858, and some years later sold out and removed to Iowa. William Young came from New York in 1855, and bought the place where Mariner now lives. He is dead, and his widow is married to Mariner. James Funk settled in the neighborhood in 1852–3, and came from McLean County to this town. He opened the place where 'Squire Bridia now lives, and, becoming dissatisfied, sold out and removed to Missouri, but after a time came back to this settlement, and died in 1867. His widow lives in the southern part of the township, near the iron bridge over the Vermilion River, between this and Indian Grove. Robt. Miller came from Marshall County, near Lacon, to this settlement in 1856. John S. Thomas was an Englishman, and

" Had roamed through many lands."

He came from Plainfield, in this State, and settled in this township about 1855. As stated, he was from England, and seems to have been a kind of roving character, as it is said that he had been all over the world. But he permanently settled here, and died in 1873, but his widow still lives on the old homestead. Walter Good, a single man, is among the early settlers of this town, but of him little is known beyond the fact that he enlisted in the army during the late war, lost a hand in battle, and never returned to this neighborhood. These names comprise the settlements made up to a period so modern that all who have come since cannot very well be placed under the head of early settlers.

The sound of the Gospel is almost coeval with the first settlements of Saunemin Township. The Rev. Felix Thornton was the first regular preacher, although there had been sermons preached and religious services held before he settled in the neighborhood. The first permanent church society was formed by the Methodists, in the school house, near where the Bethel Church now stands. Through the influence and untiring energies of Rev. John Wilkerson, Pastor, at that time, of the congregation, funds enough were raised to build a church, and the work was commenced. Rev. Mr. Wilkerson, however, was transferred to another field of labor before the building was finished. When completed, it was dedicated by some eminent divine from Chicago, whose name our informant had forgotten. It is an elegant frame, and was finished and opened for worship in 1872. It is known as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and numbers eighty members. A Sabbath school, under the superintendence of Mr. C. C. Boys, has been established by the church, and is, at the present writing, in a very flourishing condition and well attended.

A society of the Christian Church was formed in 1871, in the same school house in which the Methodist Church was organized. They have no church building, and still hold their meetings in the school house. Rev. W. P. Carithers organized the church, and is still its Pastor, with a membership of eighty-six. A large and flourishing Sunday school is maintained, with William Watts as Superintendent.

The United Brethren formed a church in this township in 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Elliott. Rev. Mr. Robinson was the first United Brethren preacher in the neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell is the present preacher, and the school house is used as their sanctuary.

There has also been a society of the Presbyterians recently organized in this school house.* Formerly, there was a Congregational Church in the township, but it dwindled down to a handful and then died out, and this Presbyterian Church has been organized on its ruins. Rev. D. A. Wallace is the present Pastor. A Union Sunday school of this and the United Brethren is carried on at the school house, where the churches hold their religious meetings.

The first school house was built of logs, about the year 1854, and Miss Julia Hamlin is supposed to have taught the first school in it, which was the first in the township. The first school house built by public funds was in 1863, and Mrs. Bridia, *nee* Lilly, taught the first school in it. She commenced her school in the little log school house, before this was finished, but, on its completion, moved into the new edifice, where she finished out the session. The first School Treasurer in the township was Thomas N. Smith. The first school record we were able to find dates back to April 7, 1862. On this date, the Trustees held a meeting. The Board, at the time, was composed of Jason Tuttle, John Cotrell and S. P. Cripliver. There seems to have been but little business transacted, save the apportionment of the funds on hand, which amounted to \$556.72,

*Bethel Methodist Church is the only church building in the town.

among the three school districts then in the town. Two new districts were created at this meeting, as previous to this date the entire town was one school district. Samuel L. Marsh was elected School Treasurer at the regular meeting, April 11, 1864, an office he still holds. At the annual meeting, April, 1867, we find there were five districts, and there was the additional sum on hand of \$222.03, which was apportioned among the five districts as follows, viz.: District No. 1, \$102.13; District No. 2, \$64.60; District No. 3, \$21.71; District No. 4, \$20.02; District No. 5, \$13.52. From Mr. Marsh's last annual report we take the following:

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	240
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	244
Total.....	484
Number of males between 6 and 21 in township.....	169
Number of females between 6 and 21 in township.....	156
Total.....	325
Number of males attending school.....	166
Number of females attending school.....	122
Total.....	288
Number of male teachers employed.....	6
Number of female teachers employed.....	14
Total.....	20
Estimated value of school property.....	\$4,000 00
School fund of township.....	8,071 25
Tax levy for support of schools.....	1,529 84
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	45 00
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers.....	28 00
Whole amount paid teachers.....	2,088 33

There are at present nine School Districts in the town, in eight of which there are good, comfortable frame school houses, and the coming Winter there is a house to be put up in District No. 9, which has recently been created. The Board of Trustees at present is composed of the following gentlemen: William C. Burley, Wm. T. Bridia and James M. Rhodes.

Joseph Cripliver was the first party living in Saunemin to perpetrate the act of matrimony. He married in Grundy County in 1851. The first marriage ceremony solemnized in this township was Miss Scott (now Mrs. Mariner) and William Young, but the exact date of it we were unable to learn. Catherine Ellen, daughter of Joseph Cripliver, was the first birth in the township, and occurred in January, 1852. The first death was probably the wife of John Martin, in March, 1855. A couple of twin children of John Ridinger died in March, 1855, also, and some are of the opinion that they died before Mrs. Martin, while others believe to the contrary.

A sad occurrence which took place in this township will come in appropriately in this connection. In the Summer of 1858, a woman was drowned in Five-Mile Creek, about one mile from the present residence of S. L. Marsh.



Gamer & Helms

PONTIAC

She was traveling through the country alone, and had called at the house of Mr. Thomas the evening before she was drowned, but had not, it seems, given a very definite or satisfactory account of herself, and had left late in the evening. The next day she was found in Five-Mile Creek, "cold in death." Who she was, whence she came, or whither going, none ever knew beyond mere supposition, which was, that she belonged to a company of emigrants who had passed that way some time before; had become dissatisfied and homesick, and was trying to get back to the old home of her childhood, when fate overtook her, and her destiny was brought to an abrupt close. The people generously and kindly took the remains and decently interred them in their little grave yard in Five Mile Grove. There they still repose, and her friends, if she had any, are ignorant of her fate to the present day.

Saunemin Post Office, the first in the township, was established in 1869, and A. W. Parks was the first Postmaster. He held the office for two years, when George D. Paddock became Postmaster, an office he still holds. The first store was opened by Paddock in the Fall of 1871, and is still in successful operation. It is located in the little village of Bethel, or, more properly speaking, Saunemin. The Methodist Church, which is located here, is called Bethel, and hence the name is often applied to the village, while the name of the post office is Saunemin. Another store was opened here in 1874, by J. H. Richter, which still exists, but the stock has run down, it is supposed for the purpose of quitting business. In addition to the two stores mentioned, and the church, there is a good, comfortable school house, a shoe shop kept by Homer Tiffany, a blacksmith shop by A. W. Young, and some half a dozen residences. These items comprise the hamlet or village of Saunemin.

T. W. Bridia was the first Justice of the Peace in this township, and the first Supervisor after Sullivan was separated and set off. Thomas Cleland was the first blacksmith, and for a number of years the only one in the township. The first bridge in the town was a rude wooden affair, built over Five Mile Creek. In the Fall of 1876, an elegant iron bridge was put up over Five Mile Creek, where the principal road crosses leading to Pontiac.

Mr. Cripliver informed us that, when he settled in Five Mile Grove, there was not a family living nearer than five miles. They used to go down in Indian Grove, visiting, and thought that but a short trip. The small body of timber in Five Mile Grove did not present many attractions to those in hunt of homes, and the value of the prairies was yet undiscovered.

When Saunemin included Sullivan, Pleasant Ridge and Charlotte in its territorial limits, and after the county had adopted township organization, Isaac Wilson, now of Pleasant Ridge, was the Supervisor. After they had been divided up, and Saunemin became a township of itself, T. W. Bridia was the first Supervisor and Joshua Chesebrough the first Town Clerk. At present, the township officers are as follows: Thomas Spafford, Supervisor; Thomas Spafford and Geo. D. Paddock, Justices of the Peace; O. H. P. Noel, As-

essor; George Dally, Collector; C. F. H. Carithers, Town Clerk. George Langford, of this township, was elected Clerk of Livingston County, and held the office for the term preceding Mr. Wait, the present incumbent, discharging the duties with entire satisfaction to himself and the county.

The little cemetery in Five Mile Grove was laid out in the early settlement of the township. The first of the grounds was one acre donated by John Ridinger, and afterward the town bought one acre more, and then had the cemetery incorporated. As stated in another place, Mrs. Martin and Ridinger's twin children were among the first burials in it.

In the days of Whigs and Democrats, Saunemin Township was Democratic, but since 1860 it has been largely Republican. When the Grange movement was in the noontide of its glory, it controlled the elections in this town, irrespective of political parties; but of late it has fallen back on, not first, but second principles—otherwise, is Republican again.

In the late war, it did its duty nobly in furnishing soldiers for the Union army. Many who went to the front never returned. On the Southern plains, where their valor won for them a soldier's death, they sleep, no more to answer to roll-call until the great *reveille* shall sound in the last day. The town had but one draft during the war, and for only six men. The lucky ones were William Young, George Gray, Peter Munson and three brothers—Thomas, Oliver and John C. Smith. All other calls were filled as soon as made, either by volunteers or substitutes.

Albigece Marsh, the father of Samuel L. Marsh, lives with his son, as also the latter's father-in-law, Mr. Lee. The elder Marsh is 87 years old, and quite a sprightly old man. He was in the war of 1812, and went out in the regiment of Col. Jonathan Lyon, but did not remain long in the service before being discharged and sent home. Mr. Lee, Mrs. Marsh's father, is 81 years old, and as vigorous as many men at 50. We were shown a very handsome "what-not" made by him for his daughter since he entered the "80s," and which would grace the most elegant parlor. He is a fine mechanic, or has been in his day, and many a pretty piece of furniture in Mr. Marsh's dwelling bears witness to his mechanical genius.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

1833–1878. But little more than forty years! Only half of a good lifetime. A very short period when past. And when our vision, in its backward glance, is confined to our own narrow lives, how little has been done! Yet when we look around us, and compare the present with the past, allowing our imagination to run carefully over the intervening period, we are amazed at what has been accomplished. Forty years ago, where stands the proud city of Chicago, with its half million inhabitants, its tunnels, its water works, its custom house and its magnificent system of railroads, was a small dilapidated, wooden town, located in a marsh. More than this, forty years has seen this same town rise and fall and rise again.

Forty years ago, there was not a railroad in the State, now there are thousands of miles. In forty years, all of this country has been netted over with telegraph wires, so that friends and business men and officials converse as readily between New York and San Francisco, and between New Orleans and Chicago, as did neighbors across the hedge that separated their lots forty years ago. Forty years have witnessed two bloody wars in which this country has been involved. Mexico has given up her most valuable possession to the United States, and 3,000,000 of slaves have been set at liberty. Within forty years, 10,000,000 of the oppressed of other countries have found a home in this free land, many of whom have become citizens of this State, this county, this township.

During the period named, wonderful changes have come to the West in particular. At the former date, the county of Livingston had not yet been organized. Not a town, not a school house, not a church building in all the territory now embraced within its limits, had been built. In all of the thirty townships were not half as many inhabitants, and less than one-tenth the wealth now contained in Amity alone. Indeed, had these remarks been confined to the last thirty years, they would have been almost as appropriate; as the events mentioned have almost all transpired within that time.

Forty-five years ago, no white man had ever called what is now embraced in Amity Township his home. In the year 1833, Thomas N. Reynolds, Samuel K. Reynolds and E. Breckinridge found their way to this then desolate place, and, selecting spots on which to build, erected for themselves and families little cabins, in which they lived for some years.

The farm on which the Reynoldses built is the same now known as the J. P. Houston farm. His wife was the first white person buried in the township. She lived but a few years after coming to the country. The coffin used to inclose her remains was such as served the purpose of many a worthy pioneer. It was constructed by splitting open a walnut log and scooping out sufficient from each portion to admit the body. These two troughs were then placed together in their original position, and, in this rude casket, Mrs. Reynolds, the pioneer woman of this township, awaits the call to proceed to a better country, where frontier hardships are not known.

Of a large number of the name who eventually made this their home, only Samuel K. Reynolds still remains. All others have either removed or died.

Breckinridge made some improvements and built a cabin on the James McKee farm. He remained here about ten years, until he found he was being "crowded," and then pushed on further west into the newer country "beyond the Mississippi." These three, with nearly all who sought this part of the county for a number of years, were from the State of Ohio; and this was, in reality, as it was named, the "Buckeye" neighborhood.

The next year, 1834, Thomas Prindle came out from Ohio and located in the southeastern part. Prindle was a blacksmith, as well as a farmer. He

erected a shop and plied his anvil for the accommodation of himself and his few neighbors while he stayed. But the light of his forge and the light of his life went out together in 1845, and for thirty-three years his anvil has been silent.

In the latter part of 1834 and the early part of 1835, a large number of families followed the ones already mentioned from the Buckeye region, at least six of which came to this township. They were John W., Joseph, Stephen and Cornelius W. Reynolds—brothers and cousins of the two who came in 1833—William Springer and Thomas Campbell.

John W. Reynolds was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Bayou Precinct, and performed the ceremony of marrying the first couple in the township. The happy parties on the occasion were Isaac Painter and Nancy Springer. The nuptials were celebrated in 1840—perhaps a year earlier. The first mill built in the county was constructed by John W. Reynolds, soon after his arrival. It was as primitive an affair as any of the institutions of its time, being nothing more than a corn cracker, the motive power of which was furnished by a horse. Though a very rude concern, it was a very convenient one for this neighborhood, and was well patronized. But its proprietor “ground the last grist,” and “took his last toll” thirty-five years ago.

Joseph Reynolds was a young, unmarried man, and lived with his brothers Thomas and Samuel K. He was the first Sheriff of Livingston County, being elected May 8, 1837, at a county election held at the house of Andrew McMillan. His opponent was Simeon S. Mead. He was probably a popular man, as he received, out of the eighty-five votes cast, more than eight-ninths.

At this same election, another brother, Cornelius W. Reynolds, was a candidate for a county office, that of Surveyor; but no doubt the people thought one county office in a family was enough, for he was beaten by Isaac Whicher, who received a small majority. C. W. was a physician, and, after election, went to Pontiac and practiced medicine a little, acted as Deputy Sheriff for his brother, was Postmaster of Pontiac, and was afterward elected Clerk of the Court. He finally removed to Ottawa, at which place he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Stephen Reynolds resided in the township until his death, which occurred about seventeen years since.

William Springer was the forerunner of a large family, who came to the county two years afterward. He lived only a year or two after his relatives came out.

Thomas Campbell settled on Section 5, arriving at the place on the 5th of July of the year named. He continued his residence here until November, 1865, which is the date of his death. His son, Thomas M., still occupies the old homestead.

In 1836, H. M. D. Morris, Thomas Armon, William Reynolds and Samuel Boyer made their advent into the neighborhood. The first three were from Indiana, and the last from Pennsylvania.

Morris settled on Section 17, on Short Point. He was the first preacher in the township. He was not an itinerant, but a local Methodist exhorter, who farmed all week and preached on Sunday at the cabins in the neighborhood or in the grove—"God's first temple"—as the weather or the occasion seemed to indicate. Mr. Morris died here in 1843. His son, Chester Morris, still occupies the old place.

William Reynolds was not a relative of the others of that name, who had settled here previously, but was a brother-in-law of Morris and Armon, they having married sisters of his. He was himself a bachelor, and remained here but a few years, when he removed to Oregon, where he lived until about fifteen years ago, when he returned on a visit, staying here a short time, and then locating permanently in Iowa.

Samuel Boyer's name was one of the most familiar in the early days. He was a man of means, education and piety, and, withal, very industrious and economical. He brought with him, from his native State, all of the wagons and farming implements needed in the cultivation of his land, bringing them all the way by boat down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and thence up the Illinois to Hennepin. He was particularly interested in all religious services, and his house was always open to the public for meetings of this kind, and his home was the home of the missionary or others of "the cloth." He was one of the first School Commissioners, though the duties of the office then did not necessarily require either a man of leisure or great ability, there being but three very small schools in the county, and the course of instruction being of the most primary character. His son, Isaiah Boyer, resides in the village of Cornell.

The year 1837 brought several new families to this locality, among which were two of the most worthy and solid that have ever made this their home. Thomas Louderback and Uriah Springer were both from Ohio, and came to the township within a few days of each other. They both had large families, and, inasmuch as they were all of the most estimable character, their coming was a valuable accession, not only to the neighborhood, but to the whole county. From that day to this, the word of a Louderback passes for currency wherever it is heard. The Louderbacks had lived a few years in Vermilion County, before coming to Amity Township. The sons, Liberty, Mills and Levi, are still here, and Thomas, Jr., is in Iowa, having left this place eight years ago. The elder Thomas Louderback died in 1854, his wife having preceded him twelve years. The old homestead on Scattering Point is still in the possession of, and occupied by the family. Uriah Springer and sons, Levi and Joseph, and son-in-law, D. M. Prindle, arrived about ten days after the Louderbacks, and settled on South Point.

Springer had been a man of some political standing in his native State, and had held the office of Magistrate for twenty years. When he came to the county, he was somewhat advanced in years, but, notwithstanding, was elected to the office of Associate Justice of the county, in the discharge of which duties

he gave good satisfaction. He, with Thomas Barton and A. J. Gilmore, erected the first real flour mill in the county, in 1838. The latter two were from McLean County, and came to this place for the purpose named. The mill, however, was but partially successful, as the builders were not practical architects and millers. The mill was located on the site of what is now known as the Dodwell Mill.

D. M. Prindle was cousin of Thomas, who had preceded him three years, and who had induced him to emigrate. He was a great singer, and led that part of the service in all the religious meetings. There were no organs or church choirs in his time, and he pitched the tune and sang the hymn as he was moved by the spirit, "lining out the verse" to enable all of the worshipers to join in the exercise. Prindle's voice was hushed, however, more than twenty years ago, and he now sings a new song in the great temple above. The years 1838 and 1839 brought two men to this township, of whose advent the town and the county are thankful.

Walter Cornell came from Maine, and has been notorious as a leader in every movement calculated to benefit the community. He has held several county offices, among which are named those of Treasurer, School Commissioner and County Assessor, and has filled many positions of minor importance in the township. He was the first and, until last Spring, the only Postmaster of Cornell, having filled the position since the establishment of the same.

Amos Edwards, formerly from New York, but directly from Ohio, was a school teacher in those States, and had "wielded the ferule and the birch" for a dozen years before coming here. He was the first resident teacher in this part of the county, though to him does not belong the honor of pioneer educator in Amity Township, as he did not engage in the profession at once after his location; otherwise he would have received the credit, for up to this time no steps had been taken to open a school. The first school taught in this part of the county was opened in a small cabin, that had been built and occupied as a dwelling by E. Breckenridge. The school was kept by Martha Rutherford, and the enterprise bid fair to be a great success, but "Uncle Johnny" Foster, of Pontiac, had found out the worth of the young lady; and to the regret and somewhat to the disgust of the community, he paid her frequent visits, and finally persuaded her to desert the school and turn her attention to conjugal matters. To be plain about it, Foster's wife having died, and he being sadly in need of some one to look after his domestic affairs, married her. The school consisted of only a dozen children, their tuition being paid for by subscription at the rate of \$1.50 per term. "Uncle Johnny" says, if they don't like the part he took in this matter, they needn't grumble, as some of them still owe for their tuition.

The same year, 1840, the first school house was erected. This was not only the first in the township, but, as indicated by the United States census taken that year, was one of only three in the whole county. Doubtless a description

of it will be interesting to very many of our readers. Interested parties, to the number of eight or ten, came together, by appointment, bringing with them their axes, saws and whatever implements they possessed, and built it on the mutual assistance plan. Small trees were felled and cut to the length of eighteen feet. Notches were cut in each end, to admit of others designed to rest thereon. Then the logs were built up in the manner of constructing a rail pen. When the building had been raised to a sufficient height, openings were cut out for a door, fire place and windows. The cracks between the logs were "chinked"—that is, partially filled with small pieces of wood wedged in—and then daubed with mud. The roof was of "clap-boards," very large shingles split from the bodies of straight-grained trees; and these were held in their places by the weight of poles laid thereon. In the building of King Solomon's Temple, it is found worthy of record that it was constructed "without the sound of axe, hammer or other tool of iron." In our temple of learning, it is worthy of note that not a nail or any other piece of iron entered into its composition. The door was made of slabs split from the trees, after the manner of the shingles, and the boards were pinned together with wooden pins. The door was hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch, which only the ingenuity of the backwoodsman can invent. The latch was raised by means of a leather thong, attached to it, and hung through a small auger hole, a few inches above. This was a very common method of fastening the doors of the ancient cabins, and originated the saying that the "latch string is out." The floor was made of "puncheons" or logs split in two parts, each of which, with its flat surface turned upward, rested on the ground. The desks were broad boards, resting on strong pins, driven into the wall. The seats were constructed of slabs, into the ends of which were inserted wooden pins, serving as legs or supports. These benches were placed in front of the desks; and, while the children studied from their books, they made the sharp edge of the desk the support for their backs. When writing time came, the little fellows elevated their heels to a horizontal line with their eyes, and, by a movement which can be more easily imagined than described, and which must be learned by experience to be accomplished gracefully, performed a half revolution of the body, bringing the face toward the desk. When writing was over, a reverse process brought them to the original posture. The chimney and fireplace were composed of small sticks, built up after the manner of the house, and plastered with mud, the fireplace being very ample, to admit of large logs used for fuel. The windows, however, were the parts which displayed peculiar ingenuity. Glass was too expensive, and had the further objection of allowing the glaring rays of the sun to enter the room, and also of permitting the children to look out, thereby diverting their attention from their studies. So, instead of using the transparent medium, a translucent one was invented. Strong white paper was thoroughly soaked in oil or lard, and this process rendered it permeable to light, sufficient for the purpose, and also dispensed with extra blinds. The house was located on Section 16, near

the northwest corner, and thus, being near the center, was not only designed for the use of the whole community, but was amply commodious, accommodating pupils from what is now known as Rook's Creek Township. The first term taught in this academy, seminary or institution was by Elizabeth Miller, afterward wife of William Eaton. This was also a subscription school, of three months, and tuition was \$1.50 per term. The branches taught were reading, spelling, a little arithmetic and writing. In the last named branch the teacher was required, not only to understand the art itself, but also an art which may now almost be counted as one of the "lost arts"—that of making a pen out of a goose-quill; and there are many who yet survive that declare that no pen has ever been invented which writes like the quill pen, as made with the school-master's pen-knife. The "Scattering Point Institute" served its purpose well, and in it was received much sound instruction; and many still remember the days spent within its walls, and the precepts of Betsey Miller and her successors, as the most pleasant period in their lives. However, by 1849, "Scattering Point Institute" had outlived its day, its size and location being no longer adequate to the increased population and the location of the newer settlers. So, with many regrets, it was abandoned, and two new institutions, built much on the same plan, and with like specifications and details, though somewhat larger, were erected in portions of the township convenient for the patrons. The course of instruction, salary, etc., were about the same as in their predecessor. Teachers received \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, and "boarded 'round."

The year 1840 brought to the neighborhood two reliable and solid men—Philip Nigh and Charles Earp. They were both from Ohio, and still reside in the township.

Philip Dean was a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which was being constructed at this time, and entered some land and resided for a few years in the township. He brought with him a few goods, and kept them for sale. After his removal, he went to Chicago, of which city he has been Mayor.

Moses and Hiram Allen removed to this part of the county, from Ohio, in 1837, the year the county was organized. The former was a man of more than ordinary character. He held several offices of trust and honor, among which was that of Supervisor of the town. He and his brother have both been dead some years.

The Mormon troubles at Nauvoo, 1840–45, were the means of bringing to this township a good family. James Bradley, who had professed the faith and taken up his residence in the Mormon territory, at the breaking up of the settlement, instead of following the fortunes of Brigham Young, came with his family to this vicinity. Joseph Smith, it will be remembered, never professed polygamy; on the contrary, his lineal descendant, Joseph Smith, Jr., utterly opposed that peculiar institution and became the acknowledged head of all the dissenting Mormons throughout the States, establishing his headquarters at Plano, Ill., where he still resides. To this branch Mr. Bradley and those who settled in Broughton Township afterward held allegiance.

Some of the implements of agriculture, used in the early times, were as primitive as the methods of education. At first, it was not supposed that the

vast prairies to the east and west would ever be utilized. The little bar-share plow, with the wooden mold-board, in common use in the Eastern States, was not to be thought of to turn over the prairie sod, matted thick with grass roots as hard almost as hickory withes. But soon the inventive genius of the Yankee supplied an article, though somewhat rude and unwieldy, with which most of these plains have been brought to cultivation. The original "sod plow" is seen no more, as it has long since outlived its usefulness. It consisted of a large share, cutting a furrow of two feet in width, with iron bars for a mold-board. The beam of the machine was fifteen feet in length. No handles were needed, though sometimes they were attached, but were used only for the purpose of starting or throwing it out of the ground. To this immense machine were hitched five to eight yokes of oxen.

The breaking was usually done late in the Spring, and with the turning over of the sod was deposited seed, which produced an inferior crop of corn the first year, which grew and ripened without further attention. From this crop has come the brand of a favorite drink in the Western country.

Hay was cut with scythes, and gathered with hand rakes. Wheat was cut with cradles, and threshed by causing horses to tread upon it.

These ancient landmarks have all passed away, and but few who wielded them still remain to tell us the story of these and the many other peculiar institutions of the olden time. Here and there is seen a whitening head. Here and there we behold a tottering frame. Ere long, they too will have passed from earth, and their places will be filled by the more modern style of humanity.

This township was perhaps the most generally settled by the date last mentioned, 1843, of any in the county. In the ten years, it had numbered within its limits not less than 200 persons, embraced in a fifth as many families, nearly all of whom had become permanent settlers. Unlike many other neighborhoods, whoever came usually stayed. The society was better than that found in most frontier places, and the interest manifested in educational enterprises, as we have seen, was praiseworthy.

The preaching of the Gospel led to one of the earliest church organizations in the county. As early as 1840, H. G. Gorbet, a Methodist preacher, known in the time of which we write as the "Prairie Breaker," organized a society of this denomination (not Prairie Breakers, but Methodists) at the Scattering Point Institute. He seems, however, not to have cultivated the soil to any degree of success, as the organization went down in a few years. Perhaps his first crop, like the first crop of sod-corn, was not of sufficient yield to warrant in harvesting, or to encourage subsequent planting. So, in 1843, the United Brethren occupied the land. They organized a society under the leadership of Isaac Messer, of McLean County, which flourished for six years, when it, too, for want of cultivation or other cause, disbanded. In 1849, another branch of the Methodist Church—the Protestant—was organized by Jacob Fowler, under whose pastorate, and that of his successors, it has flour-

ished ever since. In 1876, the society having grown to number seventy-five or eighty members, built for themselves a handsome little house of worship, at a cost of \$1,400. The building is 28x38 feet and will seat, comfortably, 200 persons. Rev. Mr. Darby is present Pastor, and D. H. Snyder is local preacher. In 1860, the M. E. Society, in the vicinity of Mud Creek, having, some years previously, organized a church of this denomination, built the house of worship, now at Cornell. When that village had been fully established, the building was removed to the place named and newly fitted up. The building is a comfortable frame edifice, about 30x40 feet in size, and will accommodate 250 persons. The membership is about 120. The present Pastor is the Rev. Mr. Smith. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday school, under the superintendence of A. Newberry.

The township of Amity was one of the first twenty organized in the county in 1858. Electors to the number of fifty-six assembled on the 6th day of April, 1858, and proceeded to organize by the election of Liberty Louderback as Moderator, and Walter Cornell, Clerk *pro tem*. Reason McDouglass was elected Supervisor; Charles Hallam, Clerk; James Bradley and Liberty Louderback, Justices of the Peace; Walter Cornell, Assessor; Moses Allen, James Gourley and E. W. Breckinridge, Commissioners of Highways. On the question of keeping up stock, the vote stood singularly unanimous for allowing stock to run at large. Doubtless this can be explained by the fact that Amity Township, being one of the most heavily timbered in the county, and the farms being already fenced, the owners preferred the free use of the vacant prairie lands for pasture, rather than the trouble of herding their stock.

At the successive elections, the following are the names of the Supervisors and Clerks chosen :

	Supervisor.	Clerk.
1858.....	Reason M. Douglass.....	C. H. Hallam.
1859.....	Moses Allen.....	" "
1860.....	" ".....	" "
1861.....	" ".....	" "
1862.....	" ".....	" "
1863.....	" ".....	" "
1864.....	Walter Cornell.....	" "
1865.....	Liberty Louderback.....	" "
1866.....	" ".....	J. C. Antrim.
1867.....	Benjamin Bedea.....	Amos Edwards.
1868.....	W. D. Blake.....	" "
1869.....	D. H. Snyder.....	James Bradley.
1870.....	J. P. Houston.....	W. A. Tyree.
1871.....	" ".....	Uriah Springer.
1872.....	Liberty Louderback.....	James Bradley.
1873.....	Eben Norton.....	" "
1874.....	" ".....	" "
1875.....	" ".....	" "
1876.....	" ".....	J. J. Reeder.
1877.....	" ".....	William Miner.
1878.....	" ".....	J. J. Reeder.

The balance of the complete list of township officers elected is as follows :

David Heckmann, Assessor ; George Louderback, Collector ; E. Norton, School Treasurer ; Simon Jemison, Alfred Gourley and John Calder, Highway Commissioners ; Liberty Louderback and A. L. Trim, Justices of Peace ; George Louderback and John P. Guernsey, Constables.

We have seen, in 1849, two school houses had been built. In 1855, James Bradley reports an increase of one school house and numerous other interesting items, showing an increasing interest in the subject of education, which, to enable the reader to compare, are placed with like items in a convenient table :

DATE.	No. Schools.	Scholars in attendance.	Whole amount paid.
1855.....	3	75	\$ 185 03
1866.....	5	240	1,035 00
1873.....	7	340	2,264 00
1877.....	7	362	3,413 00

VILLAGE OF CORNELL.

The year of 1871 was an eventful one for this part of the county, as it saw the completion of a railroad through this section, and a trading point located in the midst of the township, which, within a very few years, has grown in size and influence beyond the expectations of its most enthusiastic friends. Of all the nine stations located on the road in this county, this one outnumbers in population any other more than three to one. In less than three years from the time of its survey, it had increased in population to the number required by law to organize a village government.

Some little strife was evident between parties owning land in the vicinity of the switch, as to the exact location of the business part of the town, and also as to name.

Walter B. Cornell laid out a plat on June 15th, 1871, from the southwest quarter of Section 11, and named it Cornell. Two days after, Willard D. Blake laid out, from Section 14, the town named by him Amity. And while the former name has been retained, the most of the business houses are in the portion formerly called Amity. Cornell, with other parties, built several houses on the plat laid out by him, but they have since been removed.

In 1873, the village was organized by the election of H. M. Cornell, Jason Curtis, John Withrow, George Bradley, James O. Pond and Joseph Rucker, as Trustees. At their first meeting, July 18th, Cornell was elected President ; James W. Willis was appointed Clerk ; Jason Curtis, Treasurer ; and Samuel Blake, Street Commissioner.

The ordinances of the town of Dwight were taken as a model, but modified to suit the necessities and opinions of the Board.

A peculiar feature in the history of the town has been the continued granting of license to sell spirituous liquors. However, the present year, the senti-

ment of the people appearing positively against it, the Board have refused authority to vend liquors of an intoxicating nature.

The Board have usually pursued a wise policy in making street and other improvements, so that the appearance of the village is such as one would expect to find in a town twice as old.

The officers of the village at present are: I. B. Santee, E. C. Newberry, J. B. Day, Philip Armon, E. Norton, James Bradley, Trustees; William Miner, Clerk; C. A. Herbert, Police Magistrate; J. Willis, Attorney.

The village, though not continuing its rapid growth of the first few years, has still continued to improve in size and appearance. Its present population is about 500. Several of the business buildings are of brick, and of a character seldom found in towns of the age of Cornell.

A Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted at Cornell, June 23, 1876, with J. W. A. Lilly as N. G.; B. W. Conner, V. G.; J. G. Curtis, Sec.; Ordram Deeds, Treas.

The Lodge numbers at present twenty-two members. Meetings are held Saturday evenings of each week. P. K. Hilton is the present N. G.; I. A. Wilson, V. G.; Joseph F. Corbin, Sec., and Ordram Deeds, Treas.

Cornell Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was instituted December, 1877, the charter being granted to John Guernsey, J. J. Reeder, H. M. Cornell, A. K. Brower, E. Norton, H. H. Brower, Philip Armon, I. P. Santee, John Greene and H. Bolt—the first five of whom were Master, Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The present officers are: I. B. Santee, W. M.; John Jemmison, S. W.; Philip Armon, J. W.; T. Jones, S. D.; H. Bolt, J. D.; E. Norton, Treas.; J. J. Reeder, Sec.; T. Coe, Tiler.

Amity Township took a prominent part in the late war. Some of the bravest and best men that went from Livingston County were from this locality. Some who enlisted from this part of the county were in the Fifty-third Infantry, and some in other regiments, but most were in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.

The names of all deserve honorable mention, but space permits the record, in this place, of but a few, and that number will be confined to those who not only braved the dangers of the battle field, but who, in addition, gave up their lives in defense of the principles which they went out to defend. Of these were Joseph Springer, Uriah Springer, Judson Hoag, Samuel W. Houston, Thompson Laycock, John B. Lucas and Thomas Sutcliff. There were others, accredited to other towns, which will be found in the general war record.

Amity Township is one of the best-watered and best-timbered in Livingston County. To the early settlers, there were three special attractions in a new country—wood, water and stone; and these three being found in the vicinity had much to do in drawing to this locality the people who first inhabited it. The Vermilion River passes almost directly through the center of the township,

from southeast to northwest. Rook's Creek comes in from the south, and forms a junction with the Vermilion, near the center. Scattering Point also flows from the south, and empties into the Vermilion, near the northwest corner. Wolf Creek flows from the northwest corner of Pontiac Township, and empties into the Vermilion near that point. Mud Creek flows through the northeastern part, emptying into the Vermilion in Newtown Township. Besides all of these, there are several small tributaries, which furnish water to almost every section of land in the township.

Each of these creeks is fringed with a belt of timber, varying in width from a quarter to a mile and a half, so that, originally, fully one-half of the township was timber land.

Underlying the whole township is, doubtless, a bed of coal. A shaft was sunk at Cornell, several years ago, and a good quality of this article found.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad crosses the township, from northwest to southeast, cutting off about six sections from the northeast corner.

The meaning of the name of the township is friendship or good will ; and if bestowed on it as denoting the peculiar trait of its inhabitants, could not have been better selected. These ancient Buckeyes have always been noted for their hospitality.

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant Ridge, at an early period in the history of Livingston County, was one-quarter of the election precinct known as Saunemin, and, as noticed in another chapter, for a year or two after township organization, was a portion of Saunemin Township. It was soon divided, however, leaving Pleasant Ridge and Charlotte one town, and they so remained until 1864, when, upon petition to the Board of Supervisors, Pleasant Ridge was set off from Charlotte, but through some method of sharp practice, managed to retain the original name—Pleasant Ridge—together with the township property, etc., as detailed in the history of Charlotte Township. As a political town, Pleasant Ridge is fractional. That portion lying north of the river votes and transacts all of its business in Saunemin Township, owing to the difficulty of crossing and re-crossing the sometimes turbulent little stream ; while as a regular Congressional and School Township, it comprises the usual thirty-six sections, and is known as Township 27 north, Range 7 east. Its soil is irrigated and drained by the North Branch of the Vermilion River, which flows through the township in a westerly direction, and which is bordered by the only native timber the town affords. The name Pleasant Ridge is derived from the beautiful undulating surface of the land, which has much the appearance of the gentle swell of the ocean.

The first permanent settler in what is now Pleasant Ridge Township was Nathan Townsend. He came from Cape May County, New Jersey, and settled on the southwest section (31) of the town, in June, 1843. His settlement and claim was in the timber skirting the Vermilion River, and was the only one

in the territory embraced in Pleasant Ridge for a number of years. He bought his claim, which had been made originally by a man named Brooks, noticed as one of the early settlers of Avoca Township. This man Brooks, though he had built a cabin and made a claim here, and had even lived on the claim for a short time, is really not considered an actual settler, and had sold the claim to a man named Wilson, who had never lived on it, but had sold it to one Leighton, and Leighton sold it to Townsend. It seems to have been a practice of Brooks to make a claim, erect a cabin on it, and then sell it to some other party, as we hear of him among the old settlers in several different neighborhoods. After disposing of this claim, he made one in the next grove east, being just on the edge of Forrest Township, and which he made without any regard to the points of the compass, but was located on four different "forties." He finally removed to Iowa. This settlement of Townsend, however, is usually mentioned as the first in Pleasant Ridge, and, as stated above, was made a number of years before another family sought the neighborhood. For the first years of their life in the wilderness, and until they got a start, their lot was rather a hard one. When Townsend first settled here, there were few families within a radius of a dozen miles, and we have the word of Daniel Townsend, a son of Nathan Townsend's, that he knew every man living between Ash Grove and Rook's Creek, a distance of sixty miles. They sometimes had hard scratching to live, and went to Chicago for salt, and to Wilmington to mill, and to Green's Mill near Ottawa. Daniel Townsend related to us how an uncle of his had been to mill once, in Winter, when the weather was intensely cold. Becoming so cold that he could not remain in the wagon, he got out to walk, when it is supposed that walking by the side of his wagon, he drew one line a little tighter than the other, thus pulling his horses round in a circle. He finally realized the fact that he was lost on the prairie, and it covered with snow, with a cold wind blowing from the North. Seeing that he must inevitably freeze to death if he wandered on in this way, he turned his horses loose from the wagon, thinking that they would strike out on a due course for home, and he would follow their trail, being too cold to attempt to ride; but they dashed off from the wind, contrary to his expectations. All night long he wandered over the prairie and through the snow, the utmost exertions required to keep from freezing to death. At daylight the next morning, he found his way to Mr. Townsend's, so nearly frozen that he fell in the yard, and but for timely aid must have died in a very short while. He was taken in and cared for, and Mr. Townsend's boys went out to look for the horses, which, however, were never found alive. They had wandered a long distance from home, and seemed to have taken refuge from the wind in a deep ravine, where they either starved or froze to death, and were found finally by tracking wolves to their skeletons.

When Townsend used to go to Wilmington to mill, there was but one cabin between their settlement and the Kankakee River, and it had been deserted for

a time. Of the Townsend family, there are still living in this immediate neighborhood three of the sons—Daniel, George and Aquilla; and two sisters—Mrs. A. Towns and Mrs. Breckenridge. Another brother lives in Wisconsin, and a sister in Texas; while the father, Nathan Townsend, has recently removed to Nebraska.

Isaac Wilson came from Indiana, in 1837, and settled in Avoca, where he is noticed in the early settlement of that township. He remained there until he came to Pleasant Ridge and settled in 1853, among the earliest, after Townsend, and where he is still living. He was the first Supervisor, and held the office when Pleasant Ridge was included in Saunemin Township, together with Sullivan and Charlotte. He was also one of the first, if not the very first, Justices of the Peace in this township, after becoming a town to itself. He stated that he used to haul grain to Chicago, when this great city was a small village almost buried in the mud and mire. Hiram Popejoy and Henry Demoss, both from Avoca Township and belonging to families that rank among the earliest settlers there, came to this neighborhood in or about 1850, and made settlements. Popejoy finally removed to Fairbury, where he now lives. Demoss, after some years, returned to Avoca and still resides there. James Maddin is also an early settler in Pleasant Ridge, though north of the river, and in that portion of the town which votes in Saunemin. He came from Wheeling, Va., in 1834, and settled in Marshall County, near Lacon, then called Columbia. Peoria was called Ft. Clarke, and five miles up the river from the latter place was another small settlement called Little Detroit. In 1872, he came to Pleasant Ridge, and entered land upon which he still lives. He has held several local offices in the town, such as Assessor and Collector. When Mr. Maddin first settled here, his nearest neighbor, east, was forty miles distant. M. T. Veiley came from New York and settled here in 1855. He first settled in Waukegan, Lake County, from whence he came to this township as above stated. This comprises a list of some of the earliest settlers in the town, until they began to move in too fast to keep track of them.

The first birth in Pleasant Ridge Township is supposed to have occurred in the family of Charles Brooks, during the short time he lived on the claim that Townsend afterward bought, and was probably about 1840–41. The first death in the township was Levi Ide, a young man who came from Ohio and was living with Townsend. He took sick and died suddenly in 1848, and was buried in the Popejoy graveyard, in Avoca Township. His family afterward came on from Ohio, had his remains taken up and returned and interred them in the family burying-ground in his native State. The first marriage was a daughter of Charles Brooks and St. Clair Jones, son of Charles Jones, who then lived in Forest Township, and occurred in 1841. His people opposed the match rather strongly, but that ardent

“Young love that laughs at bolts and bars”

seemed to care little for parental frowns, and they were married in spite of all opposition.

Pleasant Ridge has neither a store, post office or mill within its borders. It has but one church edifice, and that belongs to the Ormish society, and is located in the southern part of the town. These people are of a rather peculiar religious belief, as noticed elsewhere in this history, and take little or no interest in worldly matters beyond their necessary pursuits, and hence we are unable to obtain much information in regard to their church, aside from the fact that it exists and is regularly occupied by the members of this faith in its vicinity. There is a burying-ground adjacent, the only public cemetery in the township. Notwithstanding there are no other church buildings, there are church organizations, which are held in the school houses. There is a regular society of the Christian denomination in School House No. 2, and services are held every Sabbath by them or by the Methodists. A large Sunday school attends this school house regularly. Services are also held in many of the other school houses in the town.

The first Justice of the Peace in Pleasant Ridge, as already stated, was Isaac Wilson, who was likewise one of the first lists of Justices elected after the formation of the county. The first practicing physicians in the town were Drs. Gentry and Hulsey, of Pontiac, who used to extend their professional visits to this neighborhood. The first bridge was a wooden structure spanning the North Branch of the Vermilion River, which was a kind of temporary affair, and was finally washed away. The spot where it was built is now adorned by an elegant iron bridge, put up in the Fall of 1874, and at a cost of about three thousand dollars.

The first schools in Pleasant Ridge were taught by Clement Hinman, in School House No. 2, and Perry Abby, in the Beal School House, in 1858. These houses were both built that year, and the schools above noticed taught immediately after they were completed. By examination of the school records in possession of M. W. Moulton, Township Treasurer, we find that the first meeting of Trustees of which there is any record was held on the 2d of March, 1861, and that there were present William R. Beatch and William R. Tucker; Henry Hefner, Clerk. Henry C. Hefner presented his bond as Treasurer, in the amount of \$13,000, with Joel Tucker, James McDonald and Amos Bright as security, which was approved and ordered to be filed. At a meeting held March 18th of the same year, James Sackett was elected an additional Trustee, and Beatch President of the Board. At the April meeting, Town 27, Range 7 east, was divided into school districts, as follows, viz.: District No. 1, to be composed of Sections 36 to 25, and one-fourth from Sections 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, taken from the south side of said sections, and south half of southeast quarter of Section 19. District No. 2, of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19, with some fractional parts of other sections. District No. 3 included the remainder of the township. Several schedules of teachers were presented and disposed of in the usual way. From Treasurer Moulton's



Marian Kelcey

PONTIAC

last report to County Superintendent of Schools we take the following statistics :

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	295
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	225
Total.....	520
Number of males between 6 and 21 years.....	281
Number of females between 6 and 21 years.....	147
Total.....	378
Number of males attending school.....	174
Number of females attending school.....	108
Total.....	282
Highest monthly wages paid any teacher	\$48 25
Highest monthly wages paid female teacher.....	35 00
Lowest monthly wages paid male teacher	30 00
Lowest monthly wages paid female teacher	22 00
Average amount paid male teachers	39 87
Average amount paid female teachers	30 13
Whole amount paid teachers.....	\$1,848 61
Estimated value of school property.....	\$5,400 00
Estimated value of school apparatus	90 50
Estimated value of school libraries	12 00
Principal of township fund	7,002 47
District tax levy for support of schools	1,640 00

There are seven school districts in the township, in all of which there are good, comfortable frame buildings, and flourishing schools maintained for the usual term during each year. Mr. Moulton, the School Treasurer, one of the wealthy farmers of the town, came from New Hampshire and settled on his present place in 1866.

As stated in another portion of this history, Isaac Wilson was the first Supervisor of this township, and held the office in 1859. In 1861, George E. Esty was elected Supervisor, and was succeeded by C. G. Friend, in 1863, and he the next year by H. J. Roberts. L. Wallace was elected in 1865, and J. K. Clarke in 1866, who continued in office until 1870, when William Blain came in as Supervisor of the town, and was in turn succeeded by M. T. Veiley in 1873. In 1875, J. H. Carter was elected to the office, and succeeded by J. K. Clarke in 1876, and he in 1878 by M. W. Moulton, who is the present Supervisor. Other township officers are as follows: J. M. Hanna, Town Clerk; B. M. Bullard, Assessor; William Bell, Collector; J. H. Carter and Louis Holloway, Justices of the Peace.

As stated in the early part of this chapter, the only native timber in Pleasant Ridge Township is along the Vermilion River. But many of the citizens have planted and cultivated timber, until there is not a section of the prairie land, nor perhaps a quarter section, but has beautiful groves of timber on it, planted since the land was settled. Pleasant Ridge has much very

fine farming land, while there is some in the timber along the river that is rather thin soil. It is situated in the second tier of townships, with Saunemin on the north, Charlotte on the east, Forrest on the south, and Avoca on the west, and is probably about four-fifths prairie land.

Politically, Pleasant Ridge is strongly Republican, and has been almost from the first organization of the Republican party. Of late years, the Granger element has had some effect on its political status; yet, in all cases involving strict political principles, the Republicans carry the day.

The war record was equally good, and compares favorably with any township of a like population in the county. The names of its soldiers will be found in our war record, in another department of this history.

OWEGO TOWNSHIP.

Owego, or Congressional Town 28 north, Range 6 east of the Third Principal Meridian, is the geographical center of Livingston County. The center of the township is in a direct line, twenty-five miles from the northwest corner of the county; twenty-two from the southwest; twenty-three from the northeast, and twenty-five from the southeast. It is a full town and contains thirty-six full sections of land. The township in the northern part is quite level, indeed, almost flat, but in the southern part is slightly undulating. With the exception of a little fringe of the Vermilion River, which flows through the southwest corner of Section 31, it is entirely devoid of natural timber. The only flowing stream of water is the river just named. The Felky Slough, which extends through the eastern part of the town and opens into the Vermilion River, also furnishes stock water to the adjacent farms, except in the dryest seasons. In some parts of the township, water from wells is obtained with difficulty, but when found is of an excellent quality. The land is of a very rich and productive character, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, rye, oats and vegetables.

Prior to 1858, Livingston County was divided into voting precincts, which were, from time to time, changed in location and number to suit the convenience of the inhabitants. They were all established along the Vermilion River, as this region was the first to settle. With the exception of this belt, varying in width from one to five miles, extending from the southeast to the northwest part of the county, it was but sparsely settled—indeed, we may say it was not occupied at all. The earliest immigrants, being from thickly timbered localities, doubtless considered the prairie lands of but little value, except as herding places for their cattle, and so selected the timber and its immediate vicinity for their homes. The territory now embraced in Owego, being for the most part destitute of timber, was not considered of sufficient importance for, nor was the number of inhabitants adequate to, a separate precinct, but was included in what was known as the Center Precinct, which, at the first organization of the county, included an extent of about fifteen miles up and down the Vermilion River, with Pontiac near the middle. Latterly, or near the time

of the adoption of the township organization act, the boundaries of the Center Precinct were more limited, but still embraced the territory now denominated Owego.

Even in 1857, when the county was divided into political townships, this contained barely enough qualified persons to hold all the offices, and these were established in the southwest corner. Perhaps there were not more than a score of voters in all.

The first permanent settlement was doubtless made by Daniel Rockwood. Mr. Rockwood was not only the first resident of the township, but was among the very first in the county. He settled on the place occupied by him until recently, about the year 1833. He was a man of much influence and popularity in the early days of the county. He was one of the first three County Commissioners, elected May 8, 1837, and was the only one who received a unanimous vote at the election, and one of the very few candidates that ever has received such a compliment. It was through his influence and that of James Weed, that the county seat came so near being removed from Pontiac in 1839. Henry Weed's two partners had died, and the surviving partner becoming somewhat careless as to the fate of the county seat enterprise, his brother James, who lived near Rockwood's, conceived the idea of removing it to that vicinity, and, as stated in the history of Pontiac Township, almost succeeded in the scheme. After the adoption of the act electing Supervisors from each township, instead of County Commissioners for the whole county, Rockwood was the first Supervisor, and was twice re-elected to the office. He became a man of considerable wealth, and continued to reside at the old homestead until a few years ago, when he died. The place of his nativity was Tioga County, New York.

Probably the next settlement made in what is now Owego Township, and certainly the next permanent one, was made by James L. Stinson, nearly six years after. Stinson entered his land November 12, 1839, and resided here until his death in 1847. This, as far as can be ascertained, was the first death in the township. The widow of Stinson, a year or so after, married John Foster, and thus came to pass, also, the first wedding. With James Stinson, also, came two brothers—Alexander and Thomas. The former remained here a few years, and then removed to Lexington, McLean County. Thomas found the country too tame, even in those primitive times, and, after stopping a year or two, pushed on further west into Kansas.

This marks the advent of John Foster into this neighborhood. "Uncle Johnny" had been in the county ten or a dozen years—latterly in Avoca Township—but, after his marriage with Mrs. Stinson, moved his effects to the Stinson place and became a permanent inhabitant of the township.

A few years after Stinson's arrival, James Demoss came from Ohio and located in the southeast part.

In 1852, a number of families came out from Ohio, several of whom took up their residence in this township.

David Millham had, all his life, been a sailor, and can scarcely be said to have come from any country. He had, however, lived for a time in Licking County, Ohio, locating in this town in 1851. He died on the place to which he first came, a few years since.

In 1851, William Rollings arrived from Ohio and settled on what has since been known as the Benham farm. He was a peaceable and quiet citizen, but came to a tragical end, being murdered in cold blood April 1, 1872. The facts in the case seem to be about these: A man named John Soter claimed the land occupied by Rollings, and, although he was but a renter, he had made frequent threats on Rollings' life. On the evening of the 1st of April, in the year mentioned, Soter, who lived on a neighboring farm, invited a party of young folks to his house to spend the evening. Among the rest was Rollings' son, who was engaged to play the violin. Late in the evening, Rollings himself came to the house and relieved his son for a while in the furnishing of the music. Though Rollings had heard rumors of Soter's antipathy toward him, but, conscious of his having had nothing to do with dispossessing Soter, and having been on friendly terms with him, did not apprehend any danger, or even that he was unwelcome at his neighbor's house. However, while engaged as stated, the party were alarmed by the report of a gun, fired near the window, and William Rollings, at the same moment, fell to the floor in a dying condition. He had received a charge of shot in his breast, from the effects of which he died a few hours later. Soter was arrested and sent to jail until the next term of the Circuit Court, which convened in May. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged; but the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Soter, at the time of the act, was already 60 years of age, and his penalty proved to be but a short term, as he died two or three years after his incarceration.

By the Spring of 1851, several other families had settled in the town, among whom were William Wilson, who still resides here; Rudolph Patty and Elijah Justis, brothers-in-law, the former of whom is dead, and the latter now lives in Texas; L. Mixer and Samuel Wentz.

John Whitman, Jacob Dragoo and Lewis Bright came from Ohio, about 1852.

Richard Evans settled in the town in the Spring of 1855. Mr. Evans was the first Assessor of the town and has since held various offices of trust, and has been closely identified with every movement in which the town has been interested. A few years since, he changed his residence to Pontiac, where he now lives.

The railroad employ brought many good citizens to this county, among whom was James Burns, who had been employed in its construction. After the completion of the road, Burns settled in this township, and was the first settler on the north third of the township, and continued to be the only one for some time.

The next year after the Chicago & Alton Railroad was completed, quite a number of settlements were made. Thomas Holman came in that year. He

had left Pennsylvania several years before, and had been to Oregon and California, in search of gold, and having been quite successful in the hunt, brought it to this township and invested it in land. When the school section was sold, he bought it all. Mr. Holman removed to Pontiac several years ago, and still resides there.

Robert Smith, James Alexander, William and Samuel Aljo, George Barr, William Harris and Ansel Hayes were here at the date last named, and still reside in the town.

After this, the additions to the settlement were so frequent that space forbids further mention of names; suffice it to say, that within three years the population of the township was over 100.

In 1858, the township was organized. On the assembling of the voters, at the place designated in the call, at this, their first election, N. S. Grandy was elected Moderator. A motion was then made that voting for town officers then proceed; but the Squire, being better posted in the law of elections, refused to entertain the motion, giving as the reason that he had not yet been sworn; and there being no one present qualified to administer an oath, Grandy mounted his horse, rode to Pontiac, was sworn by the County Clerk, and received from him a ballot box and poll list, returned to the voting place and proceeded with the election.

The officers chosen at this first election were as follows: Daniel Rockwood, Supervisor; John Scott, Clerk; Robert Smith, Collector; Richard Evans, Assessor; N. S. Grandy and John Foster, Justices of the Peace; Hamilton Demoss and George Van Saun, Constables; John Benham, Thomas Holman and William Wilson, Commissioners of Highways.

The township record does not contain a register of elections for the next four years; but, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the principal officers have been as follows, to the present time:

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.
1858.....	Daniel Rockwood.....	John Scott.
1859.....	Daniel Rockwood.....	John Scott.
1860.....	Daniel Rockwood.....	John Scott.
1861.....	N. S. Grandy.....	John Scott.
1862.....	N. S. Grandy.....	John Scott.
1863.....	John Benham.....	John Scott.
1864.....	R. Smith.....	Geo. Van Saun.
1865.....	R. Smith.....	Geo. Van Saun
1866.....	R. Smith.....	Geo. Ferris.
1867.....	Orlin Converse.....	Geo. Ferris.
1868.....	Orlin Converse.....	Geo. Ferris
1869.....	James Brown.....	Wm. McKeighan.
1870.....	William Colon.....	Geo. Ferris.
1871.....	William Colon.....	Geo. Ferris.
1872.....	Geo. Ferris.....	Silas Hays.
1873.....	Geo. Ferris.....	Charles Swygert.
1874.....	S. F. Slyder.....	Charles Swygert.
1875.....	S. F. Slyder.....	Charles Swygert.
1876.....	Charles Swygert.....	J. G. Lewis.
1877.....	Charles Swygert.....	J. G. Lewis.
1878.....	Charles Swygert.....	J. G. Lewis.

The balance of the officers for the present year are as follows: John Augustine, Assessor; A. Dann, Collector; B. J. Benedict, F. Fienhold and Silas Hayes, Road Commissioners; S. F. Slyder and G. B. Van Saun, Justices of the Peace, and James Cain and W. D. Irwin, Constables.

Owego Township was one of the first to give attention to means of instructing the youth. As early as 1840, a small school house or cabin was erected near the Rockwood place, and a school kept. The attendance was limited to only a dozen pupils. This school house was built and the school maintained by private subscription. No public schools are reported in the township until 1855. In September of this year, the school lands were sold, and at once steps were taken to make the income arising from it available, to do which, it was necessary to establish schools and report the same. Accordingly, we find that in the Fall of this year, L. Mixer, who was the first Treasurer of the school fund for this township, makes report to the School Commissioner that: "We have supported one school in the township during the past year, which was taught by a female teacher, at \$9 per month. She has taught the school to good acceptance, both to Directors and parents. The whole number of scholars in attendance at the school has been fourteen, ten of which were males and four females. There are in the township, forty-seven persons under 21 years of age. We have just sold our school land for \$3,994.91." No public school houses had yet been erected, nor were any built until 1857. Then three new houses were put up, the same year. Two of these were union school houses, on the line between this and Avoca Township, and the other near the Foster farm, and known to this time as the Foster School House.

There had been a very perceptible advance in school matters by this year. R. W. Babcock, who then resided in the town, and had been appointed custodian of the public funds and gatherer of school statistics, makes a very full and complete report for the year, from which a few items of interest are drawn, showing the progress for the past three years.

*Number of schools taught in the township.....	6
Number of scholars in attendance.....	81
Highest monthly wages paid to any teacher.....	\$ 33 00
Whole amount paid to teachers.....	233 81
Average number of months taught.....	8½

Eight years from this time, the number of schools had increased to six; the number of pupils had doubled; but the average number of months had decreased a trifle, being only seven and a half for the year 1866. The whole amount paid as teachers' wages during the year was \$658. After a lapse of eleven more years, a very satisfactory increase in all these items is noticeable.

One item, however, which figures cannot indicate, deserves more particular mention. The advancement made in methods of instruction, in the government of the schools, and in the classification of the pupils, has been greater than that indicated by any statistics.

*This means two terms in each district.

The following table shows at a glance other items of interest concerning the system at this time :

Number of schools.....	8
Scholars enrolled.....	249
Persons under 21.....	527
Whole number of teachers.....	12
Amount paid teachers for 1877.....	\$2,115 00
Total expenditure for school purposes.....	3,677 00
Special tax raised.....	2,221 00
Principal of township fund.....	7,273 00

Were we to judge the piety of the people of Owego by the number of church spires, we should form a very unjust opinion of them in this regard, as but one church building is to be found, and that belonging to a German society, the English speaking people having no house of worship in the township. Though the inhabitants of the town lay no claim to excellence in this regard, it is nevertheless true that they not only avail themselves of church privileges, but contribute liberally to the support of the Gospel in other localities. Many of them attend service in the neighboring towns, where societies have been organized at convenient distances from the line of Owego. Unlike the public schools, which must be located at certain points within the limits, the church buildings have been erected outside, while some of their strongest pillars live inside the confines of the township.

The German Evangelical Society, in 1872, erected, at a cost of \$2,000, a neat and substantial building, capable of seating about 200 persons. The house stands on a very fine elevation, embracing one acre of ground, in the eastern part of the township. The first minister to the congregation was the Rev. Adam Wagner. At present, the society is under the pastorate of Rev. Elfring, who resides at Weston, and conducts services here once in two weeks. The present membership is fifty-eight.

Owego did not remain an idle spectator during the great struggle of the Government for life, in 1861-65, but sent her young men to the field, and gave in abundance of her means for their support. Several who went out to fight their country's battles never returned, and some who did return died, either of wounds received in battle or of disease engendered by exposure and fatigue. Among those thus sacrificed that the Union might survive were John Evans, Nathan Hill, James Bastian and others whose names are unfortunately not credited to the town.

The politics of the town have varied with circumstances somewhat. During its first years, it was decidedly Democratic, but, after a few years, small Republican majorities were given, especially at State or national elections ; but for the last six years politics have been somewhat ignored, and a strong " anti-monopoly " sentiment has prevailed, so that it would not be safe to say that its politics were at present either Republican or Democratic, though probably on a purely political question the majority would be with the former.

As indicating the comparative value of property in the township, for 1877, the Assessor's book shows an assessed value of \$363,891. This, though quite large, is of course but little more than one-third of the actual valuation. No doubt the full value of all property, both personal and real, is considerably in excess of a million of dollars. In 1854, the total value could not have exceeded \$30,000, showing an increase of more than 3,000 per cent., or a doubling of values every eight years.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

Washington Irving, in his history of New York, commences with the creation of the world, asserting that, as the Knickerbockers were descendants of Adam through Noah, therefore, in order to a full understanding of the whole matter, their history should begin at the "beginning." And as the creation of Nevada Township was coeval with that of the Garden of Eden, so, with equal propriety, may the historian of Nevada Township begin at that remote period, by saying that but few places on the earth were created which excel it in natural beauty and agricultural advantages. Its little grove of timber, fringing the beautiful little stream of Mazon; its gently undulating surface, which renders it at once pleasant to look upon, and, on account of its easy drainage, desirable as farming land; and its deep, rich soil, whose productiveness is not excelled in the county or in the State, make it one of the most desirable for the agriculturist to be found anywhere. So thought and so said James Funk, as he stood upon the bank of the Mazon, thirty years ago, and looked, now upon the little purling stream, and then upon the beautiful broad prairie, stretching out like a sea to the west and south, on the western shore of which could be dimly seen the grove along the Vermilion, and on the south the timber at Deer Creek. Certainly nothing else could have induced him, at that time, to take up his abode so far from friends and neighbors and the conveniences of an older and more thickly settled community.

True, to the northwest, at a long distance, there were a few settlers, and James Martin had but the year before settled a few miles distant in Grundy County; but between this point and Pontiac, a distance of eighteen miles, was not a single human habitation; to the west for an equal distance was but the open prairie; and to the east and north, clear beyond the confines of the county, lived not a human being.

If Mr. Funk was romantic, he doubtless gazed rapturously upon the beautiful scene; but as he was practical, he must have noticed more especially the substantial and useful features of the surroundings. He must have noted the fine range of pasture for his cattle, in which he dealt considerably, and the advantage that the running stream of water would be to his stock raising. He no doubt considered the supply of wood for fuel and lumber; for the railroad, which now brings these commodities almost to the farm, had then scarcely been thought of. He must have scratched down into the soil and observed that it

was of a very rich and productive nature, and, on account of its proximity to the creek, would be easily drained. All of these things he must have taken into account, as a compensation for isolation from schools, churches and society. Suffice it to say, that he concluded to locate here; and, determined upon, it was done. He selected the southwest quarter of Section 1. He no doubt considered this the best location for his purpose, as he had his choice, the whole township, at that time, being government land. Mr. Funk moved to his land in 1848, opened his farm, and began raising stock. He remained here, however, but a few years, for, in 1852, we find him an early settler of Five-Mile Grove, in the history of which town he receives further notice.

James Martin, though at first not a resident of the township, deserves mention here, as he lived just across the line, and really broke the first land in Nevada Township, and in 1859, became an actual resident. Martin came from New York, and settled in the Grove, in 1847, where he remained until his removal to Nevada, twelve years later. In later years, he has had his home in Dwight.

Andrew Cotrel, a young man from Wilmington, bought a claim of Funk, on Section 1. It will be remembered that, prior to 1852, not a section of land in the whole township was actually owned by any one, but settlers simply "squatted" on the land and "claimed" it. A part of this claim was sold by Funk to Cotrel. Cotrel lived here but a short time, when he sold out his claim to J. M. Reeder, and removed to Five-Mile Grove.

J. M. Reeder and family came from Indiana, in 1848, and having purchased Cotrel's claim, settled and became permanent residents. He afterward, in 1853, purchased his land of the Government, and was one of the very first whose names appear on the original entry book. Reeder remained in the township until 1863, when he sold out and removed to Marion County.

William Kirkendall, from Indiana, and brother-in-law of Reeder, arrived with his family in 1852. He bought fifteen acres of Reeder's claim, upon which he lived about ten years, when he sold out and rented land for a few years, again purchased land on Section 1, and finally sold out and removed from the county.

Stephen Kyle and Thomas C. McDowell, the former from Ohio and the latter from Pennsylvania, came in 1853, and entered land and became permanent settlers.

Mr. Kyle, in the early days of the township, was one of its most prominent and respected citizens. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1857, a year before the township was organized, and when this, with Dwight and Round Grove, were known as the Dwight Precinct. On the organization of the township, in 1858, he was elected as the first Supervisor, and re-elected to that office in 1859. He had been to the far West, and had worked for a time in Nevada; and when the townships were named he gave it the one it now bears. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted as a soldier, was elected Lieutenant of his company, and died in the service of his country.

McDowell was an honored and useful citizen. He lived here a number of years, and died in the township.

In 1854, Robert Thompson, George Bishop and Hosea Spencer settled in the township. Thompson was from Guernsey County, Ohio, and Bishop and his father-in-law, Spencer, were from New York. Thompson, or "Uncle Robert," or the "Iron-Gray 'Squire," as he is pleasantly called, is one of the best-known and most highly-respected citizens of the county. His expressive title, the "*Iron-Gray 'Squire*," is variously translated. As to the first word of the cognomen, the *metal* may, with great propriety, be said to represent the *mettle* of the man, and probably but few terms could be found that would convey a better idea of his firm and steady character. As to the first word in connection with the second, the term may readily apply either to the clothing or the head, both of which are distinguishing features of his outward appearance. As to the "'Squire," every one knows that. He was the first 'Squire or Justice of the Peace of the precinct of Dwight, and was elected to the office in 1855 and held it until the adoption of the "Township Organization Act," in 1858. The first summons issued by him was for a man in Round Grove. The summoned party discovered something wrong in the paper, and, on the day set for trial, appeared promptly and confidently demanded a non-suit, on the ground of irregularity. But the Squire replied that, "though the little paper might have been faulty, it had at least brought him," and refused his claim, requiring him to stand trial.

Mr. Thompson was elected Supervisor in 1860, and was re-elected, with the exception of two years, every Spring until 1871, when he absolutely refused to serve longer, and the township then elected his son three successive years. "Uncle Robert" has now retired from active business pursuits and politics, and lives a quiet life at his present home in Dwight.

George Bishop was a lawyer. He remained here but a short time, and then removed to Pontiac, where he engaged for a few years in his profession. It is related that he was once engaged by John Kingore, who at the time was landlord of the Buck Hotel, as counsel in a case in which he was one of the principals. Kingore, when highly excited, had a peculiar and amusing habit of finishing up every sentence and almost every phrase with the word "sir." In the suit referred to, Lawyer Bishop was unsuccessful, and, when the decision was rendered, Kingore turned to his attorney and jerked out: "Mr. Bishop, sir, I have much law business, sir, to attend to, sir; but, sir, if I ever give any more of it to you, sir, why, sir, may I be ——, sir!"

Jason Tuttle came from New York, in 1851, and settled here, but remained but a few years, and then removed to Five-Mile Grove.

The foregoing list embraces nearly all who had settled here before the completion of the railroad, which passes through the county a few miles east. This event gave a sudden impetus to settlement throughout all this section of country, and by the year 1858 the township had received quite a number of acces-

sions. By the year named, L. E. Ross, James C. George, Stephen Morrison, Thomas Magee, John Carlisle, R. C. Adams and James C. Henry had come in. Ross was one of the first Commissioners of Highways, and held, from time to time, various offices of trust, among which was that of Treasurer of Schools. Magee was the second Township Clerk, John Carlisle second Assessor, and Adams second Collector.

In those days, though comparatively modern, many hardships to which we are now unaccustomed had to be borne, and many of the luxuries of life, now so common, were unknown. Though the soil was as productive, the price obtained for its products was far below that now obtained, and, before the completion of the railroad system, everything had to be hauled as far as Morris, which was the nearest point on the canal. Poultry, sheep and even hogs were often destroyed by wolves, and corn and wheat were injured by the herds of deer which ranged through the little grove and the adjoining prairie.

The township was one of those set off in 1857 for a separate precinct, and the first election was called for and held April 6, 1858. With the exception of Stephen H. Kyle as Supervisor, L. E. Ross, James C. George and Stephen Morrison as Commissioners of Highways, and John Carlisle and Jacob Angle as Justices of the Peace, we have no means of determining who were the first officers elected—the record of the first election being lost.

At first, politics did not enter into questions relating to township matters; but after a year or two the lines were drawn tightly, and Nevada has almost always since been strongly Democratic—indeed, at times has claimed to be the banner town of the county. At the subsequent township elections, the following were the principal officers elected:

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1859	S. H. Kyle.....	Thomas Magee.....	John Carlisle.....	R. C. Adams.
1860	Robert Thompson.....	R. B. Strong.....	J. C. George.....	John Thompson.
1861	S. S. Strong.....	E. B. Coleman.....	John Thompson.....	John George.
1862	Robert Thompson.....	E. B. Coleman.....	S. H. Kyle.....	J. C. George.
1863	I. C. Magee.....	E. B. Coleman.....	J. M. Reeder.....	J. C. George.
1864	Robert Thompson.....	C. G. Barr.....	J. D. Lambert.....	J. M. Reeder.
1865	Robert Thompson.....	John Carlton.....	J. D. Lambert.....	Stephen Morrison.
1866	Robert Thompson.....	John Carlton.....	H. B. Southworth.....	John George.
1867	Robert Thompson.....	Ira W. Hand.....	Henry L. Badger.....	Benjamin Thompson.
1868	Robert Thompson.....	Thomas Ward.....	Davis Atkins.....	Thomas Dougherty.
1869	Robert Thompson.....	Thomas Ward.....	J. D. Lambert.....	Patrick Moran.
1870	Robert Thompson.....	Thomas Ward.....	W. D. Willoughby.....	Patrick Moran.
1871	Robert Thompson.....	J. B. Bell.....	W. D. Willoughby.....	Hosea Spencer.
1872	Benjamin Thompson.....	A. C. Miller.....	Austin Gibbons.....	Charles O'Donnell.
1873	Benjamin Thompson.....	J. B. Bell.....	Austin Gibbons.....	James Dunbar.
1874	Benjamin Thompson.....	J. B. Bell.....	Johnson Vankirk.....	Patrick Riordan.
1875	E. D. Brown.....	J. B. Bell.....	Louis Gillet.....	Patrick Lannan.
1876	E. D. Brown.....	J. B. Bell.....	Edward Farrage.....	Patrick Lannan.
1877	E. D. Brown.....	J. B. Bell.....	Louis Gillet.....	Patrick Lannan.

The officers elect for 1878 are E. D. Brown, Supervisor; J. B. Bell, Clerk; Louis Gillet, Assessor; Patrick Riordan, Collector; Philip Gibbons, Peter Killeen and Matthew McDermott, Road Commissioners; M. McDonnell, Lyman

Moore and Peter Webber, Constables ; Bernard Murphy and Joseph Bellott, Justices of the Peace, and J. A. Cavanaugh, School Treasurer.

The first school taught in the neighborhood was about the year 1852. A few families joined together and built a small log cabin, in which Hannah Putnam, as now remembered, taught the first term. The school, though organized largely for the benefit of children living in Nevada Township, was in reality across the line, in Grundy County. These facilities, limited as they were, answered the demands until 1855, when what was and is still known as the "Thompson School" was organized and a school house erected. The house was erected from funds belonging to the county, which amount was subsequently paid back to the county fund. At the time of which we speak, there were but thirty-two persons under 21 years of age, and the school numbered only about eighteen scholars belonging to the township ; but by a law then in force, children from adjoining districts, and even in adjacent townships, where schools had not been organized, were permitted to attend ; and from these neighborhoods a few scholars attended. Ten years later, we find large accessions have been made to the population. The land has all been entered and mostly put under cultivation. Dozens of new farms have been opened, roads and bridges have been built, and the town has a largely improved appearance. In the item of schools, a decided interest has been taken, and very satisfactory advance is observable. From the little log cabin in 1852 to the more pretentious frame building in 1856, the number increased, by 1866, to five respectable school houses, with 120 scholars in attendance. From thirty-two persons under 21 years of age, during the ten years, we find an increase of nearly three hundred ; and while, in 1856, the whole amount expended for educational purposes in this township was but \$54.55, in 1866 it was \$761.

An idea of the condition of schools at this date may be gathered from the following figures, extracted from the Township Treasurer's report for 1878 :

Number of schools	9
Number of scholars enrolled	350
Number of persons between 6 and 21	418
Number of persons under 21	601
Number of teachers	18
Special tax raised for school purposes	\$1,838 00
Whole amount paid teachers	1,760 00
Whole amount paid for all school purposes	3,547 00
Amount of township school fund	5,655 00

From the above it will be readily seen that the increase and improvement in schools must have been quite marked, comparing very favorably with other townships.

There is not at this time what might be termed a real poor school house in the township ; on the contrary, all are comfortable, and most of them furnished with good desks, maps, charts and other conveniences for making first class schools.

The call of the country in 1861, to rescue the Government from the hands of those who sought its destruction, was not unheeded by the citizens of Nevada Township. As did Putnam, when informed that the country was being overrun by the British, they left their plows in the furrows, and, mounting the horses that had been unhitched therefrom, galloped off to the nearest recruiting office, and enrolled their names "for three years or during the war." We should like to follow them in all of their weary marches and their hard-fought battles, and give them credit for all of their bravery, for their noble endurance of hunger, thirst and cold, for sore feet and tired limbs; but time and space forbid but a short mention of the names of those who did still more—who even laid down their lives that the country which they loved better than their own lives might live. Among those who enlisted from this township, who went out to fight their country's battles and returned not, are remembered Stephen Kyle, Orson Spencer, Charles Spencer, John Collister, Henry Collister, John Kyler, Frank Kimberg and Frank Angle. Though their bones lie, some in the soil where they fell, and some nearer home, where friendly hands removed them, yet are neither they nor their valiant deeds forgotten.

Nevada Township is a full Congressional town, and is described as Township 30 north, Range 6 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Grundy County, on the east by Dwight Township, on the south by Esmen, and on the west by Sunbury. It is crossed, from east to west, on the half section line a mile and a half from the north line of the township, by the west branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and from the northeast to the southwest by the main line of the same road, which cuts off two sections from the southeast corner. The west branch of Mazon Creek rises in the southwest part, and flows northeast and north, leaving the town at a point near the middle of the north line of Section 1. This creek furnishes an ample supply of stock water for the farms through which it flows. In the north part of Section 1 is a fine little grove of timber, not so extensive, however, as formerly, as many of the trees have been felled and used for fuel and fencing. The soil is very fine and deep, being well adapted for the raising of corn, oats and rye, immense quantities of which are produced. The total valuation of real and personal property for 1877 was \$390,760.

VILLAGE OF NEVADA.

The village of Nevada was laid out and platted for William Shephard, of Jersey County, Ill., from Section 8. The plat consists of forty-five acres, and was surveyed by A. C. Huetson, County Surveyor, February 10, 1870.

Prior to 1868, the citizens of Nevada Township had not thought of a closer market for their grain and other produce than Odell and Dwight. The valuable accession to the commercial facilities of this section, of the main line, had so recently been completed that they were scarcely ready to believe that they had need for more. However, in 1869, the western division was built, and immediately a new trading point was established in the midst. The line had but

been completed, and the location for a station fixed, when it was realized by a number of shrewd business men that this must soon be a point of considerable significance. With a large scope of territory, consisting of such fine farming lands as is embraced in Nevada and the eastern part of Sunbury, it could not be otherwise than that a trading point would develop here, comparing favorably in extent and importance with others on the line.

The first to realize these facts was E. D. Brown, who was then residing in the township. He built the first house, in the Spring of 1870, removed his family at once to the station, opened a store, and began buying grain. For the purpose of handling grain, he at first erected a small granary. To this, as circumstances required, he made additions, until it embraced the large elevator now occupied by A. M. Wright & Co., of Chicago. He continued the store until it was burned down, in April, 1875, and the grain business until the following Spring.

Buildings were erected here as nearly in the order in which they are named as can now be remembered.

After Brown had completed the buildings already mentioned, he erected the dwelling house in which he has since resided, and into which he removed in the Fall of 1870.

Michael Bridell and family came from West Virginia in the Fall of 1870, and built a house which was at first used as a saloon, but in which, a few months later, was opened a store of general merchandise. The store, however, had but a short existence, and he returned to his former occupation, that of a carpenter, and Mrs. Bridell opened up a millinery establishment, which she has kept up ever since.

John B. Simpson came from Gardner, in the Fall of 1870, and built a blacksmith shop, and worked at the trade during the Fall and Winter. Early in the Spring of 1871, he built himself a dwelling house and brought his family to the place. His shop was the first of its kind, and the "village blacksmith" still plies the bellows, and from early morn till the setting sun the sharp ring of his anvil may still be heard.

Louis, Joseph and Julius Gillet, three brothers, and Frenchmen, resided in the township when the railroad was built, and, on its completion, came to the station to live. They reared them a stable in the Fall of 1871, in which they "kept house" during the ensuing Winter and most of the next Summer. In the Fall of 1872, they built a more comfortable abode, and turned the stable over to its legitimate purposes.

H. F. Burr and family removed to this place in the Spring of 1872, and erected a store and dwelling house, in which he set up a stock of hardware. They subsequently removed to Kansas.

In the Fall of 1872, A. C. Miller arrived and built a dwelling house. He has since removed.

In the Spring of 1873, Thomas Brady, from Grundy County, erected a store building, for the purpose of opening a dry goods and grocery house, but did not prosper well, and returned to his former home. In the Fall of 1872, J. A. Cavanaugh and family arrived from La Salle County. He came for the purpose of engaging in the grain and stock trade, in which business he has been eminently successful. The country about the station is well adapted to the raising of corn, and immense quantities of it are shipped from this point. Cavanaugh at first built a small granary, and in this handled grain during the Winter of 1872-3. The following Spring, he erected the large elevator which he now operates.

As soon as the station was located, and people commenced to settle at the place, demands began to arise for postal, educational and church accommodations. Heretofore Dwight and Odell, though somewhat distant, had served the people of this vicinity with postal facilities, but when business began to open at the station, the Government established a post office.

E. D. Brown was appointed first Postmaster. His successors have been E. F. Eaton, H. F. Brown, James K. Dean, B. Dow, Henry Devoe and George Baker. At present, the office is held by B. Dow.

The only church in the village, and indeed in the township, is that of the Methodists. It was organized soon after the village began to build, and at first consisted of about ten members. A convenient place for holding public meetings was very desirable, and a proposition to erect a church edifice met a hearty response; and very soon a sufficient amount was pledged to warrant the society in building. Lewis Springer, as Pastor, had charge of the society in 1873, and it was under his administration that the work began. The subscriptions were procured largely through the influence and personal solicitation of E. D. Brown. The house cost \$1,800, and is twenty-six feet in width and forty-two in length. It is well built, neatly furnished throughout, and compares favorably in size and style with similar buildings in towns of larger size. The society has been quite successful, not only financially, but in increase of members and influence. The present membership is about one hundred. Rev. W. R. Phillips is the present Pastor, and resides in the village.

So far, educational advantages have been quite limited; and until last year no school had been organized at the place. The only privileges of the kind heretofore had been those afforded by the district school, some distance from the village. Last Winter, however, a room was hired in town, Emma Carlisle employed as teacher, and a school, consisting of about forty pupils, established. The citizens contemplate the immediate erection of a school building, commensurate with their wants, within the limits of the village.

Business is represented here at present by J. A. Cavanaugh and A. M. Wright & Co., who deal in grain and lumber; A. W. Davis and J. A. Cavanaugh, dealers in dry goods and groceries; B. B. Dow, dealer in drugs and medicines; and various other shops and stores common to a village of like size.

The population of the town, at this time, is about 200.

As an indication of the business transacted at the station, the following figures, kindly furnished by the Agent of the C., A. & St. Louis R. R., John Jamison, are given :

Received from freights forwarded, 1877.....	\$8,095 00
“ “ “ received, “	1,737 00
	<hr/> \$9,832 00

ROOK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the best watered in the county. It is crossed by Scattering Point Creek in its western part; by Rook's Creek, from which it receives its name, through the eastern and central portions; by the Vermilion River, in the northeast corner, and variously traversed by numerous small tributaries of these streams. The eastern and northern parts are well timbered, though the large trees fell before the axe of the pioneer, and by the old water mills were rapidly converted into lumber.

Away from the streams, the surface of the township is rather undulating, and well adapted to stock grazing. The land is very productive, and many of the farmers confine their occupation to raising grain. In the early settlement of the township, wheat was one of the principal crops grown. Of late years, however, corn has done better and is now the principal grain crop grown. Oats and rye do well and are raised to a limited extent.

The earliest settlement in this township dates prior to the Black Hawk war. It is a noticeable fact, and one the reader cannot well pass by in these pages, that all early settlers located near the timber. There were many causes tending to this move. The majority came from a wooded country, and, not knowing the prairie could be cultivated and having no implements with which to do it, had they desired, allowed it to remain as nature formed it. Being accustomed to log cabins, large fireplaces (and who of us does not yet love to linger over the wide old fireplace?), with the blazing log fire, they very naturally sought for the same comforts in their new home. Coal was not then to be had; hence we find the pioneers of Western life, with scarce an exception, taking their claims near the timber, and, in many cases, planting their first crops there.

The first settler in the township was Roderick Rook, from whom the creek and the township afterward received each its name. He brought his family here in the latter part of 1830, and located a claim where is now the farm of Nathan Huston. Mr. Rook came from Pennsylvania to the Sucker State, and, though this part was then a wilderness, with hardly an inhabitant, with his German pertinacity, he struck boldly out for it, and that year found a suitable home and determined to locate.

At that date, there was not a sign of civilization where Pontiac now stands, and not a village in this part of Illinois could be found. The nearest point was Bloomington, on the south, then scarcely worth the name of a village. Ottawa,



Mr. Cleary

ODELL TP.

on the north, was just coming into notice; Chicago was a small trading village, with more Indians than white men; Springfield was only a small town; Jacksonville had about 200 inhabitants; while "Egypt" was the "land of corn and wine" to many a frontier settler, who replenished his crop of corn from that locality when nature failed him or his supply was exhausted.

Mr. Rook built a small cabin immediately on his arrival, and began the subjugation of his pioneer farm. Mr. John Johnson, who followed him in 1833, thinks he came in the Spring of 1831, and raised a crop that season. He is certain he preceded Mr. Garret Blue, the second settler in the present bounds of Rook's Creek Township, whom he thinks came in the Autumn of 1831. Mr. Rook remained on his claim until about 1835, when he sold to Robert Breckenridge and went to Missouri. From that State, as though desirous of getting further in advance of settlements, he went to Texas. In all his removals, his family remained with him, and with him went to the Lone Star State.

Mr. Blue, already mentioned, was a native of Virginia. From the Old Dominion, he went to Ohio, while that State was in its infancy. There he heard of the rich, grassy prairies of Illinois, and determined to emigrate thither. Hence, we find him, during the Summer of 1830 or 1831, threading his way across the State of Indiana, then thinly settled, and, by the time the frost came, he was on the banks of Rook's Creek and preparing to pass the Winter. His claim is now the farm of James Marks, whose father, Jacob, came to the settlement in 1836, and purchased Mr. Blue's claim.

Mr. Blue's family consists of his wife and several children. Mrs. Johnson thinks a daughter of his, Keziah, was the first white child born here, and that the marriage of another daughter, May, to Lemuel Barrett, was the first nuptial event in the settlement. "We generally had a frolic, when a marriage occurred in the neighborhood," said Mrs. Johnson, in a conversation with the writer, "but when Mary was married, there wasn't enough to make a frolic, if we had invited everybody on the creek." Weddings were a source of great pleasure to the pioneers, and, when one occurred, everybody was always invited. A greater affront could not have been given than to have omitted inviting any neighbor to a wedding. It was rarely, if ever, done, and only when a feud or an ill-feeling existed between the family of the groom or bride and some of their neighbors—a state of feeling rarely existing.

A settlement of a few families was made on the eastern side of Rook's Creek about 1831 or 1832, by a Mr. Hill, David Kinkaid, and a Mr. Moxley. These persons, it seems, made a very short stay, removing in a year or two after their settlement. They were, no doubt, only looking for a permanent location, and not feeling satisfied with the country here, soon left for other parts. While living here, Mrs. Hill died. This is believed to be the first death in the settlement. So of all the pioneers who had so bravely endured the trials incident to frontier life, Mrs. Hill was the first to lay herself down in that quiet sleep that "knows no waking."

We have digressed somewhat in our narrative, and will return to Mr. Blue. He, as has been narrated, sold to Jacob Marks. When Mr. Marks took possession, Mr. Blue went to Wolf Point, where he passed the remainder of his days. One of his daughters married and removed further west; the other is now the wife of Reuben Bennett, of Amity Township.

One of the earliest residents near the timber skirting Rook's Creek was Andrew McMillan, whose claim was in Pontiac Township. His sons were grown when they came. It was in his house that the first election for county officers was held, May 8, 1837, when the highest number of votes any candidate received was eighty-six.

Mr. John Johnson, already referred to, came to the settlement in August, 1833. He brought his family first to the cabin of Mr. Blue, with whom he remained until his crops were gathered. He then went to his own selected claim, and there he is yet living. He built a small log cabin, in which they lived until he was able to erect a better one. His first son occupied the site of his present home, and here he and his family passed many happy days.

The oft repeated story of the emigrant's removal to the West need hardly be repeated here. It was substantially the same in all cases. Almost all came in the large canvas-covered wagons, drawn by as many horses as their means allowed them to own. On the way, they camped out when no sheltering house could be found, and prepared their evening, morning and noon meals by the roadside over a fire kindled for the purpose. In this way he journeyed on, over plains, through forests, fording streams, with the sun, in many cases, his only guide from one landmark to another. When he arrived at his destination, his first care was the erection of a cabin, which, with its mud or puncheon floor, its stick chimney, rude door, and no window save the openings left here and there between the logs, sufficed him many days for a house. Mr. Johnson says that when he arrived on the banks of Rook's Creek, no families save those mentioned—Mr. Rook's and Mr. Blue's—were living in the confines of what is now Town 28, Range 4 east. He made the third actual settler, the families of Mr. Hill, Mr. Kinkaid and Mr. Moxley, from their short stay, not being counted among actual settlers. Mr. Johnson says concerning the time of his settlement, "The prairie west of me was as wild as it ever was. There was not a house to be seen anywhere on it, and one could travel many miles before he would find one. Wolves were as plenty as blackberries, and were rather bold in their movements. I could have shot lots of them from my cabin door. They would commonly stay in the prairie in the daytime, and come to the woods at night. Deer were not so plenty at first as after a few years. The Kickapoo Indians had hunted a good deal around here, and had driven them away. They killed more does than bucks, and hence put a check on their increase." After a few years, however, they increased rapidly, and Mr. Johnson and other pioneers tell how they could go out on the prairie any time and see from fifty to one hundred. The early settlers often supplied themselves

with clothing by tanning the hide of the deer, dressing it with oil and making pants or cloaks. If tanned and dressed properly, the hide would always remain pliable, and not shrink when wet, and was very durable. Wild ducks, geese, cranes and prairie chickens abounded then in great numbers. They furnished plenty of food for the early settlers, and afforded fine opportunities to any wandering Nimrod who desired to enjoy this healthful sport. The gradual encroachment of the white man drove away these natives of the prairies, until now not one remains.

The next settler after Mr. Johnson was Mr. Robert Breckenridge. He came in 1834; purchased the claim of Mr. Rook; returned to Ohio, and sent his boys to the new home. They brought part of their goods in wagons, and shipped part by water around to Hennepin, where they found them, and from thence brought them to Rook's Creek.

Another native of the Buckeye State, Thomas Pendiel, with his brother David, came about the same time. They did not remain long, however, removing to some other locality.

David Corbin also came to Rook's Creek about the same date, from the Vermilion River. A short time after this, the land was surveyed and the settlers were required to go to Danville to the land office and pay for their claims. They commonly paid Government price, \$1.25 per acre, and were always allowed first choice in the entry of their homesteads. Did a speculator attempt to overbid them at the land sale, they were a kind of law unto themselves, and *persuaded* him not to enforce his claim, and nearly always prevented him from bidding against any of them. He must content himself with unsettled lands, and generally acceded to the demands of the settlers.

Mr. Johnson states that for several years after the settlements we have described, they were allowed to live alone, no new settlers appearing. This part of the State had as yet no outlet for its products nearer than Ottawa or Chicago. Bloomington was only a small trading place and post office, affording no market for grain or hogs. As the country nearer the river was yet thinly settled, emigrants located there, in the Western Reserve or in the Sangamon country. This retarded the upper central part of Illinois, and not until the completion of the canal and the railroads did that part of the State whose history these pages chronicle fill rapidly with settlers.

In the Spring of 1840, school was opened in a small log house, in what is now Amity Township. It stood near the line dividing Amity from Rook's Creek, neither of which were then contemplated, and was the school for all the children on the creek. Many came quite a distance and boarded with some of the nearest residents. The teacher received her pay directly from the patrons in the form of subscriptions. The school was maintained three months, and had an attendance of from fifteen to twenty scholars daily. The next school in the neighborhood was kept in Mr. Johnson's cabin the following Summer, and had about the same number of scholars; studied the same branches, prominent among

which were the three "R's." Not long after this, the community concluded a school house would be a good adjunct in their midst, and quite a number getting together on the farm of Mr. Breckenridge, erected a very substantial log structure, and the following Winter—1842-43—saw a very creditable school taught therein. Like its predecessors, it was a subscription school, and in fact for over ten years none other was sustained. In the erection of the log school house, the Edgingtons took a prominent part, and were always firm supporters of any and all educational enterprises.

In Amity Township, the principal sale of the school section was made in 1847, though five years before this twenty acres had been sold. The sale of the land created a fund for school purposes, and was the principal reason of the firm establishment of the school in the early days of that township. The people of Rook's Creek, though known there only by the Government survey, desired to profit by the success of Amity, and petitioned for the sale of their school section. November 24, 1854, this sale was effected, and, with the fund on hand derived from the State on the yearly enumeration, constituted a fund amounting to nearly two thousand dollars. With this amount secured to the township, a good beginning could be made. It is to be remembered, all this money was not paid as yet, but was secured. At a meeting of the residents in the township, it was decided to make two or three districts, and erect in the one most populous a suitable school house at once. This school was in operation during the Winter of 1854-5, as we find from a report made by William McMillan, Township Treasurer, for the latter year. From this report we learn that there was taught one school by a "male" teacher; that he had 30 scholars—16 boys and 14 girls—attending his school; that he was paid \$18 per month, and that there was only \$21 in the treasury to pay him, compelling him to wait until the tax was collected. This report further states that the amount of the principal of the township fund was \$1,853.12; that the amount of interest on township fund paid into the township treasury was \$186.15; that the amount of State or common school fund received by the Township Treasurer was \$216.50; that the amount of *ad valorem* tax was \$572, which he is able to record as all paid. The Treasurer states, also, that the "whole amount paid for building, repairing, purchasing, renting and furnishing school houses was \$686, and that the amount paid for school apparatus was \$15.61. Mr. McMillan reports three districts organized at that date, including the school mentioned, the other two building houses shortly after. From the erection of the school house and its school of thirty scholars dates the beginning of the public common schools of Rook's Creek Township, and from that time, as new settlements were made, other houses were built, until the common number—nine—is now reached. Good schools are now the order, and are regularly sustained from five to seven months during the year.

Religion and education generally go hand in hand in the history of our country. The first settler desires a school house and then a church, and rests

not until he gets them. Earlier than the school, came the ministers of the Gospel and proclaimed its good news. But the people were poor, not able to support a minister, and contented themselves with meeting in each other's cabins and holding a service of prayer and song. After the school houses were built, they occupied those until they were able to erect a house exclusively for religious purposes. The first attempts for the formation of a religious society were made in the Autumn of 1858. In October of that year, Rev. D. Anderson, a Methodist minister, who had been several times along the creek holding services in school houses and dwellings, organized a class consisting of Samuel and Martha M. Malone, John and Mary Lilly and Jesse and Catharine Legg—six members. Mr. Malone was appointed Class Leader, and Mr. Lilly, Steward. Before the year closed, this little band was joined by Mrs. Lucinda Riggle. It met in the old school house near the church, in which building the congregation met until the completion of their present house of worship.

Rev. A. C. Frick was the next preacher here, and under his labors the congregation increased to forty members. In 1860, Rev. — Brandenburg was appointed; in 1861, Rev. Robt. Pierce; in 1862, Rev. P. A. Crist; and in 1864, Rev. A. P. Hull; and as the congregation had materially increased in wealth and numbers, it was determined to erect a church. As this required a legal existence, that year Trustees were elected. Rev. A. E. Day was appointed preacher for 1865 and 1866, and during the latter year a revival was held, resulting in the accession of quite a number of members. The church was completed the next year, while Rev. Thomas Cotton was Pastor, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. E. P. Hall. At the Conference the next year, the Rook's Creek Church appeared for the first time on the church records, and has since been regularly represented. This same year, the Prospect society was formed. Two years after, a class of seven members was formed at Gray's school house, and O. P. Croswell appointed Leader. In 1871, the parsonage was erected at an expense of \$622. The congregation is now entirely self-sustaining, and is quite prosperous. The Pastor is Rev. J. L. Ferris.

The Germans have a church in the northwest part of the township, erected some two or three years ago. They are quite numerous in this vicinity; are industrious, and rapidly cultivating and improving their lands.

Rook's Creek Township was one of the first formed in the county, and, as has been noticed, was named in honor of its first settler, Mr. Rook.

The first town meeting was held April 6, 1858, and the first election that Spring. William T. Garner was its first Supervisor. Among its prominent men is Mr. Geo. B. Gray, now a member of the State Legislature. He is one of the wealthiest farmers in the township; has been President of the Agricultural Society at different times, and has always been one of the county's most influential and honored citizens.

Away back in the annals of its earliest years, the township possessed an unenviable name in the county, owing to the presence of a few who can, if they

choose, give an ominous name to any locality. Happily these are all gone now, and the township bears a name equally honored with all its cotemporaries. Of the time of which we are speaking, there lived on the edge of Pontiac Township Mr. John Kelley, an eccentric individual, who had a habit of coming to town every day. So constant had this practice become, that he was known by every one; and did he by chance omit his daily trip, everybody noticed it, and straightway wondered what had come over Uncle Johnny. He did not, it seems, entertain a very high opinion of Rook's Creek Township, and though a strong Universalist, would declare if there *was* a place of future punishment, it was in Rook's Creek or near there. A local poet thus records an absence of Uncle Johnny from town, the stir it creates, and where he was found:

“Where Rook's Creek rolls its turbid tide
 To meet Vermilion's gentler flow,
 Three weary travelers were espied,
 Just as the setting sun was low.
 Their shouts filled all the evening air:
 ‘Where is John Kelley; where, oh where?’
 “‘Where is John Kelley?’ still they cried,
 And echo rolled the notes afar,
 Until a distant voice replied,
 Like music from some distant star:
 ‘You'll find me here, below the ridge,
 Just northward from the Rook's Creek bridge.’
 “They found him digging in the ground,
 The victim of some mystic spell;
 He cast his fearful eyes around:
 He said: ‘I fear there is a hell.
 I think that I can plainly trace
 Its indications in this place.’”

Uncle Johnny is now an inhabitant of Kansas, but is well known to every settler in all this country, and many will readily trace his peculiarities in the poetry quoted.

Rook's Creek Township is now fully settled. Several excellent farms are in its boundary; and many wealthy farmers reside where once

“The Indian in all his glory stood,
 The lord of all he viewed.”

The present township officers are as follows: Clerk, S. L. Cunningham; Collector, H. Hutson; Assessor, S. B. Tuttle; Road Commissioner, M. Bonham; Supervisor, James Marks; and Wm. Askew and S. B. Tuttle, Justices of the Peace.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The settlement of Round Grove is one of the earliest in the northeast part of the county. The grove from which the township derives its name in shape is nearly round, and hence the name. Here the first settlers in this part of the county located, desirous, like others in the pioneer life of the country, to have the benefit of timber as a protection from the cold, and to be provided with fuel. The reader cannot but notice the action of all early settlers in the West in this regard. They were sagacious enough to provide against all future wants in this respect, and, too, were wedded to early home firesides, which all so well love to linger over, where the cheerful wood fire was one of the cheeriest and strongest attractions.

The first settlers here had a difficulty to overcome not often recognized at this day. There were no mills for sawing lumber here in those days, and hence they were compelled to locate where they could procure logs with which to erect a habitation. These were often primitive affairs, only intended for use until the pioneer could erect a more substantial and more comfortable house. Many of them were built without the aid of a single piece of iron. Some of our younger readers may inquire how this was done. "Necessity is the mother of invention," is a trite and true proverb. The pioneer had no nails or bolts and no money to buy them, hence what he did was the natural outgrowth of his circumstances. The logs could be cut the right lengths in the woods, hauled to the place for building the cabin, there notched, and on the raising day put in their place. When the square forming the house was completed, doors and windows would be cut out, door and window jams *pinned*, not nailed on, the door fastened on wooden hinges, had a wooden latch, with its proverbial latch-string almost always out; the "shakes" (shingles) fastened on by weight poles and stones, the floor of slabs, or puncheons, and a large fireplace, half the length of the end of the house, completed the pioneer home for many a man who now ranks among the wealthiest in the State. Pins were invariably used for nails, and were always made of the hardest and toughest wood the forest afforded.

This grove was an object standing boldly out in the prairie, affording to the early hunter or traveler a guide in his wanderings, and here very naturally the first settler pitched his tent and began preparations for the founding of a new home.

About the year 1850 or '51, John Currier brought his family from the old Keystone State, intending to find for them a home on the broad prairies of Illinois. He came at first to Morris, where, hearing of the rich, unsettled lands in Livingston County, below Dwight, on the line of the proposed Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, determined at once that there he could find the desired aim of his migration. Coming into the prairie, he saw at once the desirableness of the grove, and selected it as a permanent home. Here he built a cabin,

and opened a claim, here he lived, and here are yet part of his family who survive him. He had been here but a short time when he was joined by Alfred Clover and his family, from Indiana. After remaining here a number of years, he sold his farm and removed farther west. Clark Pratt was the next settler in the new neighborhood. He was also from the Hoosier State. His family are yet residents of the township. The next was James Gibson, who, like Mr. Clover, did not remain here, but also went farther west. Philip Clover was probably the last of the five families settling at that time. He is still a resident of the township, and has seen it in all its changes.

These five families were the pioneers of Round Grove Township, and, until Stephen Potter settled in 1854, were the only residents here. They came before the railroad was built, when there was no Dwight or Odell, and when Pontiac was a place of small note, whose nearest railroad communication was Springfield, where was the old Northern Cross Railroad, the oldest in the State, and where, in 1851, the first railroad crossing in the State was made, when what is now the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad reached that city and crossed the old Northern Cross—now Toledo, Wabash & Western. The people of this part of the State, however, rarely, if ever, went to Springfield, preferring Morris, Joliet, Ottawa or Chicago. At the time of which we are writing, the canal was completed and Morris the chief trading point.

They broke the prairie with the large breaking plows of that time, planted sod corn, raised a few garden products, and with the wild game, then so abundant, were enabled to live in plenty. The next Spring, they plowed their fields again, smoothed them with a brush drag or wooden-toothed harrow, and raised a good crop of corn. Their manner of life did not vary much from this. They improved their lands as they could, built better houses as soon as they were able, and when the railroad was completed through the county, made Dwight their post office, and as soon as a store was opened there, made it their trading point.

The railroad was completed through to Joliet during the Summer of 1854. That Spring, it would not, however, carry any freight, being yet in too unfinished a condition.

The settlers we have named were joined that Spring by Mr. Stephen Potter, who, with his family of five persons, came here from Joliet. He had emigrated from New York to Ohio, in the vicinity of Cleveland, where he says he could have purchased many now valuable lots for a little or nothing. Like the poor individual, however, who one day demurely asked Mark Twain if he knew where he could obtain a "good square meal for a quarter," was shown by the irrepressible humorist a restaurant where such a meal could be had, and was about starting on, when the poor fellow very humbly asked him if he knew where he could get the *quarter*. This was too much for Mark, who immediately furnished him the desired amount. Mr. Potter states there were many places where a very small sum of money would have purchased what is now very valu-

able property, but, like the man in the story, he didn't know where he could get that small amount of money. He, however, wanted to come farther west, and in 1844, came to Joliet, then a very small town. He remained here ten years, when, desirous of becoming a farmer, he came to Round Grove, being the sixth settler there, his arrival dating April 7, 1854. At that date, the country for nearly thirty miles south of the grove was entirely uninhabited. There was no timber, save a little along the small creeks, in all this scope of territory, that could be utilized by the pioneer. The land had been in the market at government prices over twenty years, but, owing to its remoteness from market, had failed to find purchasers, and was used as a general hunting ground by all frontier Nimrods.

• Mr. Potter came from Joliet in a wagon, the railroad at this time, as has been stated, refusing to carry passengers or freight. It was yet in an unfinished condition, the only trains running over this part of the line being the construction trains.

Mr. Potter brought his family, some furniture, and a few farming utensils with him, and at first occupied one of the cabins near the grove. As soon as he had placed his family in this pioneer home, he went to Morris and brought back sufficient lumber to erect a small frame "shanty," what is now the kitchen part of his house. Into this he moved his family, and occupied it while he broke the prairie and cultivated the first crop. It was then enlarged and repaired and made suitable for passing the Winter. Mr. Potter was always exceedingly fond of hunting, and was noted for his skill in the use of the rifle. He has been known to kill from six to eight deer in two hours; his boy following him with a horse and sled to haul them to the house, where the venison was prepared for future use.

This part of the country was a noted hunting ground for the Indians. Shabbona, a noted Indian chief, whose portrait and biography appear in this work, often came from his grove in DeKalb County, and hunted over these prairies. He nearly always brought several of his tribe with him. His two daughters accompanied him, to cook his meals and "jerk" the venison. One of these was very dark featured, and one just the reverse. They were clothed in calico obtained from the Indian agent, and were quite civilized in their habits. The encampment was always near the grove, where fuel and water could be easily obtained. Shabbona nearly always rode an Indian pony, and was an expert hunter. One day, while riding over the prairie in quest of game, he came upon Mr. Potter, who was then a new settler, and whom he had never seen before. Riding up to him, and as if to impress him who he (Shabbona) was, and also to let him know his name, he smote his brawny breast, saying, "Shabbona (pronouncing the last syllable like *a* in *law*, and giving it the accent), me! Shabbona, me!" Mr. Potter nodded assent to what he said, when the chief continued, waving his hand toward the broad expanse of prairie before him, "One time white man's wo-haw plenty, plenty; white man's

wo-haw plenty." "You mean buffalo plenty here once?" inquired Mr. Potter. "Yes, buf-*fe*-lo, buf-*fe*-lo plenty," responded Shabbona. The chief could converse a little in the English language, and was always a steadfast friend of the white men, at one time saving many of them from the fury of his countrymen.

An important hunting expedition is worthy of record here, although it did not take place until 1860. We refer to the hunting party of the Prince of Wales. Their chief point was Dwight, although they hunted through several surrounding townships. Many stories are told how the Prince and his party slaughtered tame ducks, turkeys and chickens, and were compelled by the wrathful owners to pay round sums for their mistakes. They spent their time hunting steadily, carrying all their provisions with them, getting only tea and coffee from the inhabitants. Several of the attendant Lords were exceedingly ignorant of the American pioneers, and sagely inquired if they really did drink tea and coffee, and could read and write. Did they know where England was, and anything of her greatness? They were often corrected by being informed of things in England even they did not know. They soon learned to respect the yeomanry here, and greatly admired the intelligence exhibited among them. One day, while hunting near Mr. Potter's, in Round Grove Township, they were informed of his skill in the use of the rifle, and at once sent for him to hunt with them. They generally shot feathered game while on the wing, and Mr. P., taking the same course, surprised them by invariably bringing down the game. They were amazed at his skill, and could not account for the fact of a man following his profession being such a sure shot. They could not forget him, and on their return to England wrote to a resident of Dwight asking him, in language more emphatic than elegant, if that old man still lived out on the prairie who shot so accurately when hunting with them.

Lady Franklin paid the Grove a visit when on her travels through the West. She sent for the women in the neighborhood to call and see her, many of whom accepted the invitation, and were received with that ease and elegance born of royalty.

Shortly after Mr. Potter arrived, the Broughtons passed by his place on their way to the eastern part of the township which now bears their name. They came from Morris in a large moving wagon, and were the earliest settlers in that township. Dwight was then only started, and could boast of but one house, and that a board shanty where the tools were kept and some of the railroad laborers slept. Odell was not then known, and to Morris the residents were obliged to go after mail. Pontiac was a small village only, with more hope than anything else.

The next settler in Round Grove Township, then known only by its government survey as Town 30 north, Range 8 east, was William Cook, who, with his family, came from Joliet and settled in the western part of the township. He was probably one of the last settlers that Summer.

The next Winter, 1854-5, a school was taught in one of the log cabins by Charlotte Potter, now Mrs. Charlotte Eldred. Slab seats were made, holes bored in the log walls and desks made on the pins inserted in them, a box stove placed in it, and the room was considered ready. This was the school for this community until after the township organization, in 1858. That produced a change for the better, and new and more comfortable houses came into use. In the Autumn of 1858, Mr. Potter went to Joliet and procured lumber for the erection of a school house, which was completed and occupied the next Summer. School was taught in this building by Margaret Turner, of Dwight, and such was the state of the township finances that Mr. Potter was obliged to wait almost two years before he received pay for building this house. About the time the war came on, the township began to increase very rapidly in population, and other schools were added. This continued to be the case until the present number, nine, was reached. The schools are now in good condition, and are maintained fully six months in the year.

There are no established churches in the township. Several Catholics reside here, but belong to the church just south, in Broughton Township. Those belonging to other denominations generally attend divine service in Dwight. Through the Summer, Sunday schools are held in many of the school houses, and are well sustained. In the early days of the people here, services were held in each other's cabins or houses, and, after the building of the school houses, were held there. When roads were made, the people began attending church in Dwight, and still keep up the practice.

In the old log school house the first elections were held, and here votes were cast for Fillmore and Buchanan, representing the two great political parties of the day. The politics of the township have always been nearly equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats; and since the Greenback party came into prominence, it has found a good number of adherents here.

The township furnished its full quota of men for the late war. These generally went to Dwight, Odell or Pontiac to enlist, and hence in the war record printed elsewhere in this book will be found credited to those places.

We have noted the coming of the first settlers in this town, and have narrated at some length their settlement here and their trials and difficulties experienced in the subjugation of the new prairie country. We could go on in this strain to an indefinite length, giving the name of each settler and what he did when coming here. This is so fully given in the biographical part of the work, under each name, that its mention here would simply be an unnecessary repetition, and to these pages the reader is referred for the further prosecution of this subject.

A glance at the wealth of the township, as shown by the Assessor's books, shows a striking exhibit of the results of a little over a quarter of a century's growth. The Assessor reports 22,959 acres of improved lands—none unimproved. He valued this land at \$282,240, hardly one-half its real value. He

enumerates 582 horses, 1,119 head of neat cattle, 201 head of sheep, 34 mules, 3,020 hogs, and quite a number of other domestic animals. He values these at \$50,000—an exceedingly low estimate. Corn is the principal cereal grown. Oats and rye do well, but are not extensively cultivated. Wheat has, in the earlier days of the township, formed the staple crop, but of late years has given way to corn. The last report of the Assessor shows that 32 acres were grown in wheat, 9,429 in corn, 1,427 in oats, and 960 in other field products. He also reports 2,896 acres of meadow, 2,119 in inclosed pasture, 85 in woodland; and 96 in orchards.

The face of the country included in Round Grove Township is slightly undulating, well adapted to farming and grazing, and is fully improved by the residents. It is well watered by four small creeks, running northward, affording good water facilities for stock grazing.

The "Act for Township Organization" was adopted in this county in the Fall of 1857, and went into force at the Spring election of 1858. At this election, R. Eldred was elected Supervisor, and work on roads was at once inaugurated. The effect of the Township Act was the erection of better school houses, construction of better roads and bridges, and a corresponding improvement in all parts of the township. It is now thoroughly settled and well improved, and is one of the best townships in the county.

The following are the present township officers: Supervisor, J. W. Lister; Collector, George Jeffers; Road Commissioner, W. H. Lister; Clerk, Cyrus Thomas; Assessor, Thomas Feehery; Justices of the Peace, George Maxson and Samuel Casement.

CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP.

This township, like Sullivan, is newly settled. It was more than twenty years from the time of the first settlement in Indian Grove ere the cabins of the white man began to dot the prairies of Charlotte. Being a part of Pleasant Ridge until 1864, its history and early settlement are so closely interwoven with that of the latter town as to render it somewhat difficult to separate one from the other. Charlotte lies in the eastern tier of townships, and is described as Town 27 north, Range 8 east, and is all prairie, except a few sections of timber, bordering the north branch of the Vermilion River, which flows through the township to the west.

The first settlement in what is now Charlotte Township was made by Patrick Monahan, in the Spring of 1857. He came from Old Ireland, the "Gim of the Say," and is a genuine, warm-hearted, big-souled Irishman, in the full sense of the term. His first habitation was made by planting four posts in the ground, across which poles were laid, and boards placed across the poles. As he could obtain neither wood nor coal, for the first few months his family gathered dried resin weeds, which were used as fuel. The fires for cooking were built on the open prairie. This was the very first opening or settlement made

in this section. He states that he shipped the first car load of stock from Chatsworth, and brought the first load of lumber to that place. He used to go to Morris with an ox team to mill, which occupied several days, and sometimes a week. In breaking prairie, the "red roots" were carefully preserved for fuel. This was a kind of prairie shrub, somewhat similar to hazel or willow, except that it had larger roots. There was no coal then being mined in Livingston County, and it behooved the settlers to economize in every way possible the means of keeping up fires. John Monahan came with his brother, and was a single man at this time. He lived with Patrick several years before taking to himself a life partner. When the Monahans came to the settlement, one of their oxen gave out one mile west of the place chosen for their home. They came on, and left it lying by the road side, or rather, their trail, for there were no roads then, and the next morning Patrick sent his brother John back to see if the ox had sufficiently recuperated to make the remainder of the journey. He found only the bones of the poor animal, the wolves having devoured it during the night.

The same year that saw the Monahans pitch their tent upon these wild prairies brought Owen Murtagh and John Martin to the township. Murtagh came from Marshall County, and settled here soon after Monahan. After some years, he sold out and removed to Ford County, where he, at the last account of him, resided. Martin came from England, and seems to have been but poor material. He enlisted in the army during the late war, and after its close returned to the neighborhood, but finally left his wife, who still lives here, and went to Kansas. That is the last of him, so far as this town knows to the contrary. In the Fall of 1850, the settlement was augmented by the arrivals in it of L. W. Dart and a man named Loomis. These were rare specimens, from the accounts gathered of them. Dart came here from Woodford County, but was originally from the Green Mountains of Vermont. He built a sod house, in which he designed passing the Winter, but in the fore part of the season it was burned. He lost everything he had except his wife and children, and besides which he had little else. He had nothing to live on, and after his house was burned stayed at Monahan's several weeks, until he could find some place to go to. He appears to have been a bad manager, as he received \$5,000 with his wife when he married, but lost it all in Woodford County in attempts at wheat raising, and in speculating, so that when he came here he was well nigh penniless. He is said to have been a man of fine intelligence, but of a disposition to render him unpopular, and a character to some extent questionable. His family often suffered for the necessaries of life, sometimes living on potatoes alone, sometimes grinding corn in a coffee-mill for bread. He "lawed" the county for sixteen years for some imaginary title to land in Charlotte Township, but without profit to himself, or any one else, aside from the lawyers engaged in it. He left the town in 1876 without a dollar, and, as we are informed, without reputation, and went to the Indian Territory, where he is now, if he has not lost his scalp. His wife,

however, was said to be a perfect lady, well raised and well liked by all. Loomis was from New York, and was another man of little use in the community. He lived by trapping and hunting, and as game became scarce, he added the making of axe handles to his business as a means of support. Like the last mentioned, his family often suffered for provisions, and his neighbors remember a time when he had nothing in his larder but some frozen potatoes, which they lived on for days together. When he run his course here and starved out completely, he took the advice of a noted philosopher, and went further West to grow up with the country. William Hefner and Elias Brown came here from Indiana in the Fall of 1859-60. They made settlements, but becoming dissatisfied sold out and moved away about 1870.

Laurence Farrall and Owen Finnegan are warm-hearted sons of the "Old Sod." Farrall came from Ireland, and stopped at Chatsworth in 1857, before the village of that name had perhaps been thought of. He remained there until 1861, with the exception of one year spent in Fairbury, when he settled in this township, where he had bought land and erected a house two years before. He still resides on this place, and the house then built was the first frame dwelling put up in this township. Finnegan came from Ohio here, but was originally from Ireland. He stopped in Fairbury, where he remained two years, then removed three miles south of Chatsworth, and in 1862 came to Charlotte, where he permanently settled and where he still resides. The last two, with Patrick and John Monahan, are all of the early settlers of Charlotte Township still living among the scenes of their early trials and privations.

Patrick Monahan's first residence, and the one he occupied until he got his land paid for, is still standing, a small cabin, presenting a striking contrast to his present elegant dwelling, which is one of the finest country residences in Livingston County, and cost \$5,360, exclusive of his own work, which included all the hauling of material to the ground. It is a two-story frame building, with foundation of Joliet stone laid in cement. He is enjoying now the reward of the privations endured in the middle of a great prairie, twenty years ago. Then hunger often stared him in the face, and cold, with the extreme scarcity of fuel, was sometimes unpleasantly severe. He informed us that in those early days his family once lived nearly a week on potatoes and beans, and meal was sometimes almost wholly unattainable. He heard of some meal to be had at a certain place beyond the river, and after crossing the river on the ice, breaking through and nearly drowning, as well as freezing, found the place, but the meal was all gone. At another time, Brooks, who kept a store at Chatsworth, received a barrel of flour, and had to divide it into seven parts to accommodate his almost starving patrons.

The first child born in Charlotte Township was Julia A. Monahan, a daughter of Patrick Monahan, October 8, 1859. Her father took her to Morris, with an ox team, a distance of fifty miles, to have her baptized. Having no gun, he made the trip armed with a pitchfork to defend himself against the

wolves, which were so bad that he did not know whether he would get back with his charge or not. But such is the religious zeal of that devoted people, that they will brave any danger to perform the decrees of their church. However, he made the trip in perfect safety. John Monahan and a daughter of James Glennin, of Avoca Township, who were married in October, 1863, was the first marriage, though the ceremony was not solemnized in the township. The first death was a boy named Thomas Bain, drowned in the Vermilion River in the Winter of 1862-63. He was skating on the ice, when he went through, and for some time his parents did not know where to look for him. They finally found where he had broken through the ice, and after breaking it still further, found him underneath in the water. His parents had come from El Paso to this settlement, and they took him back there for interment. As he was their only help on the farm, they never came back here to reside. The next death was an old German, who worked for Patrick Monahan, and died very suddenly. It was extreme cold weather, and he was taken to Chatsworth, and in almost the first vacant spot was buried. He is mentioned in the history of Chatsworth as the first burial in the village cemetery.

The first school houses were built in Charlotte Township in 1861. In that year, the houses known as the Dart and the Monahan school houses were erected. The name of the first teacher is now forgotten, but in 1862, Miss Jane Winchell taught a school, which was the second taught in the town. The first Board of Trustees were Patrick Finegan, Owen Murtagh and ——— Loomis; the latter's first name no one now remembers. The township has at present nine school districts, with good frame buildings in each district. The citizens of Charlotte boast of the fact that not a town in Livingston County has better school houses than those of their own town. The present Board of Trustees are Samuel Foreman, Lawrence Farrall and Jonathan Edwards. Owen Finegan is School Treasurer.

The first blacksmith, and the only resident one the town has had, was the man Dart, already alluded to. He had a few blacksmith's tools, and did a little work sometimes, when by strong persuasion he could be induced into his shop. But he usually had too many irons in the fire, metaphorically speaking, to bring himself down to good hard work.

There are three substantial wooden bridges spanning the Vermilion in this township. The first one was a rude wooden structure, built before any regular roads were laid out, and was, in a few years, washed away, when a substantial bridge was put up where the road running through the center of the town crosses the river, at a cost of \$1,700. Patrick Monahan had the first road laid out, which is the one above alluded to. It runs north and south, by his residence, and is the principal thoroughfare of travel through the town.

As stated in the commencement of this chapter, Charlotte was included in Pleasant Ridge Township until 1864, when the latter township petitioned the Board of Supervisors for a separation. In accordance with the law, "made and

provided" in such cases, Pleasant Ridge, being the petitioner, would have been the one to have adopted the new name, while all the town property, such as road-scrapers, etc., would of right have belonged to the other. But through some wire-pulling process, known to politicians in all ages and in all countries, Pleasant Ridge managed to retain the old name, thereby entitling her to the town property, otherwise the road-scrapers. In this, as we are informed, the man Dart again came to the front. Being a smart man and a good talker, he argued to Charlotte that it would be much grander to have a new name and a pretty one, than "to have all the old road-scrapers in the county." His eloquence won the day, and his "oily tongue" and "smooth words" won for him the privilege of naming the new town, which he called Charlotte—the name, it is said, of a girl that he courted in Vermont in his bachelor days, and for whom he seemed to still retain a warm feeling. The first Supervisor after this became a separate township, was Thomas Cotton, who appears to not have given entire satisfaction as a representative. But good timber was scarce then, as Patrick Monahan informed us, and Tom would, for a five cent cigar, vote any way to please the Board, which was for every appropriation except for his own township. He held the office but one year, when Frank Cole was elected and held for two years; next in order came Justin Hall, who remained in office four years, when he was succeeded by C. G. Greenwood, who represented the town four years more, when John Monahan was elected and still holds the office. Other township officers at present are as follows: James M. Sleath and J. W. Wild, Justices of the Peace; Jesse Harry, Assessor; Charles Reiss, Collector, and Wm. Gingerich, Town Clerk.

There are no church buildings in the town, but religious meetings are held in the school houses and at the people's residences. Neither is there a store or post office in the township, but the village of Chatsworth being very near the line of Charlotte, it is almost as convenient to the people of the latter as to its own citizens, and hence most of the residents of this town go to Chatsworth to church, for their mail, and to do their "store trading." That is also their shipping point on the railroad, and at present they do most of their milling there, as there are no mills in the town.

In the early settlement of this section, milling was quite a serious task. As stated elsewhere, Pat Monahan used to go to Morris to mill with oxen. He informed us that he once gave Mrs. Dart a sack of corn, when her family was actually suffering, and she took it on a horse to Avoca Township to get it ground, and on the way, fell off the horse, with the ague, and remained on the ground* until some one came along who put her and her sack of corn again on the horse. It seems that in the early days of settling up this section, everybody and everything, except the prairie wolves, had the ague and fevers, and sometimes they would "shake" an hour or two every day for a year, before they could succeed in permanently "breaking it."

*She never knew how long she remained on the ground.



W. C. Burleigh
SAUNEMIN TP.

To render all these little inconveniences more aggravating, the prairie wolves were very plenty, and disagreeably familiar sometimes. Mr. Farrall informed us that they came very near surrounding him one day; he was on horseback, and was forced to run his horse for life. However, they were not often so vicious. Deer were also plenty, he stated, and would often come to his watering trough to drink. Mr. Monahan and his brother John saw a herd of deer on the prairie one day near the house of the former, so large they were unable to count them. In these early times, when the cold Winter had draped the broad prairies in snow, and the wolves rendered desperate with hunger, and the settlers themselves not always free from its pangs, they (the settlers) experienced something of the hardships of building up homes in a new country. So great were their sufferings and privations, that Mrs. Monahan believes it would be but just that when they leave these "shores of dull mortality," they should march straightway into heaven.

As already stated, this township is prairie, except a few little groves along the Vermilion River, viz.: Eagle, Burr Oak and Crab Apple Groves, all of which are small and afford very little timber. Eagle Grove was so called from the fact that eagles built their nests and reared their young there, long after people began to settle in the vicinity. So great was the veneration of the people for these birds, or superstition it may have been, that they would not under any circumstances touch a tree in which was an eagle's nest. But one night, a party cut a tree (a large burr oak), in which they had built and which contained six nests. This so incensed the people they vowed to tar and feather the man who did it, should they ever find him out. The name Burr Oak was applied in consequence of nearly all the timber in this grove being of that species, and Crab Apple, because of these bushes being scattered through the grove of that name. The north half of this town is what was termed swamp land, except Section 14, which was railroad land. The other half belonged to speculators, and was owned mostly by W. H. Osborn, Solomon Sturges and the Buckinghams.

Charlotte has no railroads through its borders, but the projected line of the Kankakee & Southwestern Road, which will doubtless be built this year, will pass through the town. The Railroad Company ask the right of way and the grading of the road by the township, through its limits, which in all probability will be given. This will be of material benefit to this section of the country, by giving it a competing line with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, and a more direct route to Chicago than over the latter road.

The political record of Charlotte is noted for nothing out of the usual line of township politics. The voting population is pretty well divided on the issues of the day, and neither has much to boast of in the way of majorities or victories. During the late war, this town was a part of Pleasant Ridge, where further notice is made of its war record.

BROUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

A quarter of a century ago, not a white man dwelt in the present confines of Broughton Township. Its beautiful prairies were traversed only by the wild game once so abundant, and the ambitious hunter in its pursuit. A branch of Morgan Creek traverses the eastern half of the township, passing northward through Round Grove. Numerous sloughs are found here and there over its surface, which, in the earlier settlement of the county, proved often an impassable barrier to the emigrants. These are now, however, almost all drained, and many are under cultivation. They afforded, in bygone days, a safe retreat to the sand-hill crane, the wild goose or wild duck, which found ample room for their nests, and security for their young. Wild prairie wolves, deer and other game roamed these prairies then in certain security, and year after year, before the white man came, wild Indians found this place an excellent hunting ground, and here has been enacted many a savage chase and many an exciting hunt by the red man.

The coming of that harbinger of civilization, the locomotive, produced a change in all this. The railroad is a mighty agent in the hands of progress, and breaks down in its way many of the old customs, introducing more modern ideas, and changing empires in its route. Before its advent here, few thought of the rich inheritance spread out so abundantly for all, and sought other fields. They were justified in this, as at that day the prairies of Illinois afforded poor means for the transportation of the farmer's products, and the long distances he was obliged to go prevented him from settling at a time when more favored localities were fully populated. Before the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, all farm produce in this part of the State had to be hauled to Chicago in wagons, or, after the canal was opened, transported by boat to the nearest point on that—Joliet, Morris or Ottawa.

The first residents within the boundaries of the township were the Broughtons, from whom the township received its name, who located here in the early part of the Summer of 1854. They came here from Morris, and settled on the edge of the timber skirting the east branch of Mazon Creek, in the northeast part of the township. Here they found a moderate supply of fuel and a sufficiency of water for all practical needs. Their market and post office was Dwight, then a village of one or two dwellings, a small store or two, and a depot—all in their infancy. Shortly after the settlement of the Broughton family, they were joined by Philip Clover and John Conway, the latter afterward enlisting in the army, where he subsequently died. William Day was another early resident, but did not remain many years.

In 1857, Jonathan Sarvis brought his family from Pennsylvania and located in the southwestern part of the township. Heretofore, settlers had located near Mazon Creek, and when Mr. Sarvis arrived in the township, quite

a settlement had been formed there. He purchased swamp land from the county at \$2.50 per acre. Much of this was good farming land, and only needed proper drainage.

One short road, simply a neighborhood affair, had been opened in the eastern part of the township from that settlement to Dwight. It, like all primitive roads, went in as direct a line as the nature of the country allowed, and when the roads were laid out on section lines, after the township was formed, it gave way to its more modern successors. Between these two parts of the township, the land was almost entirely unclaimed. It was not, however, allowed to remain this way but a short time, for, by the time of the division of the county into townships, there were enough inhabitants in this part of the county to be included and formed into one township. Congressionally, it is Town 29, Range 8.

Before the act of township organization was adopted, the people in Broughton were a part of Round Grove Precinct, and went there to vote. In the matter of politics, the inhabitants are about equally divided—one side carries the day about as often as the other. During the war, it was strongly Republican in its sentiment, and furnished many a gallant soldier for the defense of the nation. Some of these now sleep on Southern battle fields, for many of them fell

. . . in the face of a murderous fire,
That swept them down in its terrible ire,
And their life-blood went to color the tide.

The township organization went into effect in the Spring of 1858. At the election, Wm. Broughton was elected Supervisor, and work on roads, bridges and township improvements was at once inaugurated. The result was the rule adopted, in all parts of the county where the surface of the country permitted it, of the laying out of roads on the section lines, building of good, substantial bridges, raising the grade of roads wherever needed, and in every other necessary manner improving the general thoroughfares.

The country continuing to fill with settlers, that important factor in modern civilization, the school house, next claimed attention. Before any organized effort had been made, and early in the life of the township, a small school house was erected in the Broughton neighborhood by the residents there, and a school opened. In this diminutive house the first election for town officers was held, when the number of voters did not greatly exceed the offices to be filled.

After the township was formed and canal lands came into market, settlers came into the township very rapidly, and the little school house was found entirely inadequate for the growing and increasing juvenile population. The next season after the school we have mentioned was taught, Mr. Sarvis employed Miss Cynthia Purcell, now Mrs. Herte, to teach in his house. This school continued three months, during which time a few districts were organized and a small house, built by Mr. Clover, purchased and refitted for a school house, and the next Winter a public school opened therein. After this, as

fast as the country comprised in the township settled up, other schools were opened, as the case seemed to require. Especially was this done after the organization of the township. In a short time, several districts were established, and, before the war opened, four or five good school houses were erected. This number has from time to time been increased, until the common quota of nine districts is now established.

There are two churches in the township, the Congregationalist and Catholic. These have been erected within a few years, and each supports regular divine services. Prior to the organization of these religious societies, meetings for worship were held in private houses and in the school houses. The Baptists were among the first to possess the religious field in Broughton Township, although they have no organization in its limits. One of their ministers, Mr. Sarvis thinks, preached the first sermon here. He was quite prominent at one time, and is said to have lost his life in the late war. His name could not be learned. After occupying private houses and the school houses until about 1874, the Catholics erected a very neat frame church on Section 3, and have maintained services therein since. They are ministered to by Father Halpin, from Dwight, and have at present quite a large congregation, numbers of the members living in Round Grove and Dwight Townships.

The Congregationalists built their church shortly after the erection of the Catholic edifice, on the southeast corner of Section 6. They are numerically not so strong as the Catholics, but own a very neat chapel, and sustain a Sunday school regularly, and are generally supplied by some of their ministers living in this part of the county.

We have thus far traced the history and growth of Broughton Township, save giving the personal history of many of its citizens. In this narrative this is needless, as it is fully given in the biographical part of the work, and to this the reader is referred. He will find here each one's story, as it were, and each one's trials and incidents in the subjugation of the country. Right here we think it worthy of remark that, were one-half the energy displayed by the labor agitators in the country and in the overcrowded cities by those who continually decry against capital, used in developing the Western country, as the pioneers of Broughton developed its grand prairies, the cry of hard times would soon cease, and the question of "Capital *vs.* Labor" be quickly settled.

Taking a glance at the wealth of the township as shown by the Assessor's books—generally about one-half its real value—we see a striking exhibit of the growth of the township during the twenty years of its existence.

For the year 1878, the Assessor reported 22,453 acres of improved lands, valued at \$224,530. If every section of the township is full, this leaves only 587 acres of unimproved land, worth, at a very low estimate, \$10 per acre. The Assessor returns 800 houses, valued at \$25,390; 789 head of cattle, valued at \$10,598; 3,677 hogs, valued at \$5,630, and about 100 head of other animals, worth \$3,000. He estimates there are \$13,635 acres of corn, 1,568 of

oats, 1,667 of meadow, 2,229 of fenced pastures, 290 in orchards, and 440 of other field products. The entire wealth of the township, if accurately footed up, would undoubtedly reach \$500,000, and it is even doubtful if that sum will cover it.

We have stated that the township was one of the first created in the county. The first election for officers was held in the Spring of 1858, at which time Wm. Broughton was elected Supervisor. At the last election, W. R. Marvin was elected to that office; Chester H. Gilbert, Clerk; John H. Rogers, Collector; A. Lower, Road Commissioner; Wm. Broughton, Assessor, and Sarvis and Thomas J. Johnson, Justices of the Peace.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

This township is in the original grant of land given to the Illinois Central Railroad, and is known as railroad land. The road was completed through this part of the State in 1854, and until after that date the township remained unsettled. The face of the country is nearly level, broken slightly by a few gentle undulations. Pike's Creek, a small branch of Rook's Creek, traverses the township from the southwest to the northeast; and in the southeast corner, Crooked Creek finds its way in the same direction. The soil is exceedingly rich, and of great depth. Prior to the settlement of the county, the face of the township was covered, in many places, by large swamps or sloughs, which, in many cases, contained considerable water. These were the favorite homes of the sand hill crane, wild goose and wild ducks; while on the prairies around them prairie chickens thrived in great plenty and in undisputed security. Wild deer and wolves were also abundant in the first settlement of the township, and, though the former furnished venison to the pioneer, their destruction of the first crop of corn while young and tender, in many cases fully equaled their value.

At the date of the first settlement, 1855, the surface of this part of the country was in its primeval condition. "It was as wild as wild prairie, if you know what that means," said one of the first settlers. "There wasn't a road, or sign of one—not a trail or path; when we wanted to go anywhere," says Mr. Alonzo Huntoon, "we went in as straight a line as we could, only diverging from it on account of sloughs." "If we could not see our landmark," says another pioneer, "we shaped our course by the north star at night, by the sun by day, or if that was hidden by clouds, we watched the course of the wind, which very seldom failed to be perceptible, if ever so slight.

The first settlers here came in the Summer of 1855, and located near the timber skirting Pike or Crooked Creeks. Mr. Alonzo Huntoon and Mr. — Woodbury came about the same time, that Summer, and settled on Section 34. They were residents of Woodford County prior to their location here. Albert Parker, Messrs. Bedenger and Seawright were companion settlers, the first named locating on Section 20; the next on Section 32, and the last on Section

30. A Mr. Richmond also settled on Section 21. One other person, whose name is not now remembered, located on Section 16; but he simply purchased land, and did not improve it until a year or two after. Mr. Parker was one of the largest land owners of that day, and rented to many who afterward came and preferred to wait a year before purchasing. One of the largest farmers at that time was James McFadden, who raised a great crop of wheat in 1857. He lived in Waldo Township, where he erected the first dwelling. Though a pioneer here, part of his land, comprising over three hundred acres, was in Pike Township, and a corresponding part of his labor was there.

The settlers mentioned were the major part, if not all, who located in Pike in 1855. They were the first to reduce any part of it to civilization, and render it productive and provident. They found it wild. No roads, no bridges, no pathways of any kind greeted their advent, and no hand of pioneer was extended to welcome them to thier future homes. If they desired to go to Pontiac, the county seat, or to Chenoa, in McLean County, their nearest railroad town and post office, they went in as direct a line as the timber, streams or sloughs allowed, and returned by the same route. These two places were their principal trading points, either of which being their post office; and until the township was settled sufficiently to justify it, they went to the county seat to vote, being attached to that precinct.

The settlers of that day came generally with several ox or horse teams and with sufficient farming utensils to subdue the native prairie and raise one crop. Their breaking plows were large, strong affairs with a capacious mold-board, and required two or three teams to draw them through the tough soil. As soon as a field had been turned in this way, "sod-corn," as it was called, was grown immediately on it. The corn was planted by simply striking a sharp hoe or pick through the sod; the hills were about three feet apart, and on every third furrow following it from one end of the field to the other. The corn, after being dropped to its place in the hole made through the sod, was covered by simply pressing the sod down with the foot, and the operation was complete. The crop was never cultivated, but allowed to grow as best it could, and often yielded abundantly. For fuel, the settlers were dependent on the dead timber found along the streams. After coal became more plentiful, and money more of a common commodity, that was purchased at the nearest railroad station and supplemented the wood.

The settlers of 1855 passed the Winter of 1855 and '56, without any events occurring out of the common routine of Western pioneer life, and in the Spring began operations for the further cultivation and improvement of their farms. That Spring and Summer, the following persons joined them, and opened farms: George and Daniel Okeson, who settled on Section 9; James and George Anderson, on Section 7; Hugh McMullen on Section 6; Edward Daugherty, on Section 30, and Edward M. Daugherty—the last renting land of Mr. Parker. During the year, a good crop was planted and safely gathered, and but little pioneer hardships experienced.

Until this date, no school had been established in Pike Township, as the number of children hardly justified it, and the distance they would have been compelled to go precluded their attendance. In the Autumn of 1856, however, Districts 1 and 2 were established and a school house built in each. In District No. 1, the school house was erected on Section 27, and in District No. 2, on Section 31. These houses, though repaired and altered to more modern tastes and conveniences, are yet used. In 1859, District No. 3 was established, and a school house built on Section 8. In this house, like its predecessors, is yet kept the district school, and to it go the sons and daughters of men and women who, in the time of which we write,

“Daily thumbed their lesson books,
And watched the master in his rounds.”

The three districts mentioned supplied the educational wants of the township until 1864, after which, from time to time, others were added until the nine now erected were ready for occupancy.

The tide of emigration to Pike Township ceased almost entirely in 1858, owing to the advent of a season of unexceptionally hard times. The crop of that season was very poor, prices were low and but little incentive was offered to the farmer to bring produce to market. For these reasons, very few settlers located, and from 1858 to 1863, the population remained almost the same. The war broke out in 1861. By the next year, prices of farm products increased greatly, and the next Spring the unclaimed and railroad lands in the township were rapidly taken by settlers, and before the Autumn of the latter year a “score or more” of farm dwellings were erected, and as many new farms opened. Until this date, but few roads were laid out, the farmer generally going, as we have described, by the most direct line. The opening of new farms, however, soon put a stop to this kind of travel, and necessitated a regular system of public highways. These are almost always opened on the sectional lines running with the cardinal points of the compass. The highways of the prairies can never be the best thoroughfares, owing to the porous, loamy soil from which they are to be made. Gravel does not exist, save in few localities, generally near the rivers; hence it will be many years before macadamized roads will be as common over the prairies of the Sucker State, as they are in some of her more fortunate neighbors. Though the State lacks in this regard, she fully compensates for it in others. No other State raises such crops as Illinois, and no other State promises so much and returns so much for the labor expended as the Prairie State. It is a garden 400 miles long and 150 miles broad.

Religion and education went hand in hand in the settlement of the West. No sooner had a settler provided himself a home than a school or a church next claimed his attention. Though they were poor, and unable to build a house of worship, they freely gave their houses to the assembly in which to convene until they could construct a school house, which, in the unsettled condition of the country, provided ample room for those who could come.

In 1863, Rev. — Clark, from Bloomington, organized a United Presbyterian Church with nine members, of whom Mr. A. Henry and Mr. John Ewing were elected Elders. This congregation occupied the school house, and was for a time prosperous. It had increased by 1871 to forty-five members, and had purchased a lot on which to build a church, when the greater number removed to other localities, and the organization was disbanded. The lot was sold for a cemetery, to the township, and the members who remained are now nearly all in other churches. Their last settled Pastor, Rev. William Morrow, was with them over four years.

The Methodists are generally the religious pioneers of the country. As soon as a settlement is made, some traveling preacher, braving hunger, cold and storms for his Master, places in his saddle bags a few books, his Bible, a number of tracts, and proceeds on his mission. They were the first to occupy the field in the southwestern part of the county, and for more than a dozen years had an organization in Rook's Creek Township. To this place, those adhering to this religious body and living in Pike Township went to attend divine service. The meetings were held in a school house. The membership gained strength in Pike Township, and as the result of a revival in the Fall of 1877, it was decided to build a church. This was accomplished, and now the congregation occupies a neat, small frame edifice, completed in February, 1878. There are now about fifty members, and preaching is regularly held. The Pastor is Rev. J. L. Ferris.

The Presbyterian Church at Chenoa maintains a place of worship in a school house in the southern part of the township. They and the Mennonites—Germans—occupy the same house, one holding services in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon.

These religious bodies are all now holding divine services in Pike Township.

The farmers maintain a grange, which, though inactive at present, holds its organization.

One thing more remains to be mentioned before closing this history of Pike Township—its political organization. The vote for township organization was held November 3, 1857. The next Spring, the election was held in each one, and the organization was perfected. The Congressional number is Township 27 north, Range 4 east.

WALDO TOWNSHIP.

In the Spring of 1857, Mr. James McFadden came into the present limits of Waldo Township, and purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company a large tract of land, part of which lay in the adjoining township, east. He erected a capacious frame house on his farm, and for some time was the only farmer in the township. His house is yet standing and occupied. The entire surface of the township was unbroken prairie, undisturbed by the path of civil-

ized life or the tread of industry. These prairies, level as a floor, remind us of the vivid description of the late Bryant, as they

Stretch in airy undulations far away,
As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed
And motionless, forever.

Mr. McFadden was not allowed to pass the Winter as the only resident of the township. He had raised an immense crop of wheat, and by his success had induced others to come to this, then uninhabited, part of Livingston County. The Summer before, Mr. Henry Broad, still a resident, had been over this part of the county looking for a farm. He had come from the East not long before, in obedience to an able editor's advice, and resolved to find a home on the broad Illinois prairies. At first he located near Pontiac, where he purchased a farm. Taken sick, he became somewhat discouraged, and sold his purchase, with a view of returning to the East. When he recovered, he changed his mind and concluded to purchase again, with the result mentioned—the home he now owns.

That same year, 1857, Richard Breeser located on Section 18, and James Sample on Section 22. Mr. McFadden had located on Section 12, owning that and parts of several adjacent sections. Other settlers of this season were James King, Isaac Burkholder, Parker Jewett and J. C. Hawthorne. Nearly all these purchased land from the railroad company, whose grant included the western tier of townships in Livingston County. The price at this date was generally \$14 per acre, although in after years it was reduced to \$6 and \$7 per acre.

Mr. Broad, who was among the settlers of that season, says their difficulties and privations were sometimes quite severe. The corn was a poor crop, and, to make the matter still worse, prices were very low. No roads were laid out, and when any of them wished to go to Pontiac or to Chenoa, they struck across the prairie in a direct line, only diverging from it on account of sloughs, creeks or timber. There were many large sloughs in the township at that time, several of which have since been drained, and are now under cultivation. In the Winter, these sloughs would freeze over, and, when sufficiently firm, could be crossed by a team and wagon. When this was not the case, and the ice rather thin, the common mode of crossing them was for the individual to get down on hands and feet, spread himself as much as possible, and "wobble" across in this style. To one unaccustomed to this, the situation was not very agreeable, and, if the ice was thin enough to be continually cracking and bending beneath him, the sensations were not at all assuring. The object in crossing in this manner was to spread the weight as much as possible, and the longer the man the more it was "spread." In crossing the prairies without roads, and no houses in sight, it was not an uncommon thing for the traveler to get lost. When the grass was high, the settlers would often drag a harrow behind their wagon,

which so thoroughly trailed down the grass that a plain track was made, which remained several days. Any one who has, at any time in his life, been lost, knows full well the tendency to travel in a circle. This may be explained by the fact that, when such an accident occurs, a man will almost invariably travel in an excited, hurried manner. The right foot takes longer strides, under such circumstances, than the left, and hence the tendency to circle. "This," says an early resident, "is the true theory, and I know, from my own experience and that of my neighbors, that it cannot be accounted for in any other way."

The item of fuel was a very important one at that date. But few settlers were able to purchase coal, and generally went to the timber skirting the streams to the east and obtained dry, dead wood, which answered the purpose, though not of the best quality. After they were able to buy coal, they made many difficult, if not dangerous, journeys for it. Referring to such a trip, an early settler says :

"Three of us started early one morning, shaping our course by the North Star, for Reading, to obtain for each a load of coal. We did not have much trouble in getting there; but coming home we did. Night came on us while two of us were stuck in a little creek we had attempted to cross. After considerable delay, we got out and started again, when one of our horses fell down as though dead. Here we were, no house in sight, a dead horse, no feed, nothing to eat, and no place to sleep. After debating a while, we concluded to start in different directions, hallooing to each other so as not to get lost. We tied our horses to the wagons and started. Before long, one of us came to a small cabin near a piece of timber, the inmates of which were soon aroused. After getting the rest of us there, and explaining to the owner—who hardly knew what to make of us—he took us in, gave us some bran bread—the best he had—and allowed us to sleep on his cabin floor. In the morning, we were again fed on bran bread—an excellent food for a hungry man—and sent on our way, if not rejoicing, glad to get what we had. We had no trouble in finding our teams just where we left them, and, what was better, the supposed dead horse alive and well, and after allowing them to graze a while, proceeded." The party experienced but little difficulty in getting home, where one of them hid his coal under a hay stack, as he said it had a tendency to mysteriously disappear, and he did not care to repeat his journey for more.

During the first years of the township's settlement, deer, prairie wolves, sand hill cranes, wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens were as abundant as the flowers in May. The deer were rather shy and could not always be had "for the asking." They did much damage to the young corn by coming into the fields at night and trampling and eating the tender sprouts. Wolves were destructive to barnyard fowls; the sand-hill cranes scratched up and ate the corn, when freshly planted; while the other mentioned prairie inhabitants contributed, in their way, to render the life of the pioneer hard. He would, however, retaliate on them, and waged a ceaseless warfare among them, which has

had about the same effect as upon their former masters, the Indians, and, in time, will undoubtedly exterminate them.

In 1858, the settlers we have mentioned were joined by Nathan Hunting and a Mr. Cole, who lost his life in the late war. Leonard Smith and G. W. Stoker also located that season. John Broad, Sr., and John Broad, Jr., came about the same time, though the latter did not open a farm until the next year.

It was in May of this year, as near as any now remember, that a storm of unusual violence passed over Waldo and Pike Townships. The wind was furious, tearing down and carrying away fences about the houses, out buildings, stables and, in one or two instances, overturning houses.

Many exaggerated stories went the rounds of the country, concerning this storm, and many hair-breadth escapes are chronicled, which, however, when closely hunted down for their truth, almost always were experienced by some one who has moved away.

The hard times of 1858 and 1859 retarded immigration somewhat to this part of the county, but only for a short time. The richness of the soil was a strong attraction, and by 1859 and '60, settlers came in rapidly, and in a short time Waldo Township had a sufficient population to admit of being formed into a separate township, and in 1861 the present organization was perfected.

Before this time, the territory was attached to Nebraska Precinct for judicial purposes, and to that township the people went to vote.

In the Winter of 1857-8, there were only four children in the township. No attempts to establish a school were made until 1859, when a school was taught that Winter, by a Miss Elizabeth Jewett, daughter of one of the first settlers.

From a report made by Mr. David Sharp, Treasurer of the township, dated September 19, 1860, we learn that there was one school in the township; that it was taught by a "female teacher," who received \$20 per month for four months; that she had attending her school eleven boys and eight girls; that at that time there were in the township ninety-two children under 21 years of age, and that there were fifty-five between the ages of 5 and 21 years—showing a rapid influx of settlers.

The report states that but one district then existed, though further along it records the building of a new frame school house, at an expense of \$676.72. The report states that a surplus existed in the Treasurer's hands, at that date, amounting to \$217.95; that he received from the State \$162.70, and raised \$844.44, by district tax, for school purposes.

The report was made to Mr. Isaac T. Whittemore, School Commissioner, and is a correct exhibit of the school for that date.

The next Winter, two schools were opened; and in 1863-4, two others were added. This number was increased from time to time, until the present number, nine, the usual number kept in any township, was reached. The schools are well maintained, and are supported from six to seven months in the year.

About 1860, the German Mennonites began to come into the township, and, liking the country, prevailed on more of their countrymen to locate with them. They are an industrious, frugal class of people, fond of their church and customs, and cling to them with wonderful tenacity. As the result of their coming, they have purchased almost all the land in Waldo Township, are about four-fifths of the population, and have established two prosperous churches. They were the first to build a church in the township, and are the only religious society therein. Their first church was organized very soon after coming, and for a time, meetings for divine service were held in the nearest school house. They are locally termed the "Omish churches," as they profess to be followers of Omah, a noted preacher in their country, who made many converts from the original Mennonite body. At their organization, John P. Schmidt, Joseph, Joab and John Rediger were chosen and acted as leaders. The principal members were John and Christian Ehresman, Christian, John and Joab King, David Sharp and Joseph Gering. A short time after the organization was effected, a comfortable church was erected. A division occurred about 1872, in the church, resulting in the formation of a second congregation, who now occupy a house of worship of their own. These people are exceedingly simple in their habits and dress, will not sue or be sued, leave all difficulties to be adjusted by the church, adopt the Bible as their only rule of law or doctrine, and seldom, if ever, contract any debts or vote or hold any office. They own some fine farms, and seem to improve them on the principle that a "good barn will pay for a good house, but a good house will not pay for a good barn."

On the formation of the township in 1861, it was detached from Nebraska Township, and includes all of Congressional Township 27 north, Range 3 east, and has since been a separate organization.

Scattering Point Creek is the only stream of water in the township. It rises near the center, flows northward through Nebraska, Rook's Creek and Amity townships to the Vermilion. Owing to the small supply of running water, the farmers devote their attention more to raising grain than any other branch of that business. In this they are quite successful, as their well cultivated farms will testify.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

The western part of Livingston County remained unsettled more than twenty years after the settlements along the Vermilion River. The land was in the grant given to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was completed and in operation to the Illinois River by 1854. After that date, land comprised in this grant came into market.

Mr. Isaac Sheets, a native of Ohio, and an early settler in Woodford County, came to the present limits of Nebraska Township in the Summer of 1855, and located on Section 35. Here he broke prairie, planted a crop and built a house. This was the first habitation in what is now Nebraska Township,

and for about a year Mr. Sheets and his family lived alone. Before his settlement, however, explorers and others had been over the land, and marked the rich prairies, with their gently undulating surfaces, as an inviting place for a future home. It was then just as nature had formed it, unbroken by the signs of civilized life, unmarked by the hand of the white man. The tall prairie grass waving before the wind afforded excellent hiding places for the wild prairie chicken, wild duck, sand hill cranes, or their enemy the wary prairie wolf. Here and there a large slough appeared, full of tall grasses and rank weeds, on which the crane or wild goose reared their offspring in sure security. Not a road broke the monotony of the scenery; not a house or sign of white man could be seen; and during the Summer of 1855, Mr. Sheets had an undisputed view over what is now Nebraska Township, and over a region now covered with prosperous, highly cultivated farms and tasteful residences.

The opening of the next season brought several settlers, many of whom had been over the country before and partially selected their claims. The land—each alternate section—belonged to the railroad, and from that corporation the majority purchased their lands.

The settlers of that season were, D. Graft, Adley Brock, Wm. Norris, H. Van Doren and Moses Hapwood. All of these brought families, and all entered lands. As soon as possible, each one erected a house and began improvements, and before long the life of the settlement was in full activity.

In the Summer of 1856, the settlement was constituted a voting precinct, and at the Fall election, which placed James Buchanan in the Presidential chair, the few voters assembled at the house of Mr. Van Doren and cast their votes. The precinct then included all of what is now Waldo Township, and remained in that form until after the division of the county into townships, in 1857, and until that township had enough voters in its limits to justify a township organization.

The settlers enumerated are believed to be all who made a permanent residence in Nebraska Township, in 1856. As yet no school or church was established, and what few there were, assembled in the houses of those nearest the center, and held divine services there.

The opening of the next season brought the families of Mr. John Hoover, Levi James, M. Q. Bullard, Mr. Doolittle, and a few others, to the little scattered settlement. These built homes, opened farms, and in some instances raised crops. The plows were the large breaking plow, with the huge mold-board, and required two or three yokes of oxen or teams of horses to pull them through the new, tough prairie sod. Sod corn was the common crop the first year, or where the settler was sufficiently prepared, a crop of wheat was grown. At that date, and even until after the commencement of the war, prices for farm products were exceedingly low, corn bringing often but 10 to 20 cents per bushel. Wheat brought but little more than double that price; potatoes and other root crops did not pay for their cultivation, while fruit was not yet to be had.

The government lands in the townships had generally been bought up by speculators, who held them at higher figures and on closer terms than the first settlers were able to pay. The common price of the railroad lands at first ranged from \$10 to \$20 per acre, according to location. In this township, the settlers paid from \$15 to \$20 per acre. They were required to pay two years' interest at the rate of 6 per cent. in advance. This secured them the land, the remaining payments to be made each year, in small amounts, the railroad company basing their calculations on the average cost of living and the average receipts for produce. The poor prices realized, however, did not enable many of the settlers to meet the payments when due. They could not make, owing to the low prices for everything, near what they expected. The railroad company did not want them to leave, as its prosperity depended on that of the people along its route, and reasoning that the prices of labor and its products were so low and no prospect for improvement, especially if the settlers were obliged to leave, in many cases took the land for the improvements made, and then immediately resold it to the original settlers for \$6 and \$7 per acre, in cash. This second sale in many cases occurred just prior to the war, when a great amount of corn existed in the country, and from which the settlers afterward derived large sums of money, enabling them to materially better their condition. Where a purchaser could not pay all in cash, he was allowed a reasonable time, and by such a policy, many a home was saved which in after years, with its associates, afforded immense revenues to the company.

The settlers of 1855-59 experienced about the same trials, required the same perseverance, and lived in the same manner. Each one went upon new, raw land, as it was termed, and each one was compelled to reduce it to a state of cultivation. Among those coming in 1857 may be justly mentioned: C. Bruce, E. F. John, Peter E. and Patrick Flanagan and S. Williams. In 1858, Stephen M. Pillsbury and his family came from Bureau County, where they had been residing for two years, and purchased the farm Mr. Pillsbury yet owns. His sons have all become prominent men, one of whom, N. J. Pillsbury, is now Judge of the Appellate Court. He has been a prominent lawyer for several years, and has held several offices of trust. One other son is now a merchant in the county seat, while the two others, one a lawyer and one a physician, reside in Iowa. Samuel Wilcox, another prominent citizen of this township, came from Bureau County, which, indeed, furnished many settlers about that time.

When a school was established in the neighborhood, it very naturally took the name it now bears, "Bureau School." In the Fall of 1856, the first school in the township was established, a house built, and here J. A. Dakin, a Bureau County man, taught

"The young idea how to shoot"

for the space of three months. This school could supply the demand but a short time, owing to the rapid influx of settlers, and in 1858, four additional districts were created, and the Winter of 1858-59 saw five good schools in operation.

The next year, in Nebraska Township, was conducted the second teachers' institute held in Livingston County. The first had been held at the county seat in 1859, but as Nebraska Township contained more teachers than any six miles square in the county, and more persons interested and working in the cause of education, prominent among whom were the Pillsbury family, it was decided that the next annual institute should be held there.

The five schools in operation in 1860 soon proved insufficient, and as the population increased and occupied the township, other schools were established, until now there are nine in successful operation.

About 1859, German Lutherans came into the western side of the township and established an excellent private school near their present church, which they have always maintained, affording a course of higher education and instruction in their own language. In this building they met for religious services until the completion of their church, opened in 1866. This school is well patronized and has steadily kept to its purpose, holding open nearly nine months in the year. The Lutherans are quite in the majority here, and possess several fine farms. Like their neighbors in the adjoining townships, the German Mennonites, they are a frugal, industrious class of people and adhere tenaciously to their individuality.

In addition to the German Lutheran, four other churches are maintained in the township, viz., the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Catholic. The first two are the oldest. The Baptist Church was organized early in the life of the township, and for several years held meetings, alternating with the Congregationalists, in the old Nebraska school house. In 1870 or 1871, they erected a church on the southeast corner of Section 7, which they yet occupy. The Congregationalist Church was organized about 1859 or 1860, and for some time services were held in the Nebraska school house. In 1875, they built their present house of worship on Section 11, and now have a prosperous congregation. The Union Methodist Church was organized about 1869, and, like the others, until it was able to build, used a school house in which to hold meetings. This they did until 1873, when they purchased a large school house, remodeled it, and moved it to its present location on Section 20. It is owned and controlled rather by a union than by any denomination, although the Methodists occupy it more than others, owing to their excess in numbers, and were among the principal movers in the undertaking. The Flannegan brothers, mentioned as among the early residents, were the principal supporters of the Catholic Church. It has been organized some time, and erected, in 1875, a very neat frame church on Section 36. The congregation is now prosperous, and supports regular services.

Two post offices are established in the township—one on Section 10, in a store kept by Seymour Thomas. At this place another store is also kept by Mr. Patten. The "corners" are generally known as Zookville, from Mr. B. Zook, who opened the first store here in 1872. About three years after, he

sold to the present owner. Another store was started in 1876, by John McCarty, who soon after sold to Mr. Patton, the present owner. A blacksmith shop always appears with every "corners," and Zookville was not long until

Week in, week out, from morn till night
You could hear his bellows blow,

and from that time, we believe, the words of the poet have been verified.

The other post office referred to is on Section 19, at the "corners," where the Lutheran school house and church stand. As a wind-mill had been built here about the first of any building, the "corners" took the suggestive name of Windtown, which appellation, like many another Western name, clings tenaciously, and probably always will, to the embryo village. A store was built here in 1872, by Herman Schmidt, who sold in 1875, to John Linnemann, the present proprietor. The post office is kept in this store, and is very convenient to the surrounding neighborhood. This place, like Zookville and all small villages, has its blacksmith shop and sinewy blacksmith, who made his appearance with the start of Windtown, and since then you can

Hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow.

The Lutheran school, the common school of this district, the store, the blacksmith shop and a few dwellings comprise the "corners" at Windtown.

To supply the deficiency of water-mills in the township, and make the item of milling more convenient, about 1869 a wind-mill was built on the farm of Geo. Sauer. It remained in running order and was a "thing" of great convenience to the residents of this locality, until its removal in 1872, to Gridley, McLean County. The latter town and Minonk, in Woodford County, are the principal trading points for the people of Nebraska Township, owing to the distance from Pontiac.

The township possesses some of the finest farming lands in the county. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil exceedingly productive, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, of which cereal immense crops are grown.

The eastern portion of the township is crossed by Scattering Point Creek a small tributary of Vermilion River, which rises about the center of Waldo Township, and is the only stream of water in either that or Nebraska Townships. Good water is easily obtained in wells at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. Wind pumps are coming into general use, and furnish a never failing supply of clear, cold water.

The vote for township organization was cast Nov. 3, 1857. At this election 738 votes were cast in favor of such a division, and forty votes against it. This decided the matter, and John Darnall, Robert Thompson and Absalom Hallam were appointed commissioners to divide the county into townships. This was accomplished by the 1st of January after, and on the 25th of that month, the committee having invited the inhabitants of each of the divisions to meet and name their townships, which we find from the records they cheerfully did, on



R. S. Colbridge

SAUNEMIN TP.

Feb. 13th made its report and was discharged. Owing to the sparse population in some parts of the county, the township organization then in some cases included what is now several townships. This was the case in Nebraska, which included, until about 1861, all of Waldo. At the first election in Nebraska, as well as in all other townships, a full set of officers were chosen, and from that time Congressional District Township 28 north, Range 3 east, has maintained an uninterrupted existence.

The farmers are in nearly all cases in good circumstances, owners of their lands and depend more on the culture of the cereals than the raising of stock, the absence of running water making this the more profitable mode of farming.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the newly settled towns of Livingston County. Settlements were made in Belle Prairie, Indian Grove, Pontiac, Avoca, and other points along the Vermilion River, more than twenty years before the prairies and marshes of Sullivan Township were sought by the white man, or disturbed other than by the Indian and the wild beasts of the plains. These vast prairies, stretching away beyond the reach of human eye, presented to the early settler all the monotony with much of the dreariness of the African desert. And thus almost a generation had passed since the first settlements in the timber, before the most courageous ventured out on to the prairie.

Alexander Harbison pre-empted a quarter section of land here in 1855, the first claim made in the township. J. G. Chesebrough came with him to look at the land, and pre-empted a like tract, adjoining Harbison's. These gentlemen were from New York. Harbison first hauled a load of lumber to his claim, then brought his wife, and the first night slept under a shelter made of the lumber. The next night they improvised a kind of tent, and the next, which was the third night after he brought his wife to the place, they slept in their cabin, which was a small structure twelve feet square and one story high. This was the first permanent settlement in this township, and here Mr. Harbison remained for ten years, when he removed to Five-Mile Grove in Saunemin Township, and in January, 1866, removed to the village of Fairbury, where he still resides. Z. B. and J. G. Chesebrough settled in Sullivan in 1855, soon after Harbison. The Chesebroughs, as already stated, were from New York, and came West the year previous to their settlement in this town, but had stopped in Ohio, where they remained until they came here. Z. B. Chesebrough, the eldest, pre-empted land adjoining that of J. G. Chesebrough, and they built a house in partnership on the quarter section line, so as to have one-half of the house on each man's land, in order to hold the pre-emption right to both claims. The elder Chesebrough made this his permanent home, where he died in 1861. The other, a young man at the time, after some years married and removed into Saunemin Township. James Maddin came from Wheeling, Va., and settled first in Lacon,

then called Columbia, Marshall County, in 1834. Peoria was then called Fort Clark, and five miles above was a place called "Little Detroit." He remained there until 1852, when he came to Sullivan and settled in the southeast part of the town, where he still lives. He is in that portion which, as a Congressional township, would be in Charlotte, but owing to the Vermilion River, which runs through the latter, a part of it is attached to Sullivan, as a political and school town. R. F. Griffing came from Peoria to Sullivan in 1858, where he settled and where he still lives, one of the prominent citizens of the town.

Rev. Felix Thornton came from Tennessee, near the old home of General Jackson. Although he came from the "Land of Dixie," he was a most inveterate Republican. When the war of the rebellion came on, he sent his two sons and his son-in-law into the Union Army, and told them that if more soldiers were needed, that "he and the old 'oman would come next." He removed from his native place, in Tennessee, to Virginia, and from the Old Dominion came to Illinois and settled in Sullivan Township, in 1856. He pre-empted his land the year before, and after settling, remained on it but about eighteen months, when he sold out and removed to Five-Mile Grove, in Sau-nemin Township. Being of a migratory, or roving disposition, he finally sold out there and removed to Iowa, where he still lives. He was bought out, in Sullivan Township, in 1858, by R. F. Griffing, who came here from Peoria, as already noticed. Oscar Adams came to Sullivan with Rev. Mr. Thornton. He was his son-in-law, and pre-empted a claim and built a house on it, but did not live long to enjoy it. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky.

This includes the settlements made up to the period when people began to settle on what was termed the "Swamp Lands." From 1858 to 1860, the following new comers entered land in the Swamp District, as the surrounding section was called, and which comprised much of as fine land as any portion of the county: David Longmire, Joseph Royle, Jacob Lighty, Abraham Harshbarger, Samuel Graybill, Joseph Small, Daniel Rowan, Hunter Randall, Frederick Hack, Lawrence Haag, John Heckelman, Samuel Harshbarger, George Rosenbower, James Sage and David Taylor. These settlers came in and entered lands and proceeded to make improvements, and the township settled rapidly from this time forward. Abraham Gibson came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859. He lived for a time in Pontiac, until he got his buildings completed, when he settled permanently in this township.

The names already given and the settlements described were the first, as before stated, and after the date to which these extend, there came such an influx of immigrants that dates become confused, and their settlements too modern to entitle them to mention on the score of antiquity, and we pass without further mention of them to other incidents connected with the township's history.

Sullivan, being a newly settled township, has no church buildings within its geographical limits; but it is not to be inferred that the people are heathen or infidels. They are neither, but a moral and religious community, who support the Gospel as liberally as do those who worship in gilded temples. They use their school buildings for houses of worship as well as for temples of learning; and before they possessed these convenient edifices, the settler's cabin was improvised into a sanctuary of worship. Rev. Felix Thornton, mentioned as an early settler, preached the first sermon in the township, soon after his settlement. He was a Methodist minister, and preached his first sermon in Sullivan Township in Mr. Harbison's cabin. Harbison, in the meantime, had built an addition to his original edifice, and had now what was considered in those days quite a commodious residence. The first school was likewise taught in Harbison's house, about the years 1857-8, by Miss Eliza Rowan. Mr. Harbison was the first School Treasurer of the township, and was elected the same year this school was taught. S. B. Chesebrough, Jacob Lighty and Samuel Graybill were the first Directors; and Joseph Royle, David Longmire and David Taylor were the first Board of School Trustees for the township. For some time after the first organization of schools, those of Sullivan and Saunemin were together; but about 1858-9, they were separated, and each town conducted its own schools according to its own notions of educational advancement. The school fund was small, and after the division of the two townships, Sullivan had but two school districts, in each of which a school was supported for the usual period each year. Harbison says that, at this early date, the funds in his hands belonging to the township were not large enough for his per cent. on them to pay his taxes, which usually amounted to about six or eight dollars. From the last annual report of the School Treasurer, to the County Superintendent of Schools, we extract the following information:

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	286
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	235
Total.....	521
Number of males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	164
Number of females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	151
Total.....	315
Number of males in township attending school.....	106
Number of females in township attending school.....	109
Total.....	215
Number of male teachers employed.....	3
Number of female teachers employed.....	10
Total.....	13
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$865 76
Amount paid female teachers.....	1,538 99
Total.....	\$2,404 75
Estimated value of school property.....	\$5,434 00
Amount of tax levy for support of schools.....	1,927 00
Principal of township fund.....	7,852 29
School districts.....	9
Schools in township.....	9

There are at present nine districts in the township, in all of which are good, substantial school houses. Schools are maintained in each district for the usual period, good, competent teachers are employed, and the schools are of a character of which the people of the township may well be proud.

The first marriage in Sullivan Township was that of Dr. Perry, of Pontiac, and Miss Emily Gibson, and took place in 1858. The solemnization rite was performed by Rev. Felix Thornton, before alluded to as the first minister in the township. The first child born was Willie L. Chesebrough, who was born on the 25th day of November, 1856. The first death that occurred in the township was Mrs. Abraham Harshbarger, who died in 1859. Several other deaths followed soon after that of Mrs. Harshbarger, but she is generally supposed to have been the first that died in what now comprises Sullivan Township.

The first blacksmith was Anson Ackley, who opened a shop at his place in 1870, and did blacksmithing for the whole neighborhood.

A post office was established in the same year, and also a store, both of which were the first of their kind in the township. The store was kept by Edward Ward, who was likewise Postmaster. The post office is called Sullivan Center, after the hamlet in which it is located, that is of the same name. The little village at present contains two stores, kept by Abel M. Morrill and Edwin B. Morrill, cousins; one blacksmith shop, kept by Frank Carry; one wagon shop, by J. J. Brown, and a shoe shop, by M. Davis; and had one physician—Z. L. Kay. The place has never been incorporated, nor has it yet risen to the dignity of a village.

The cemetery is a pretty little burying ground, and was laid out by Nelson Buck in 1863, and is kept in good order. Mrs. Griffing, wife of R. F. Griffing, was the first person buried in it. She was taken up from the farm where she had been originally interred, and removed to this new burying place, when it was found that it was all that four stout men could do to carry the coffin, a fact that gave rise to the supposition that the remains had become petrified. Her husband and friends, however, would not consent to have the coffin opened and examined.

The Masonic Lodge at the hamlet is called Sullivan Center Lodge, No. 738, and was organized under dispensation October 23, 1875. It was chartered in October, 1876, by M. W. Geo. E. Lounsbury, then Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, and the charter is signed by John F. Burrill, Grand Secretary. The first officers were W. W. Porter, Master; Sam'l McGoodwin, Senior Warden; Thomas W. Chandler, Junior Warden, and R. F. Griffing, Secretary. The present officers are W. W. Porter, W. Master; Thomas W. Chandler, Senior Warden; Abel M. Morrill, Junior Warden; R. F. Griffing, Secretary, and the books bear the names of twenty-two members.

Sullivan was formerly a part of Saunemin Township, but, on petition, was set off about 1860. At a date still earlier, Pleasant Ridge and Charlotte were included in these as an election precinct, and also for a year or two after town-

ship organization, when the latter two were struck off, and then, as noted above, Sullivan was separated from Saunemin. Sullivan is now known as Township 28 north, Range 8 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and is situated in the eastern tier of townships, with Ford County on the east, Charlotte Township on the south, Saunemin on the west and Broughton on the north. The first year after Sullivan was separated from Saunemin, Alexander Harbison was elected Supervisor unanimously, there not being a Democratic vote polled. Jacob Lighty was elected Justice of the Peace, and David Taylor Town Clerk, at this, the first election. Harbison was School Treasurer in addition to being Supervisor. The present township officers are as follows, viz.: J. J. Shearer, Supervisor; James Maddin and R. C. Griswold, Justices of the Peace; Martin Detweiler, Assessor; Andrew Hoag, Collector; A. M. Morrill, Town Clerk.

The township has always been Republican in politics ever since its organization, and did its duty nobly during the late war in furnishing soldiers to the full extent of its ability, which was, to send nearly every man subject to military duty. David Harbison was the first man in the township to volunteer. He was a brother of Alexander Harbison, noticed in another place as the first settler in the town, and "stood not upon the order of going, but went" without delay.

When Sullivan was struck off from Saunemin, it was necessary for it to have a name. After some discussion of the matter, it was agreed to call it after Mr. Sullivant, an extensive farmer of Ford County, and who owns several sections of land in this township. As will be seen, the *t* has been dropped in the name of the township, which is the termination of Sullivant's. That of the township, however, was intended originally for the same, notwithstanding the present difference in the spelling of them.

As noted in the beginning of this chapter, Sullivan Township is prairie land entirely, with no timber but such as has been planted since the settling up of the country. With the adoption of all the modern improvements in drainage, these prairies are now ranked among the finest farming land in this section of the county.

DWIGHT TOWNSHIP.

There is nothing more astonishing to the professional traveler, or even to the staid "old foggy" New Englander who has never been beyond the shadow of his own sterile hills, than the startling rapidity with which the Great West has been developed and settled. As if by magic, towns, cities and villages have sprung up from the rank prairie grass and unfolded in grandeur and magnificence. Yesterday, where the tall grass waved in the wind and myriad wild flowers bloomed, and spent

' Their sweetness on the desert air; '

to-morrow, as it were, finds a city or village laid out, and buildings going up at a rate to startle anybody but a wide-awake Westerner who has been born and

bred to this spirit of enterprise, and views it as a matter of course. A conversation overheard on the train, a day or two ago, between a couple of old gentlemen, awakened this train of thought and called up these reflections. One of them was from Western New York and the other was a native of Massachusetts, but both now lived in Illinois. Said one, "It is the most astonishing thing in the world, this amazing growth and development of the Western country." "Yes," said the other, "down East, where I came from, there is the old road along which we went to school, and the rock where we kicked off a toe nail; the chestnut stump that stood by the side of the road, etc. In ten years we find them just as they were in our school days. There is the rock where we stubbed our toe, and the old chestnut stump by the roadside; nothing is changed. But here in the West, what changes take place in that period! Let us be absent from our neighborhood for ten years, and when we return we find nothing familiar; everything—almost the face of nature itself—has changed." Thus it is, that where, a few years ago, was a wilderness, unbroken and undisturbed save by wild beasts, to-day are the most flourishing farms, villages, towns and cities. Little more than a quarter of a century ago, the township of Dwight was a wild prairie, untrodden by the foot of the white man, and, as we have been informed, without a single stick of timber of any kind—not even so much as a hazel or willow shrub. Now, beautiful trees and artificial groves abound in all parts of it, the result of the planting and cultivation of timber. Cottonwood, maple and elm seem to be the favorite varieties in this section, and grow and flourish in a very satisfactory manner.

Like all the prairie land, this township was not settled for more than twenty years after settlements had been made in the groves of timber and along the water courses of the county. John Conant came from Rochester, Ohio, in 1854, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 8, which is conceded to be the first permanent settlement in Dwight Township, outside of the village of the same name. He put up a frame building, which is still standing in a good state of preservation, though its builder has "mingled with the clods of the valley." He died a few years ago, at an advanced age; but his widow is still living, and occupies the old homestead. Mr. Conant was the first Postmaster at Dwight, and the first Justice of the Peace after township organization. The next year, Nelson Cornell came to the neighborhood and put up a house on Section 5, which he still owns and occupies. Thomas Little settled near Cornell soon after. He sold out, ten or twelve years ago, and removed to Wilmington, where at present he resides.

James McIllduff, in 1854, bought the northwest quarter of Section 18, on which he had some ten acres broken very soon after his purchase. This, it is claimed, was the first "breaking of prairie" in Dwight Township. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to his farm the next year after this plowing, and settled permanently. He occupied his farm for a number of years, then removed to the village, where he served as Postmaster during the Presidential

term of Andrew Johnson. He still lives in the village of Dwight, and is at present serving his second term as Police Magistrate.

In 1855, James C. Spencer, of New York, began improvements on his farm adjoining the present village of Dwight. He was born on the Hudson River, below the city of Albany, and was a lineal descendant of Hon. Ambrose Spencer, once Chief Justice of the State, and, through his mother, of George Clinton, first Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, and of De Witt Clinton, also Governor of New York and the projector of the Erie Canal. He owned about 1,200 acres of land here in a body, and came to the place as an engineer of the railroad company. Mr. West, mentioned in this chapter as one of the early settlers of Dwight, broke the first prairie, on Spencer's farm. It was on this farm that the Prince of Wales made his headquarters for a few days, in 1860, as noticed further on in these pages. Mr. Spencer at present lives in Milwaukee, and is Vice President of the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad of Iowa, and Consulting Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Henry A. Gardner, then a resident of Joliet, who owned 1,000 acres of land east of the village, commenced improvements on it this year. He was originally from Massachusetts, and he and Spencer and R. P. Morgan, the latter more particularly mentioned in the history of the village, were civil engineers in the employ of the "Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company," as the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road was then called. Mr. Gardner was employed as rodman on the Great Western Railroad in 1836, under Morgan, and soon advanced to Junior Assistant. He was engaged, at different periods, as a civil engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad and the Mohawk & Hudson River Railroad. In 1845, he came West and accepted a position on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and in 1853 was employed, as above stated, in constructing the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad from Joliet to Bloomington. He located his lands near the present village of Dwight, when making the railroad survey, and also settled his family here. After spending some time on his farm, he was called to a position on the Hudson River Railroad. At the time of his death, July 26, 1875, he was Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad. The following statement, made a short time before he died, shows his excellent business qualities: "I never had a bill, approved by me, returned for correction or explanation during my professional life." He has left behind him a family of able representatives, of whom the eldest son, Richard Gardner, occupies the original homestead.

Another of the early settlers and substantial men of the neighborhood was Benjamin Chester. He settled here in 1860, and was originally from Connecticut, and sprung from a good old Revolutionary stock. He died in 1868, and his son, Wm. P. Chester, who appeared fully capable of the management of their large farm, followed his father to the land of rest in October, 1869, leaving a sister, Miss Hannah Chester, the only surviving member of this excellent family.

C. Roadnight, from the "chalky cliffs" of Old England, settled just north of the village in 1857. A man of extensive means and of fine education, he soon obtained the pseudonym of "Sir Charles," a name that ever after clung to him among the democratic citizens of this "blarsted country." He undertook to farm on the English style, but it did not result very successfully. In this country, and particularly in the great West, where there are men who own farms nearly as large as the British Empire, and on which there is annually wasted as much, perhaps, as is made on the largest English farms in a single year, there is little attention paid to scientific farming, and, indeed, in the great every-day rush, it seems that the farmers actually have no time to devote to the science of the business. Mr. Roadnight was, for a number of years, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, a position he filled with entire satisfaction.

This includes a number of the early settlers of the township outside of the village of Dwight. From this period forward, the influx of immigrants was too rapid to further admit of individual notice in the history of the town, but there are those whose histories are identified with the village, and in that connection will receive proper mention. The country around the little village rapidly filled up, and the new railroad, when completed, was an inducement, to people in search of homes, to bring them to this section, and soon not a "forty" nor "eighty" was left untenanted.

Like all portions of a new country, the main historical importance centers in the cities or more important villages. It is so in Dwight Township, and very few items of interest, beyond the mere fact of settlement, have occurred outside of the village limits. There are, however, one or two instances that belong in the township history, and will be given in their proper order.

One of the most important, and, perhaps, deserving of precedence, even among our republican people, who have little veneration for royalty, but a good deal of curiosity perhaps, was the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, in 1860. All who read the public journals of the day are familiar with the main features of his tour of the United States, and it is only necessary to state here, that the Prince, *en route* from Chicago to St. Louis, stopped here for a few days' shooting. From a work entitled "Past, Present and Future of Dwight," written by F. B. Hargreaves, Esq., and published by *The Dwight Star*, we extract an account of the royal visit. Speaking of the events of the year 1860, the author says: "This year was remarkable for nothing, as far as we can learn, except the visit of the Prince of Wales. The theory of the divine right of kings has long since been exploded, and is now thrown aside by all intelligent people. Yet, if the theory has gone, one of the practices which it involved remains. There seems to be a natural craving in the minds of many to see a royal personage, even if it be only a second cousin. The strangest part of it is, that such a desire should be manifested in our own country, the acknowledged land of independence and the home of republican thought and feeling. It is

true, however, that our countrymen, and women especially, have a great reverence for foreign nobility, and the visit of the Prince of Wales, and later of the Duke Alexis, confirms the statement. That this state of things exists is not surprising, but it is sad. It would seem that if a tribute of praise or meed of honor is due to any man, it is to him who has wrought noble deeds for his country; it is to that man who, laying aside all selfish ambition and worldly fame, devotes his faculties, his energies, his life to the welfare of our common humanity.

* * * * *

"During his progress through our country, the Prince of Wales met with an enthusiastic reception. His visit to this neighborhood was expected, and the residence of James C. Spencer was prepared for his visit. The household furniture was taken away, and special furniture, sent ahead by the Prince's party, supplied its place. A crowd of citizens gathered on the edge of the railroad opposite Mr. Spencer's residence and waited for the Prince's arrival. It is mournful to be compelled to state that no triumphal arch had been reared; no town band was there with pleasant music, no leading citizen to present an address of welcome to the youthful scion of royalty. * * *

About 27 minutes after 6 P. M., on September 22, 1860, the Prince of Wales arrived at this town. He was at once escorted to the residence of Mr. Spencer, where he remained during his stay here. He came to this neighborhood for the purpose of shooting, and had not been many minutes at the farm before he called loudly for his gun, and announced his intention of having some sport that evening. He only shot one bird, a little 'screech owl,' and that was enough for the time being. The next day was Sunday, when the Prince and his suite attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. D. Young. The Prince was much pleased with the service, and, in consequence, made a donation to the church. The next day, the party, numbering some twelve or fourteen gentlemen, commenced shooting in downright earnest. One day they shot from the train, and had such success that over two hundred quails and chickens were bagged. The Prince was then 19 years old, and had a good appearance. He was looking remarkably well, and enjoyed excellent health. His spirits were always good and his manner uniformly genial. He was very much pleased with our country, and expressed himself eminently satisfied with his visit to Dwight. His stay was short; he came on Saturday and went away on Wednesday. "The last day he was here, he planted an elm tree on Mr. Spencer's farm, and it has now grown to large proportions. Those who are curious about such matters can walk up to the residence of Mr. P. E. Miller and see that elm tree for themselves. It will no doubt be gratifying to look upon a tree planted by royal hands. Mr. Miller was living on the farm at the time of the Prince's visit, and has communicated many items of information to us.

"The first night, one of the principal attendants on his Royal Highness made an unpleasant and uncalled-for remark to Mr. Miller. That gentleman

turned round quickly and said, 'If you'll just mind your business, I'll mind mine.' It is also related how Mr. Roadnight drove up one day in rattling style, and, sitting in his vehicle, called, 'Ho, there!' No reply was vouchsafed to the challenge; and when it had been unsuccessfully repeated, the irate Englishman put his whip to his horses and told the Prince to 'go' somewhere, but history does not state positively the place. Mr. Miller says the party behaved themselves with great decorum during their stay, and as the town is also reported to have done the same, we may safely congratulate ourselves on having entertained the heir to the throne of England, with satisfaction and credit."

As to the tree planted by his Royal Highness, and referred to in the foregoing extract, we had the curiosity natural to a "Brother Jonathan," and paid the tree a visit. So impressed did we become with its royal greatness, that we mechanically lifted our "tile" and bowed low to its waving branches, while with awe we plucked a leaf which we bore away as a relic. Spencer's place, where the Prince was entertained, is, or was, known as "Renfrew Lodge," and is half a mile north of the village. It is occupied at the present time by Leander Morgan, whose beautiful daughter pointed out to us the memorable tree.

Some notice of a murder that occurred but a few miles from the village of Dwight, and is part of the history of this township, may be given in this connection. A Prussian nobleman, by name Alvin V. Panwitz, had settled a few miles from the village, where he was murdered on the 23d day of January, 1872, by his German serving man, Frederick Schafer. Panwitz was a man who drank to excess, and on the day of his murder had drawn some money remitted to him from the old country, and as usual got drunk. Late in the evening, he and his man, together with Conrad Reinmiller, started for home in his sleigh, but owing to the violent quarreling of Panwitz and Schafer, Reinmiller left the sleigh. After they had arrived at home, it seems their quarrel was renewed, and while Panwitz was lying on his bed, Schafer struck him with a "monkey wrench" several blows, which ultimately resulted in death. His victim was buried in a compost heap near the stable, and for three days Schafer hauled corn to Nevada, when, having aroused suspicion against him, he dressed himself in his late master's clothes (whom he strongly resembled, it is said), gathered up all the valuables he could get his hands on, and started with the team for Chicago. Detectives there were notified, and soon discovered him in a stable trying to dispose of the horses for a small amount. He was at once brought back to the village of Dwight, and after a preliminary hearing sent to Pontiac, where, in due time, he was tried and sentenced to eighteen years in the Joliet prison. He is still immured within its gloomy walls, paying the penalty of his crime.

In Dwight Township, as in all prairie country, the people were often exposed to the terror and danger of prairie fires; many lost property, and came near losing their lives. Referring again to the history of Mr. Hargreaves, already quoted from, it says of these terrible fires: "Nelson Cornell was out hunting one day on the east side of the town, and when returning saw an immense

prairie fire approaching. In order to save his life, he burnt the grass in the place where he was, and stood on the hot ground while the larger fire swept by him, nearly suffocating him with smoke and ashes." Thus the early settlers of the prairies were often in danger of losing, not only their property, but their lives.

When the county was divided into election precincts, before township organization, Robert Thompson, living then in what is now Nevada Township, was a Justice of the Peace in this "Election Precinct," and was the first to exercise the functions of that office here. John Conant was the first Justice after township organization. The first Constables were B. Losee and W. H. Ketchum; the latter was also Collector, and Isaac G. Mott was the first Supervisor. The present township officers are: Hugh Thompson, Supervisor; John Thompson and W. H. Ketchum, Justices of the Peace; Joseph Ford, Assessor; Joshua Sibley, Collector; C. M. Baker, Town Clerk, and Francis Carey, School Treasurer.

The first birth in the township was a child of Thos. Wilson, the Railroad Agent, about 1854, and died in about six months, which was also the first death in the town. It was buried in a private cemetery, before one was laid off for the village. The second death was the wife of Alexander Gourley. She was taken sick and died at Mr. West's, in 1855. She was buried in the Dutch Settlement, and an infant left by her at her death is now a young woman. She has already been married twice, and in her marriage relations has received nothing but the worst of treatment. The good lady who informed us of the fact stated that her life had been a sad one from infancy, and her married life, instead of bettering her condition, had brought her nothing but misery and cruelty; and that all the sorrows of her life would fill a volume. The first marriage of which we have any account, is Elon G. Ragan and Maria West, who were married February 19, 1856.

Politically, Dwight Township is Republican, and taken together with the village of Dwight, they give from 150 to 200 Republican majority, but formerly, before the demoralization caused by the Greenbackers and Independents, 250 majority was about the average of the Republican strength. The war record of the town will be given in the history of the village, where, as already stated, most of the history of the township centers. As it was in the village that the first settlement in the town was made; the first church was also built there, and there the first school was taught. The name of Dwight was taken from the village of that name, which was laid out and named before township organization.

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THE VILLAGE OF DWIGHT.

Dwight is situated on the main line of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of its Western Division, and is about seventy miles from Chicago, and twenty miles from Pontiac, the county seat. It is a place

of about 2,000 inhabitants, is the third in size, and one of the most important shipping points in the county. The repair shops and the round house of the Western Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad are located here, as well as the headquarters of the bridge builders of the main line. The tank men were stationed here until recently, when they removed their headquarters to Bloomington. A large number of men employed by the two roads live in the village of Dwight, and have all their interests centering here.

It was surveyed by Nelson Buck, Deputy County Surveyor, for Amos Edwards, the regular Surveyor of the county, in the Fall of 1853, for R. P. Morgan, Jr., Jas. C. Spencer, John Lathrop and J. and K. W. Fell, who owned the land on which it stands. The original town embraced the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4; also the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 30 north, Range 7 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and on the 30th day of January, 1854, was dedicated by Mr. Morgan, and the plat admitted to record. The following are his dedicatory words: "To be known as the town of Dwight, and the streets and alleys described on the town plat are hereby donated to the public." It was named for Henry Dwight, of New York, who was a capitalist, and furnished the money to build the road from Joliet to Bloomington, known now as the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. He is said to have lost a fortune in the construction of this road; and as a compliment to him, and in honor of his noble deeds, his name was given to the new village, which, in spite of efforts to change it, it has ever since borne. A "quill" of the time thus poetized:

"When first this village D. was thought,
The friends of D. some others fought,
To give a little name, and birth
To homes of clay, and joyous mirth.
This settled, and a sign they placed
To guide the weary wanderer to rest:
A hickory pole of twenty-two feet,
A rusty pan did gracefully o'erleap.

We are told that the very first indication of a town was the raising of a telegraph pole, with a tin pan nailed on top, which served as a landmark and guide to the surveyors engaged on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, or, as then known, the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad. The history of this great railroad, one of the leading roads in the State of Illinois, is so well known that any notice of it in these pages seems almost superfluous. The enterprise was begun in 1853, under the style of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, with the intention of building a railroad from Joliet to Alton. The road was located by Oliver H. Lee, Chief Engineer of the company, and the work pushed forward under the supervision of Assistant Engineers R. P. Morgan, Jr., H. A. Gardner and James A. Spencer, with such vigor and dispatch that on the 4th day of July, 1854, the first passenger train passed over the new road.

Since that event, its history is so familiar to all as to need no comment here. Suffice it to say, it has made the village of Dwight what it is—a fact of which its citizens are aware, and appreciate accordingly.

In 1869, the Western Division of the C. & A. R. R., which leaves the main line at Dwight, was begun and completed, and trains running over it in 1870. This makes Dwight quite a railroad center.

The first house or cabin in the village of Dwight was built by a man from Morris, whose name is now forgotten. It was a frame building, 16x24 feet, one and a half stories high, erected on Lot 8, Block 18, in 1853, and was built originally for a store or a kind of supply depot for the railroad hands, and finally passed into the possession of Dr. Haggerty, whose family still own it.

The first permanent residence erected in the village was by Augustus West, on Lots 18 and 19, in Block 7, and was completed in June, 1854. He still owns the property, but has built a larger and more commodious house on the original site of his first cabin. Mr. West came to the State in 1853, and early in 1854 came to Dwight, where he has ever since remained, and beheld the sickly village of a quarter of a century ago grow up into a prosperous young city.

In 1854, John Campbell put up a temporary eating house, which was the first place of public entertainment the village knew. The trains stopped at it for dinner and supper, which arrangement was continued until 1855, when it was purchased by Hiram Cornell, who came from New York, and who conducted it as a hotel for some time. The following story is told of him during his first Winter as "mine host: " He had a barrel of whisky (without which the Western hotel was never found in those early days), and from some cause, wholly unaccountable, it "froze up" during the first cold snap, nor could he get it near enough to the fire nor the fire hot enough to thaw it out; and so it remained until Spring came with its warm days. Cornell remained in this little shanty until he built the "Dwight House," the first regular hotel in the village, in 1855. Since the erection of this hostlery, many changes have taken place in the hotel business, as well as in all other lines represented in Dwight. At present, the principal hotel of the place is the "McPherson House," and is run by that prince of landlords, Charles Stafford.

The first regular store was built by David McWilliams, in 1855. It was painted white, and, like the telegraph pole, surmounted by the tin pan, before alluded to, served as a way mark to all in search of the new village. It is said that the first sale made by Mr. McWilliams, after opening a store here, was a lawn dress pattern, which the workmen presented to the wife of the Station Master of the railroad. The store seems to have been a house of general accommodation, and was used as a place of worship, and also as shelter for the new comers of those early times until they had found a permanent place to lay their heads.

Mr. McWilliams came from Pike County, Ill., but was born in Ohio, his parents removing to Illinois when he was a child. He came to Dwight in

1854, purchased lots and made arrangements for building, but did not settle permanently until the following year. When he settled here, there was then living in the village Simeon Lutz, his father-in-law, John Routzong, a genuine old Pennsylvania Dutchman, Augustus West, James Morgan, an American citizen of Irish descent, Thomas Wilson and James S. Harrison. Morgan was a track-layer on the railroad, and kept a kind of boarding house for the accommodation of the railroad hands. Wilson was the Station Agent, but was of little account, and remained in the business but a short time. Harrison was also a track-layer, and made his home with the Wests, where he died, in 1876. Mr. McWilliams is still a citizen of Dwight, a prosperous merchant and banker, and one of the leading business men of the place.

In 1855, the population of the little village was augmented by the arrival of Hiram Cornell (who bought Campbell's eating-house), George Flagler, William Clarkson, Jeremiah Travis, Wm. H. Ketchum and B. Losee, from the Empire State; Isaac H. Baker, S. L. D. Ramsey and Dr. J. H. Hagerty, from Pennsylvania. The latter graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and was a prominent physician, and practiced his profession here until 1863, from which date until his death, September 1, 1873, he acted as consulting physician only. The others were of the solid citizens of the village.

The first Postmaster at Dwight was John Conant, and the office was established in 1855. He kept it at the house of Mr. Lutz, and surrendered it to Mr. McWilliams when that gentleman opened his store in the village. The office was a small affair in those primitive days compared to it at present. H. A. Kenyon is now Postmaster.

The first wagon maker in the village was Joseph Rockwell, who came here in 1858 from Connecticut, and made the first wagon in Dwight. He also made a loom for weaving cloth, and his wife used it. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also Mr. Conant, and both belonged to the same regiment.

The first religious meeting held in Dwight was in an unfinished building on Lot 17, in Block 6, in 1855, and but few persons were present, as but few lived in the village at the time. The first sermon preached in the village was over McWilliams' store, on the second Sunday in June, 1855, by the Rev. A. D. Field, of the Rock River Conference, who established the first religious society while here ever organized in the township or village. The religious history of Dwight will be again referred to before the close of this chapter.

As a village, Dwight was incorporated about 1868, but as the first record book has been mislaid, we have been unable to get the exact date of its organization under the legislative act, or the names of the first Board of Village Trustees and officers. At present the Board is as follows, viz. : John Thompson, President; R. C. Adams, William Walker, W. H. Ketchum, E. R. Stevens, John C. George; C. M. Baker, Clerk; James McIlhuff, Police Magistrate; W. M. Stitt, Town Marshal, and Henry Eldridge, Treasurer.

An important feature of Dwight is the grain and stock business. The shipments from this point annually exceed those from any other place perhaps in the county. The first grain warehouse was built by John C. Spencer in 1857, but as the country was rapidly increasing in agricultural importance, in 1862 David McWilliams commenced a large warehouse, but the war, which was then assuming a fierce aspect, delayed it somewhat, and it was not until 1864 that it was completed by J. McPherson. It is still in operation; has a capacity of 60,000 bushels, and is at present occupied by S. G. Eldridge. Another, a little north of McPherson's elevator, was built in 1866, by C. S. Newell and John Campbell. It has a capacity of 15,000 bushels, and is operated by Hugh Thompson. In 1868, C. S. Newell and J. G. Strong commenced the grain business, and put up the elevator adjoining the one last mentioned on the north. It is occupied at present by Messrs. Deffenbaugh & Co., and runs by steam, with storage capacity for 15,000 bushels. In 1873, Cadwallader & Rhodes built an elevator on the east side of the track, a little south of the Round House, at a cost of about \$4,000, which has a capacity of 17,000 bushels. It is now occupied by Cadwallader alone. Walter Bladen also put up one a little north of Cadwallader's in this year, which stores about 12,000 bushels of grain, and is being operated at present by Hahn & Kine. Several of the elevators of the village are provided with "grain dumps," and are operated by steam. In addition to its great grain trade, Dwight is one of the largest stock markets in the county, and ships a large amount yearly. The following are the shipments of freight from and to this station for six months to July 1, 1878:

Freight shipped	7,870 tons, or 787 car loads.
Freight received	4,510 " 451 "
Ticket sales to July 1, 1878 (six months).....	\$6,031 10

A large stone steam mill was built in 1859. The funds were subscribed by the citizens. It has three runs of buhrs, cost originally about \$16,000, and is owned at present by H. E. Segert.

The first brick house was built by Dr. Hagerty, in 1871-72, and is now occupied by C. M. Baker as a drug store. Mr. Deffenbaugh built the first brick residence.

The first school house was a rather diminutive affair, about 16x24 feet, and was put up in the Fall of 1855, at a cost of \$275. It was for about three years a school house, church and public hall. The first school was taught in it by Sarah A. Snyder, and was the first in the township, as well as in the village. This was but the commencement of a thorough system of education, and the labors of the best of the citizens have been crowned with success. In 1859, it was found necessary to erect a more commodious school building, and a house was put up on the east side of the village. In 1864, this had to be enlarged, and an addition was made to the original building, making the total cost \$3,500. The rapid increase of population, in a few years more, caused another extension of school accommodations, and in 1870, the elegant brick on the west side was

erected, at a cost of \$5,000. These buildings at present suffice, and will accommodate nearly five hundred pupils. The Principal and teachers for the coming year are as follows, viz.: Jesse Hubbard, Principal; Teachers—West Side—Grammar Department, Miss Frank McClure; First Primary, Miss Emma Baker; Second Primary, Miss Emma Rodman. East Side—Intermediate, Miss Lucy Banks; First Primary, Miss Jennie Bradbury; Second Primary, Miss Agnes McIliduff. Superintendent of East Side, Mrs. T. M. Wright.

As already noted, the first sermon preached in Dwight, was by Rev. A. D. Field, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1855. His circuit, known as the "Mazon Circuit," embraced all that tract of country south of the Illinois River, and extending from Morris to Avoca Township. The society was organized with six members, viz.: Simeon Lutz, John Routzong, Isaac Baker, Isabella Baker, David McWilliams and Jeremiah Travis. John Routzong was appointed leader of the class. The Rev. Mr. Field preached a few times during the summer, and at the next meeting of the Conference, two ministers were appointed to the "Mazon Circuit," and Dwight became one of the regular preaching places. From this time forward, there was preaching every alternate Sunday in the school house, then just built. In 1862, the society was struck off from the Mazon Circuit, and Rev. O. W. Pollard appointed to the charges of Dwight, Odell and Pontiac. The society erected their first building in 1858, which was dedicated in July of that year by the Rev. Dr. Kidder, of Evanston. About 1862-63, the society had so increased in numbers, as to necessitate the enlargement of their building, and it was lengthened twenty feet. For nine years they worshipped in this building, when their present elegant church was erected, at a cost of about \$16,000, under the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Hall, and dedicated in October, 1867, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, then of Chicago. It is a handsomely finished edifice, is capable of seating about 500 persons, and the society numbers 260 members, with Rev. E. P. Hall as Pastor. The Sunday school of this society was organized at an early period, and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. McWilliams was the first Superintendent, a position he held for thirteen years in succession. The present Superintendent is W. Rhodes.

The Presbyterian Church society was organized in Dwight in 1856, the next year after the Methodist. Their original members were three males and five females, and their first place of worship was the school house, in which they continued to hold their meetings until the next year, when their present church building was erected, on lots donated by James C. Spencer and R. P. Morgan. This was the first church built in Dwight, and cost originally \$2,620. The pulpit was filled by various ministers irregularly, until 1869, when Rev. L. F. Walker was called to the charge. In the Fall of 1871, he was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Boyd, who filled the pulpit until 1873. There is no regular Pastor at present. The Elders of the church are Hugh Thompson, Robert Thompson, James George, James Paul and John C. George. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition, and well attended.



John Wyllie
(DECEASED)
UNION TP

The next society organized was the Congregational. December 1, 1865, the first sermon was preached in this faith, by Rev. J. A. Montgomery, a student from the Congregational Seminary of Chicago. Their meetings were held in "Gerson's Hall." On the 12th of January, 1866, a "council of delegates" from the neighboring churches was convened, and invited to give advice regarding the permanent organization of a church, and eleven persons identified themselves with the congregation. In 1867, an effort was made to build a church, the lots procured, and the building commenced. In January, 1868, their present elegant church was dedicated, free of debt. The total cost of the building, grounds, etc., was \$5,425. Rev. J. A. Montgomery was Pastor from the first organization of the church until 1873, when he accepted a call to Morris, and the pulpit is at present filled by Rev. W. C. Rogers, with about one hundred and fifteen members. It has also a flourishing Sabbath school, with an attendance of about one hundred and fifty, of which A. Brubaker is Superintendent.

The Baptists made the next efforts, but have not, from some cause or other, flourished as some of the other denominations have done. They own a building, we believe, on the West Side, but have no settled Pastor. The German Lutheran Church was built in 1867, and cost \$1,400; has about fifty members, and a flourishing Sunday school. Rev. Mr. Schleitweig, of Cayuga, is the Pastor. The German Evangelical Association, or Albright Methodists, have a handsome little frame church edifice, 22x30 feet, which cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The ministers are Revs. Willman and Shaffle, and the society has twenty-six members. A Sunday school, with an attendance of forty children, is carried on by Dr. H. G. Thole, Superintendent. The Danish Lutherans have a pretty little frame church, built a few years ago, which has a large and flourishing membership. The Pastor is Rev. Jacob Holm. There is also a Roman Catholic Church in the village, and with a membership of about fifty families. Their church is a neat and tasty little building, put up at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. The present Pastor is Father James Halpin, who is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, which is in a flourishing condition.

The Masonic fraternity was organized here March 1, 1862, when Livingston Lodge, U. D., was formed, with the following officers, viz.: E. N. Jencks, Worshipful Master; W. L. Gross, Senior Warden; J. W. Rockwell, Junior Warden; C. S. Newell, Secretary. October 8, 1862, the Lodge received a charter, issued by F. M. Blair, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, and countersigned by H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. It has a large and increasing membership, and the present officers are: Curtis J. Judd, Master; W. S. Sims, Senior Warden, and W. S. Wilson, Junior Warden.

Dwight Lodge, No. 513, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Dwight by J. S. Hunter, of Odell, D. G. M., May 22, 1873. The first Noble Grand was C. C. Gilbert, and M. W. Tambling, Secretary. In October of the same year, a

charter was issued by G. M. Bross, Grand Master, to the following charter members: C. C. Gilbert, W. S. Sims, M. W. Tambling, John L. Clarke, Thomas Weldon, Hugh A. Stevens and E. P. Utley. At present, John Thompson is Noble Grand, and W. H. Robbins, Secretary.

The tub and pail factory of W. H. Conrad is quite an institution. The work is all done by machinery, which is run by steam. In connection is a planing-mill and turning lathe. Works a number of hands, and does quite a business in his way. Another is the sash and blind factory, and steam planing-mill of W. H. Walker. He was burned out, some six months ago, and lost everything, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance. His indomitable energy would not allow him to remain idle, and he immediately rebuilt, and is running again to his full capacity.

The first bank, devoted exclusively to that business, established in Dwight, was by J. G. Strong, in 1866, and continued as such for a number of years; but at present is being wound up, preparatory to engaging in some other business. D. McWilliams & Co. gradually drifted into banking from doing that kind of business in connection with their store. They now have as handsome a bank building, adjoining their store house, and with which it communicates through the rear, as is to be found in any country town.

It has been said that no "town is a town without a newspaper." In 1868, the first newspaper was established in Dwight, and a *Star* appeared in its firmament which still shines in undiminished brilliance. On the 5th of May, 1868, C. L. Palmer issued the first copy of the *Dwight Star*. Says Hargreave's History of Dwight: "The Editor, C. L. Palmer, issued this paper more for amusement than profit, but in a short time it was evident that the *Star* occupied a place which could not be filled by any other claimant to popular favor." Since its commencement, the *Star* has been enlarged nine times, is a large quarto sheet, and is in the tenth year of its existence, and the only steam printing establishment in Livingston County. It is Republican in politics, and is still owned by C. L. Palmer, its original founder. On the 5th June, 1868, the *Dwight Weekly Courier* made its appearance, but, after a fitful and brief existence, it quietly passed away. The *Dwight Commercial* was established in December, 1877, by a stock company, composed chiefly of the business men of the town. It is Independent in politics, and is edited by C. M. Cyrus; is a very handsome eight-page six-column paper. The *Western Postal Review* is edited by H. A. Kenyon, Postmaster, and published at the *Star* office, devoted chiefly to post office matters. We have thus taken a brief glance of the little prairie city, and traced its history from the first laying out of the village through the different stages of its progress and growth to its present standing as a commercial point. A local bard, imbued with prophetic wisdom, lifts the veil of Dwight's

future greatness, and through the columns of the *Star* thus sings of its glory
fifty years hence :

DWIGHT IN 1928.

Dropped from above by the big balloon
That rushes by each afternoon,
A stranger came from a distant land :
His hair was bleached and his face was tanned.
At the City Hotel he touched a spring,
Which wrote his name in a twinkle-ing.
A glance at the open register's date
Showed Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight.
And now you'll wait awhile before
I tell you the name the stranger bore—
For I didn't look at the book very close :
It was not good manners, just under his nose.

After dinner he sat on his chair,
And picked his teeth with an anxious air.
"What a conductor!" muttered the man ;
"I wanted to go to Bloomington,
But he dropped me here, did the young galeot,
And sent me down in a parachute.
I thought I was nearing a forest of trees,
And never expected streets like these ;
And such big buildings—I cannot tell 'em,
Hid by the cottonwood, maple and ellum."

All looked strange, but still there were
Tokens of things familiar !
"This can't be Dwight !" at length he cried ;
"That's what they call it," quick replied
The host, who smiled as landlords do,
As he marked his room *two hundred and two*.
"Well!" said the guest, "I once lived here,
In times gone by, full fifty year ;
Then I was young, and spry and gay ;
Now I am old and turning gray.
Nobody knows me, but I once knew
Lots of men here." The landlord grew
Quite interested, and he said :
"The men you knew are probably dead.
Charley Stafford—a fat old person—
Once kept this house, then called the McPherson.
A merchant owned it—a rich old chap
Whose property covered half the map
Of what was known as the village once.
(He always watched for the main chance.)
He left to the church several millions,
And the Methodists call him "Saint McWilliams."
Gould, Hetzel and Eldredge followed suit :
Plodding merchants of good repute.
About Old Keeley? the actual fact is
That he got rich on his country practice.
I knew him well ! By the old stone mill

He grew quite fat, and never was ill ;
 But once when he took the patient's dose,
 He brought his precious life to a close.
 He prided himself on his learned diction,
 And diluted the truth with a good deal of fiction.''
 "Enough of him !" said the stranger guest,
 "Tell us something about the rest—
 Judd and Parsons, and Strong and Brad.,
 Bakers and Thompsons, and Kenyon and Cad !"
 "Well ! General Parsons of the millish
 Kept his command in good condish ;
 But he lost his life in a commune riot,
 Since which he's been remarkably quiet.
 His name appears in the Patriots' list—
 Brave boy was Jim ! and very much missed.
 Major Judd married a prim old maid
 Who brushed his clothes and combed his head.
 Of this great State he was Adjutant General,
 And all the troops here went down to his funeral.
 Strong grew rich and jolly again,
 And died a stout old Congressman.
 Brad. wrote poetry more and more,
 And got to be a terrible bore ;
 Died of Astronomy on the brain—
 'His loss was our eternal gain !'
 Post Office Kenyon kept that place,
 And always won the political race.
 Cad. went West for change of air,
 And died a Kansas millionaire.
 Bakers and Thompsons spread all over,
 Children and grandchildren thick as clover.
 Palmer, the printer, went last week :
 Died of enlargement of the cheek,
 Which began growing in early youth—
 Plain to all but himself, forsooth !"
 "Give us a rest," said the man ; "I think
 It is just about time to take a drink.'
 No liquors *now* for imbibition,
 We're living under *Prohibition* !
 To distil or not ; that was the question
 Decided at last Fall election.
 None to be made or sold or drank,
 For all of which we have to thank
 The Red Ribbon flag that's now unfurled
 O'er the soberest country in all the world.
 The guest, disgusted, turned his eyes,
 And saw some bottles with surprise.
 "Oh," said the landlord, with a laugh,
 "That's nothing but our Phonograph ;
 The bottled talk of great men gone—
 Sweet souvenirs ! shall I open one ?"
 He drew the cork, and it went round :
 Forth from the inside came a sound—
 Rapid and rasping—as long as he'd let it.

"That's what I'm telling you ; don't you forget it !
 Have I no rights here ? that's what I meant ;
 Royal old rooster—don't care a cent "—
 "Hold !" said the guest, "that's our friend Joe ;
 I've heard him oft—he wasn't slow !"
 The landlord then, with purpose cruel,
 Opened a bottle marked *Neilson & Newell*.
 O'ercome with memories, the guest shed tears,
 Rushed from the room and stopped his ears.
 A bottle of "*Lewis*" lay up on the rack,
 Ready for use when he got back.
 After supper he strolled around
 And viewed the once familiar ground.
 The mill was mossy with decay,
 And dwarfed by buildings tall and gay.
 The "Strips" were parks with iron gates,
 The railroads ran not a car but "*freights*,"
 For passenger traffic went by balloon,
 Night and morning and afternoon.
 Large as cathedrals loomed the churches,
 With grand, high towers and spacious porches.

Oaklawn grounds were green and sweet,
 Offering a calm and cool retreat.
 Distance a mile from the city limits,
 Time by the air-car, just three minutes.
 ' Here, midst the fragrance of flowers rare,
 Slabs and obelisks pierced the air.
 Former inhabitants all were there,
 Sleeping beneath the solemn trees,
 Till God shall show them His mysteries !
 Town Boards, School Boards, Supervisors,
 Profligates and stingy misers,
 Lazy folks and early risers ;
 Mother and daughter, father and son,
 Gathered together, one by one !
 Epitaphs gave of the dead below
 Lists of virtues set up for show.
 Phonographs treasured the precious tones
 Of old John Smith and young Bill Jones.
 Photographs shone on the top of each tomb,
 Glowing with faces of life-like bloom.
 Said the guest, quoting against his will,
 "The dead, the dead are living still !"

He saw his relations scattered around
 In every part of the burial ground.
 Sabbath-school teachers of goodness and truth,
 And Pollard, the faithful old friend of youth.
 Playmates of childhood, all dead long ago—
 Lay under the grass where the roses blow.
 He thought of them and of by-gone years,
 And his heart dissolved in a flood of tears.

Hastening back to the City Hotel,
He asked the amount of his little bill.
"Now," said he, "Landlord, here's your money ;
Put your mouth to the telephunny,
And tell the night watchman to check the balloon up,
And I'll start off as soon as it's moon up."
He mounted the tower for his midnight trip,
And soon was scooped by the big air-ship.
I looked at his name in the book again,
And read, "*Bones Thompson, from Japan!*"

A very important part of the history of the village of Dwight is the litigation concerning what is popularly known as "The Strips." These are two narrow strips of ground, 1,004 feet in length and each 50 feet in width, lying, one between East street and the railroad and the other between West street and the railroad. The first suit brought to test the question of title to these lands was a suit brought by D. McWilliams and James H. Hagerty, to enjoin R. P. Morgan, Jr. (who claimed the title), from erecting an office at the corner of East and Morgan streets, the complainants claiming that the lands had been "dedicated to the public." The case went to the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was decided adversely to the complainants.

In 1873, one R. P. Tansey, who had purchased the undivided interest of one of the original proprietors of the village, in and to all such property as had not been sold and the proceeds divided, and which belonged to the original enterprise, commenced suit for partition; and, being a non-resident of the State, the suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court, in Chicago. R. P. Morgan, Jr., the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and others were made parties defendant, and Morgan and the Railroad Company filed cross bills, each claiming absolute title to the premises. This suit was decided in favor of the Railroad Company, but was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, after an able review of the facts in the case, by Justice Swayne, the decision of the United States Circuit Court was affirmed. The opinion of the Supreme Court is an able document, and we would be glad to give it in this history as an item of interest to the legal fraternity of the county, but its great length forbids it. Pending this litigation, Morgan had leased and sold different portions of the two "Strips," and a row of wooden buildings had sprung up thereon, fronting on both East and West streets; but when the opinion of the Supreme Court was rendered, the Railroad Company, having been declared the owners, as above stated, notified all parties who held titles under Morgan to vacate; and the result is, the buildings are rapidly being removed, thereby adding greatly to the appearance of the village, as well as to its safety.

The village of Dwight is distinguished for the honor of being the military headquarters of the Tenth Battalion of Illinois National Guards, Lieut. Col. J. B. Parsons, commanding. The battalion was organized August 15, 1876, composed of companies from Dwight, Odell, Pontiac, Streator, Joliet and Marseilles.

The field officers elected then were J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, Lieutenant Colonel; L. C. Miles, of Streator, Major. Staff appointed: L. C. Mitchell, of Joliet, Surgeon; Rev. J. F. Culver, of Pontiac, Chaplain; J. B. Fithian, of Joliet, Adjutant, and C. J. Judd, of Dwight, Quartermaster. The battalion has since been reorganized and some of the companies attached to other commands, while two new companies have been added to the Tenth, whose headquarters still remain at Dwight. Under reorganization, it is composed of the following companies, viz.: Parsons Guards, Co. E;* Pontiac Guards, Company A; Wenona Guards, Co. B; Odell Guards, Co. D; Fairbury Guards, Co. C. The battalion officers at present are: J. B. Parsons, Dwight, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding; J. K. Howard, Odell, Major; H. E. W. Barnes, Fairbury, Surgeon; Rev. J. F. Culver, Pontiac, Chaplain; C. J. Judd, Dwight, Adjutant; Cadet Taylor, Wenona, Quartermaster. The entire command, except the Wenona Guards, is of Livingston County. They are armed with the uniform breech-loading Springfield rifles, of the Prussian pattern. The companies are well drilled and ready to meet a foe at a moment's warning. A complete roster of the Tenth Battalion will be found in the War Record of this work.

The Dwight Guards, a company of the Tenth Battalion, was organized June 20, 1874, and its first officers were: J. B. Parsons, Captain; S. H. Kenny, First Lieutenant; S. M. Witt, Second Lieutenant. Upon the organization of the battalion, Capt. Parsons was promoted to its command, and his old company, the Dwight Guards, by a company vote and as a token of esteem for their late Captain, changed the name of the company to "Parsons Guards," which name they still retain. Their officers at present are as follows, viz.: S. H. Kenny, Captain; S. M. Witt, First Lieutenant; J. H. Lloyd, Second Lieutenant.

The bar is represented in Dwight by the following gentlemen learned in the law: L. G. Pearre, R. S. McIllduff, J. I. Dunlap, W. H. Bradbury, F. B. Hargreaves, Lewis Kenyon, J. G. Strong and F. E. Peck. Of this array of native talent, Hon. J. G. Strong has represented his district in both branches of the State Legislature, while the others are all lawyers of ability. The health of the village and country is looked after by Drs. L. E. Keeley and C. D. Chalfant, of the Allopathic school, and Dr. H. G. Thole, of the Homeopathic profession.

One of the loveliest spots around Dwight is Oaklawn Cemetery, which has been laid out and improved in the most beautiful manner. A few years ago, they had a landscape artist from Chicago to lay it off and divide it into lots and plats of the most approved style of art. In 1877, they had 1,300 young trees planted, which are growing finely. On the 15th of August of this year, it was incorporated under act by H. A. Kenyon, President; C. M. Baker, Secretary; J. H. Hetzel, Treasurer; H. T. Newell, J. B. Parsons and A. E. Gould, Directors. The first party buried in this cemetery was Miss Margaret Speers,

*Formerly Dwight Guards.

a sister of Isaac Baker's wife and of 'Squire McIlduff's, in 1855, the year Mr. Baker came to the country.

Like the majority of Western towns and villages which spring up in a few weeks and are usually built almost exclusively of wood, Dwight has but few brick buildings, and these few are of recent erection. Naturally, with so much combustible material and light wood buildings, it has not escaped fires. The most destructive, perhaps, occurred in 1869. The following account is from the *Dwight Star*, of that date: "About fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock A. M., on the 24th of March, the alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the rear of Gerson's Hall. It rapidly spread to Harris' store, and, in a brief space of time, Hagerty & Baker's drug store, Monahan's building and Newell & Co.'s hardware store were wrapped in flames. The buildings of Mrs. Marsh, A. Wait, Dr. Morgan and M. Rearick were torn down in order to arrest the progress of the fire." After giving some further particulars, the editor summed up the loss at about \$40,000, and the insurance at \$25,000. In December of this same year, another fire occurred. It commenced in Mrs. Henry's millinery store, which, together with McWilliams' bank building (a wooden structure), was consumed. The loss, owing to the exertions of the citizens, was trifling, amounting to only about \$1,000.

The war history of Dwight is flattering, and presents a noble record of the loyalty of the citizens of both township and village. When the tocsin of war sounded over the land, and President Lincoln called for soldiers to defend the Union, the young men, and the old ones, too, rose up together and offered themselves for duty. Company B, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was recruited almost entirely in Dwight. The first Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (Smith) was from Dwight. When Company B was mustered into the service on the 8th of September, 1862, the officers were: Samuel T. Walker, Captain; George W. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant; Elihu Chilcott, Second Lieutenant; Homer A. Kenyon, Orderly Sergeant. These were all from Dwight, as well as most of the rank and file. The history of this company and of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment is important and of much interest from its first organization until mustered out of the service, and will, together with all the soldiers who went from Livingston County, be found recorded in the War History of this work.

LONG POINT TOWNSHIP.

From the year 1833 till 1845, the older settled States, especially Pennsylvania and Ohio, were flooded with circulars describing the beauties of the Western country, especially Central Illinois, recommending its lands, praising its climate, and offering every inducement to the homeless to emigrate. The scheme was carried on by associations or societies, somewhat after the manner

of the later railroad corporations, who, at the present time, spread broadcast advertisements portraying the advantages of the country still further west.

The following is an exact copy of one of the circulars sent out in the earlier times, and which was the means of directing the attention of one of the early settlers of Long Point toward Central Illinois :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., —, 183—.

Dear Sir : We wish to call the attention of yourself and friends to the fact that we are the agents of the Central Illinois Emigrant Society, formed for the purpose of giving information and otherwise aiding those desiring to remove to the West, in selecting for themselves homes in that desirable locality. The Indian troubles are all settled, the Indians themselves having been removed to Iowa. A canal through this section of the country is projected, and will soon be built, putting this territory in close communication with Chicago and the East. The land, which has just come into market, is of an excellent character, and can be had at from sixty cents to \$2.00 per acre. Wood is plenty, water is good and abundant, the soil is extremely fertile, producing crops that would astonish the Eastern farmer, and the climate is healthful. We shall be pleased to have you correspond with us, and we will be glad to give you fuller information.

Your obedient servants,

J. M. TIDD & Co., Bankers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

These circulars and other advertisements were handled largely by people already in the country, who were desirous of having their friends emigrate, and anxious to have the country fill up. Realizing the lack of social, educational and church privileges, they were solicitous that the country should be immediately settled.

A few years later, when the Illinois and Michigan Canal had become a fixed fact, this additional argument was urged, and we find in a pamphlet published at that time, in the interests of emigration, a statement which, though a poor argument to-day, brought hundreds of families to this part of the country. After describing the country in the highest terms, the writer proceeds to say that, within a year, the canal will be open for travel, which will make the trip by water a comparatively easy and short one. He says : " Heretofore the journey from Erie, Penn., to Central Illinois has occupied not less than two months. After the completion of the canal, the length of time occupied in making the journey will be about as follows : Erie, Penn., to Chicago, four days ; Chicago to the Rapids, on Section 21, Town 33 north, Range 1 east of the Third P. M., thirty-three hours, supposing the boats go at the rate of three miles per hour ; thus making in all a trip of only five days and nine hours. Besides making the journey of such short duration, it would obviate the great fatigue and hardships incident to a trip by land." He also hints at the possibility of a railroad, which would traverse this section in the near future. Although such statements seem to us quite modest at present, it was thought by many, into whose hands the information fell, that it was somewhat overdrawn. Indeed, the most enthusiastic could not have imagined that Livingston County, with a population of a few hundred, would see the time that five railroads would pass through its limits, or that Long Point Township would be settled to its entire limits within a space of twoscore years. Such, however, is the case, and much more ; for, not only has all this come to pass, but the social and educational

features have fully kept pace. Long Point is so called from the *long* stretch of timber, extending from the northeast corner of the township almost to its western limit, and lying on both sides of the creek bearing the same name. The creek itself rises in what is termed the "pan-handle" of La Salle County, and flows in a northeasterly course, leaving the township at the northeast corner. A tributary of this, called Diamond Creek, also flows from the southwest corner and empties into Long Point Creek at the northeast corner of Section 10. These two creeks furnish the only natural supply of water to the township. The land is quite level, especially in the southern part, being almost flat; though, except in the wettest season, none is so level as to prevent cultivation. Probably no richer land can be found in the county than that of Long Point Township. It is well adapted to the production of corn, rye, oats and vegetables of various kinds. Twenty years ago but a small portion of the township had been brought under cultivation; but, at the present writing, but a very small portion has not been utilized. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad crosses the northwest corner, cutting off about five sections. Since the building of this road, the village of Long Point has been established on Sections 4, 5 and 9.

Prior to 1838, none of the lands of Long Point Township had been disposed of, though they had been in market two years. On the 6th of November of the year named, Andrew McDowell, who had come to the township some time before, and who was the first settler, entered the first piece of land in the township. Mr. McDowell was from Pennsylvania, and when he first came to the county it must have had a wild appearance indeed, as compared with the well cultivated fields, comfortable farm houses and improved roads that he had left behind. Not only was the township entirely destitute of inhabitants, but for twenty-five miles to the west, and as many south, all was an open plain, with not a fence, or shanty, or any other indication that the country had ever been visited by man. Five or six miles to the north were the Moons and Barackmans, and on the east, in Amity Township, as many miles distant, were a few cabins; but McDowell was literally on the frontier.

Very soon after the date mentioned, Isaac Hodgson made his entry. Hodgson was also from Pennsylvania. He lived here until 1853, when he sold out to Samuel Sillik, and removed further West.

Edwin L. and Oscar B. Wheeler were from New York. They came to this township, the former in 1839 and the latter in 1841. Both have accumulated from almost nothing, by farming and stock raising, large fortunes.

By the last named date, quite a number of accessions had been made to the community, among which are remembered James Argubright and his father-in-law Caleb Odle, John Evans, Edward, David and Orin Rhodes, David and Loman Miller, Crawford Isenhour and Lorin Pratt. The first two of these were from Ohio, while the other eight were natives of Pennsylvania.

John Evans died years ago, but the old homestead is still occupied by his son Harrison.

The Rhodes boys were brothers and unmarried men. They resided here until about 1858, when they sold out and went further west.

David and Loman Miller were cousins, the former also being brother-in-law of Isenhour.

In 1842, Frederick, Edward and Benjamin Carlton, three brothers and Englishmen, settled in the township.

During the next ten years, the settlements in the township were very few, only one or two new families a year making their appearance; and at the end of the period named, not more than a dozen additional ones had located here. These were Erastus and William Eaton, Samuel Sillik, E. L. Stratton, E. C. Allen, Orlando Chubbuck, Aaron and Philo Zielman with their father, Hiram and Ferdinand Verner with their father, Thos. Mills, Absalom Hallam, Harvey Windsor and Jas. P. Morgan. The first six and the last named were all from Pennsylvania. The Zielmans had been living in the adjoining county of La Salle; the Verners were German, and Mills and Hallam were natives of Ohio.

Hon. E. C. Allen was Clerk *pro tem.* of the first election held in the township, and was elected to the office at the first township meeting. In 1859, he was elected Supervisor, and was re-elected every year until 1862. In 1870, he was again elected to the same office, and held it continuously until his election to the more honorable position of Representative in the State Legislature, in 1876, when he declined re-election.

E. L. Stratton, familiarly known as "Stub" Stratton, was elected to the office of Supervisor at least five times, and has held many other positions of honor and trust.

O. Chubbuck has figured as largely in politics, in Long Point Township, as any other man. He removed to Streator, some years since, to practice law.

Thomas Mills is one of the stanchest men, morally and socially, that the town has ever had for a resident.

Absalom Hallam was the first Postmaster. He was appointed to the office soon after his settlement, and kept the same in his house a few years, when it was moved to the house of E. L. Wheeler, who was appointed Postmaster. The office had a kind of migratory existence, until the village of Long Point was laid out, when it was permanently established at that place, with Dr. J. N. Markle as Postmaster.

James P. Morgan came to this country in 1835, and, but for a little unfavorable impression that he received on his arrival, we might have had the privilege of recording him as one of the earliest settlers. Mr. Morgan was a printer in his younger days; had worked at his trade at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and for Horace Greeley, in New York; and, like most of the journeymen of that trade, desired to see some of the world. So, he packed his few effects and drifted down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence up the Illinois to Ottawa, where he obtained a job of work on which he was to commence on a certain day. On the morning specified, he proceeded to the print-

ing office and prepared to commence operations. In the mean time, the other boys rolled up their sleeves with like intentions, and Mr. Morgan noticed their arms were sore from their wrists to their shoulders; and being somewhat inquisitive, inquired the reason of the "raw" appearance. He was informed that it was what was called the *prairie scratches*; and his informant, with frequent passages of the finger nails over the afflicted parts, which included not only the arms but all parts of the body, more expressive than language, continued: "We've all got it, and you'll have it, but you'll get used to it after a while." Mr. Morgan thought he had seen enough of the prairie, and without even offering his hand, said "good by" and took the first boat for St. Louis. He felt itchy for several days, and could scarcely convince himself that he had not caught it. After eighteen years more of tramping, he returned to the scene of his adventure, and soon after settled in this town. On the organization of the town, in 1858, he was elected the first Supervisor. He now, at the age of 76, resides at Long Point Station.

We have reliable information in regard to the first school taught in the township. Our informant was then a young unmarried man; and, though not one of the Directors, took a very deep interest in the school and visited it frequently, in the evening, just after school was out.

There is no doubt, then, that the first school was taught in an old log cabin, on Section 4, and that the teacher's name was Jane Devens, a relative of Andrew McDowell. Our informant is certain that it was in the year 1843—just two years after he came out from New York. School was kept here, by various parties, for two or three years, when a building was erected for church and school purposes, in the neighborhood of Absalom Hallam's. This house, like all others before 1855, was erected on the mutual plan. It was a small frame, and was used for church, school and all other purposes, for a number of years.

The first church building erected in the township was by the Evangelical denomination, about fourteen years ago, at a cost of about \$1,800.

The finest church building in the township is that erected by the Methodist Episcopal Society, in 1872. It is located in the northwestern part of the township. The building, complete, cost about \$6,000, and excepting perhaps one is the best of its kind in the county west of the Vermilion River.

Three years ago, the Protestant Methodists completed a neat little house of worship, in the middle of the eastern part of the township. The cost of the building was about \$1,200.

The Lutherans have just completed, at a cost of \$1,000, a very handsome church house, near O. B. Wheeler's.

Besides the ones already mentioned, the Methodists have a society organized at the village of Long Point. A room is hired and regular services are held.

As before stated, in 1858 the township of Long Point was organized. The following are the names of the persons elected to the respective offices: J. P.

Morgan, Supervisor; E. C. Alien, Clerk; O. B. Wheeler, Assessor; James Worlds, Collector; Thomas Mills, Overseer of the Poor; E. L. Wheeler and Amos Roberts, Justices of the Peace; James Worlds and William Werner, Constables; George Stilson, C. Zielman and A. J. Evans, Commissioners of Highways; E. L. Wheeler and Jeremiah McDowell, Pound Masters.

The following are the principal officers elected at each succeeding town meeting:

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1859	E. C. Allen.....	A. J. Bosserman.....	E. L. Stratton.....	James Worlds.
1860	E. C. Allen.....	M. Van Fleet.....	James Worlds.....	James Worlds.
1861	E. C. Allen.....	E. L. Stratton.....	A. J. McDowell.....	William Verner.
1862	E. C. Allen.....	E. L. Stratton.....	A. J. McDowell.....	Henry Roberts.
1863	E. L. Stratton.....	O. Chubbuck.....	A. J. McDowell.....	Henry Roberts.
1864	E. L. Stratton.....	Ulysses Howell.....	Thomas Mills.....	Aaron Zielman.
1865	O. Chubbuck.....	Ulysses Howell.....	Thomas Mills.....	Milton Bayne.
1866	E. L. Stratton.....	Stephen Coleman.....	A. J. McDowell.....	A. J. Ewart.
1867	E. L. Stratton.....	S. D. Carson.....	A. J. McDowell.....	John Argubright.
1868	E. L. Stratton.....	S. D. Carson.....	A. J. Ewart.....	William H. Mills.
1869	E. L. Stratton.....	R. S. Ensign.....	Thomas Mills.....	Ulysses Howell.
1870	E. C. Allen.....	S. Coleman.....	L. J. Halstead.....	I. T. Ramsey.
1871	E. C. Allen.....	S. Coleman.....	Thomas Mills.....	A. J. Opdyke.
1872	E. C. Allen.....	S. Coleman.....	Joseph Bayne.....	James Argubright.
1873	E. C. Allen.....	R. S. Ensign.....	Thomas Mills.....	Joseph Bayne.
1874	E. C. Allen.....	A. J. Bosserman.....	S. Coleman.....	A. J. Bosserman.
1875	E. C. Allen.....	S. D. Carson.....	T. B. Ramsey.....	R. S. Ensign.
1876	E. C. Allen.....	A. J. Bosserman.....	Andrew Jacobs.....	Joel Hakes.
1877	A. J. Bosserman.....	J. N. Markle.....	F. L. Saxton.....	W. S. Ramsey.

The officers elect at the present time are: A. J. Bosserman, Supervisor; A. A. Graham, Clerk; J. B. Phillips, Assessor; E. L. Stratton, Collector; S. D. Carson and A. M. Taggart, Justices of the Peace; James Bradbury and Joel Hakes, Constables; H. Verner, Isaac Ramsey and A. J. Ewart, Road Commissioners; S. D. Carson, School Treasurer.

An idea of the present condition of schools may be gained from the following extract from the Township Treasurer's report for 1877:

Number of schools.....	12
Number of scholars enrolled.....	263
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	404
Number of persons under 21.....	633
Number of teachers.....	18
Amount paid teachers.....	\$2,635
Whole amount paid out.....	3,289
Amount of township fund.....	2,635

VILLAGE OF LONG POINT.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was completed through this township in 1872, and immediately there sprang up all along the line at the distance of a few miles apart, new towns, among which was the village named. The survey was made by A. C. Huetson, County Surveyor, for F. Plumb, Samuel Sillik and A. J. McDowell, from parts of Sections 4, 5 and 9.

As soon as it was settled that a station was to be located here, this became a busy point indeed. Lots were bought, houses were built, stores opened, shops erected, and, within less than a year, almost every kind of business carried on in a town a dozen years old was flourishing.

The first building erected was the one afterward occupied by Hiram and Wesley Grable, of Wenona, as a store room. John Gossett followed soon after with a portion of the hotel to be used as a boarding house. The first dwelling was put up by Peter Bennet.

The road at first refused to make a station of Ancona; and, consequently, some of its best institutions were removed to this point, among which were Amos Bosserman and the Masonic Lodge. Bosserman was made agent of the road at this place, and still remains in the position. The Lodge, previously known as Ancona Lodge, was removed the year following the establishment of the town; and in 1877, its name was changed to Long Point Lodge. This Lodge was organized in October, 1866. The first officers were: Abel Bradley, W. M.; O. Chubbuck, S. W.; J. C. Mills, J. W.; J. B. Phillips, Treas.; A. J. Bosserman, Sec.; E. L. Stratton and J. C. Fulton, Deacons; and I. D. Bullock, Tiler. The present officers are A. J. Bosserman, W. M.; S. D. Carson, S. W.; E. L. Stratton, J. W., A. M. Taggart, Sec.; Wm. Miller, Treas.

The township of Long Point bore an honorable part in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. The promptness with which volunteers flocked to the standard of the country was not surpassed by that of any other community, and several of them sacrificed their lives in their efforts to protect it.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the latest organized townships in the county. It was sparsely settled until the commencement of the war, and from the date of its earliest settlement was attached to Odell for judicial purpose. It remained in this connection until February 2, 1864, when, upon a petition from twenty-four of its citizens, it was set off into a township by itself, and named "Union." As a Congressional township, it is Town 29, Range 7.

The earliest settler in its limits was Mr. John Harbison, who, with his family, came from Pennsylvania in 1856, and settled on land belonging to Mr. Alex. Campbell, a native of the same State, and a large land owner in the township. He knew Mr. Harbison in his Eastern home, and, offering him liberal encouragement to come West, induced him to try his fortune in the Prairie State. That same season, a Mr. Scott located in the township, and Mr. Joseph Walton, with his family, came from Boston, Mass., and settled near them. These three families were the pioneers of Union Township. They were the first to subdue it from the hand of nature to its present condition, and the leaders in its cultivation. The last mentioned, Mr. Walton, sold out in 1864, and returned to the East. When they came to this part of Livingston County,

not an inhabitant dwelt near them, and not a road was laid out to mark their way. They found the township a beautiful undulating prairie, possessed of an excellent soil, and traversed by two small creeks. In many places large sloughs were found, which, since the settlement of the township, have been ditched, and, in many cases, are now valuable pasture lands. The township represents now an unbroken series of excellent farms, all in an advanced state of cultivation, and all showing in a remarkable degree the rapid progress of its settlers.

Hardly had these three families got settled, when they were joined by Westly and Fletcher Hedenburg, who purchased a section of land on which Fletcher settled, and on which he remained in the pursuit of farming until his death in 1868 or 1869. Westly was then a resident of St. Louis, and a dealer in real estate. He never lived in the township, coming occasionally to attend to his interests here and to visit his brother. He is now living in Chicago. William and Hugh Thompson were also land owners at that date.

The first settler of 1857 was Mr. Levi Dell, who came with his family from Williamsburg, Penn., and opened a farm. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the army of the Union, and in one of the engagements was severely wounded. After his return he sold his property and removed to Chicago. Mr. Joseph Dell settled the same year. His wife died the next year, and is believed to be the first death in the limits of the township. Her grave was by some means unmarked, and is now unknown and trodden over by the foot of the plowman as he yearly turns the lea. In 1858, Mr. Arthur Marshall came from Belmont County, Ohio. He soon after married one of Mr. Thompson's daughters, and became a resident of the township.

The following Summer, Mr. Samuel Hoke brought his wife and three children from Blair County, Penn., and located on his present farm.

While a resident of the Keystone State and a mechanic in his native town, he became acquainted with the owner of much of the land east of Odell, in Livingston County, and, desirous of seeking a location and an avocation more conducive to his health, was induced to try the West, and became a farmer. After selling his property there, like others of his day, he took the cars for Chicago, and from there to his newly chosen Western home. Emigrants of his day were not obliged, like their predecessors, to come West with ox or horse teams, drawing the huge emigrant wagon, but could come by a much swifter and easier way—the railroad. While many followed the example of their ancestors, in their western journeys, none of them were compelled to, and only adopted that mode of migration from choice.

Mr. Hoke states that on his arrival, Odell contained a small grocery, the station house, and probably a small shop or two. The storekeeper was Peter Lundgren, still a resident of Odell. There was no road out to the new settlement, each one going in as direct a line across the prairie to his home as the nature of the country allowed. It was nearly twenty miles to the east before a habitation was encountered; while to the south it was nearly eight miles

before a similar structure was to be seen. In order to obtain a certain road to Odell, Mr. Hoke drove there with a heavy wagon while the ground was quite wet, and thereby made a track that remained plainly apparent some time. This track the others gradually began to follow, and the first road from Odell to Union Township was established. As many of the first residents were liable to get lost on their way to Pontiac, there being no road there, Mr. Hedenberg took his breaking plow and made a furrow directly from the settlement to the county seat. By following this, the settlers soon had a road quite plainly marked, and which remained in use until the laying out of roads on the section lines. This road was a matter of considerable importance to the earliest settlers, as they were compelled to go to Pontiac to mill, and to attend to any necessary legal business incident to the purchase of their farms, or business affairs. Odell was their post office and usual trading point, although some preferred Dwight, then a small place.

Early in the Autumn of 1859 Mrs. Walton opened, in her house, the first school in the neighborhood, and conducted it successfully a few months. On Oct. 20th, Mrs. Hoke began a similar undertaking in her residence. Mrs. Walton's school was paid by subscription, the common price being \$1.50 per scholar. Mrs. Hoke taught her school six months, in compliance with the law, which, at that time, required that number of months to entitle the district to any public money. She received \$20 per month—\$120 in all—and, what would delight many of us now, received her pay in gold. She was required to teach six days in the week; and states now, that she did all her house work mornings and evenings, and was always punctually at her post. This was the first public school in the township; and taking into account all its inconveniences, was quite a success. Mrs. Hoke relates, that while attending to her school duties, one day, she was stopped by a knock at the door, which, when opened, disclosed to her view a man, shivering with the cold, and apparently suffering from its effects. He inquired if he could bring his family, consisting of eleven persons, to the fire to warm. It was a bitterly cold day, and the family had been, for some time, traveling over the cheerless prairie; and as they were rough looking and weary from exposure to the weather, no one would extend to them a hospitable hand. Mrs. Hoke, however, immediately granted their request; took all in and warmed them, and furnished them a bountiful dinner. They were exceedingly grateful for this kindness; and to render some equivalent, the stranger, who proved to be Dr. Wild, and on his way to his claim, left a colt almost old enough to work, for Mr. Hoke, refusing his note for it, telling him his word was enough, and as he desired a horse, to take this one and pay whenever he could. It is worth while to mention, that when Mrs. Hoke finished her school, part of the money was used to pay for the colt! The doctor, after thoroughly warming himself and family, went on, a most grateful and much encouraged man. This incident, like many others of a similar nature, shows something of the discomforts endured at that date, and the dangers encountered in traveling over a new country.



Albert Moon

(DECEASED)

ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF READING TOWNSHIP
WHO SETTLED IN AUG, 1833

The Spring after Mrs. Hoke's school closed, Miss Ellen Craig was employed to teach a Summer school, and continued in Mr. Hoke's house. While this school was going on, the residents were erecting a school house, to be ready for the Winter term. They had experienced some difficulty with non-resident land owners concerning taxing their lands, but had carried the day, and organized themselves into a school district and were ready to open a school by the time frost came. The election for School Trustees was held in the Spring of 1860, Mr. Hoke thinks. Frank Whipple built a house on Dr. Brown's land, about this time. He and the doctor came from La Salle County. The doctor was a large land owner, and, consequently, opposed to taxation to support schools from which he derived no immediate benefit, and seemed to forget that educating any persons near property belonging to him made that property more secure. The school element prevailed, as we have mentioned, and that Winter the first public school house was opened in the bounds of the township. Arthur Marshall, James Hamilton and Mr. Hoke were elected the first School Trustees, and before the year had gone by another district was formed, and soon another, and so on, until, when Union Township was formed from Odell, nine districts were made, in a part of which houses were at once built. The last school house in the township was built in 1876, and school opened in it that Winter. They are well sustained, are conducted about seven months during the year, often longer, and are a credit to the township.

Before the school houses were built, religious meetings were held in the houses of the settlers, generally at Mr. Hedenberg's. When this was not the case, especially after the roads were opened, and during that part of the year when they were in good repair, many went to Odell and Dwight to attend church. As the school houses were erected, in many of them Sunday schools were opened and sustained during the Summer months. This practice was kept up until about 1866, when the Presbyterians living in the township concluded to organize a church, and thereby bring preaching nearer to them. Rev. G. S. Bascom often came from Odell, afoot, to the school house where the congregation met, preached to them, and returned the same evening. Old Dr. Bettleheim, a man who spoke several languages, and who at one time was interpreter to the United States Legation at Japan, often came to the little church and ministered to them. Although Presbyterian in name, it was composed of members of several denominations united under that name. Rev. Mr. Hargrave, a former missionary to India, was one of the first pastors after the church was formally organized. Rev. Dr. Rabe is the present Pastor, the congregation numbering over one hundred members, and still using the school house.

The German Catholics, formerly attending church in Odell and Dwight, in 1876 organized a church in Union Township, and soon after built a neat frame church. The congregation numbers upward of one hundred members, and at present does not sustain regular services.

The general reader may be at a loss to know why the lands comprising this township were so long allowed to remain unoccupied. The chief reason lies in the fact that, until after the completion of the railroads through this part of the State, no market nearer than Chicago could be had to sell farm products. Another reason was this: the township lay in the canal grant of lands, and, in some instances, land was not offered for sale until after 1850. These lands at first, in this township, sold for \$6.00 and \$7.00 per acre, on long time. They rose rapidly in value, however, and soon brought three times those prices. When the first sale of the school section was made, one-half sold for only about \$8.00 per acre. A few years after, the remainder brought \$24 per acre. All improved land is now worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre.

The surface is sufficiently rolling to prevent a failure from excessive rains, or from drought. Good water is easily obtained at a moderate depth, and is generally used in watering stock instead of the surface slough water, not always to be depended upon in dry seasons.

When the township was organized in 1864 active measures were at once taken to secure good roads. Mr. James C. Brown was elected Supervisor at the Spring election, and before long the benefit from this form of government from that of an adjunct of Odell Township was quite apparent. From that time forward, the progress has been strongly marked, until Union Township, although one of the youngest in the county, is now one of the best.

In politics the people are pretty evenly divided. During the war they were strongly in favor of the Union, and gave many a brave soldier to the defense of the country. As these generally enlisted in Dwight, Odell or Pontiac, they were credited to those places. The residents of the township will, however, know them each by name, and in the War Record of the county, published elsewhere in these pages, can readily trace each one in his life in the army.

We have stated the township was formed in February, 1864. The elections have been regularly held each year since, the township making no changes in its limits. The present officers are: Assessor, Edward Collins; Clerk, William Trecker; Supervisor, W. E. Thompson; Road Commissioners, John Fulton and J. E. C. Ebersoll; Collector, Peter Trecker; William A. Hutchins and J. A. Jones, Justices of the Peace.

EPPARD'S POINT TOWNSHIP.

Town 27 north, Range 5 east, lies directly south of Pontiac, and is one of the best irrigated townships in the county. Rook's Creek traverses the western side of the township, Turtle Creek the center, and Hickory the eastern portion. These all find an outlet in the Vermilion River, which flows near the northeast corner. All these creeks are more or less skirted by timber, and all of them were the scene of the first settlements in the township. The early residents found here material for the erection of their cabins, fuel and a natural

protector from the cold of Winter. Around their primitive cabin homes clustered a memory fraught with incidents of the past, over which our grand-sires and grandams love to linger.

Excellent timber grew along the banks of the streams, and occasionally in groves, in the early days of its settlement, and afforded a considerable source of revenue to those who cared to cut it, construct mills and saw it into lumber. The first persons engaging in this enterprise were nearly always in advance of civilization, yet a factor in the history of the country. They were not at all particular in ascertaining whether the timber land was entered or whether the General Government was paid for it. A kind of general disregard exists in the minds of many people concerning the property of governments or of large corporations. This spirit was largely prevalent among those who despoiled the forests of their choicest trees, and who thereby rendered the life of the early actual settlers more difficult.

The first settlers in the country were generally denominated "squatters." They were said to "squat" on any piece of land that suited their fancy. If they remained until the land came into market, and went to the land office to enter it legally, they were always allowed the first choice and chance in securing the claim they had chosen. It was unsafe for speculators to purchase and endeavor to hold such a claim. The squatters were a kind of law unto themselves, and dealt with such persons in a summary manner, seldom if ever allowing them to occupy a claim thus obtained. These measures, vigorous as they were, almost always secured them the homes for which they had labored, and considering the times and the known greed and rapacity of the speculators, the measures may be looked on as just.

The first residents of Eppard's Point were the squatters. Of those known to belong to this class, living in this township, were the Eppard, Hayes, Pendle, Brock, Suttle and Anderson families, but one of whom now remains. Just when they settled cannot now be accurately stated. It is known to be before the land came into market, and was probably about the year 1834 or 1835. When the township was organized in the Winter of 1857-58, it received the name Eppard's Point from one of these families, supposed to be the earliest settler here. Of the heads of the families named, Eppard, Suttle, Hayes and Tuttle have moved away.

These persons were all squatters. Those who moved away sold their claims to others who have since improved them. When they came Pontiac was hardly known; Bloomington was a primitive frontier town; Ottawa was the principal trading point for this part of Illinois, while Chicago was one of its chief markets. They are all who are now known to have located prior to 1850; and many of them made but a short stay.

In the Fall of that year, Judge Eli Myer located in the western part of the township on land previously entered by some of these squatters. He lived to become a very prominent man in the township, and held several offices of trust

in it. He was one of the Associate Justices of the county several years before the present system of township organization was adopted. His death occurred some years since, one of his last acts being to give \$600 from his property to aid in the erection of the Ocoya Baptist Church. He was always a firm friend of education and religion, and was the first teacher in the township, and the first School Treasurer and Clerk after its organization.

The next Spring, John Powell and Frank and Samuel Umphenour located. They, like Judge Myer, settled near the timber. Mr. Powell made his home on Section 29, near a fine spring. Here he lived until a few years ago, when he sold and came to Pontiac Township, where he now resides. Samuel Umphenour yet resides in the township. Frank Umphenour died some years ago. The next year after these came 'Squire Payne, John Umphenour, Alexander and John Morton, Thos. B. Craycraft and Samuel and John St. John settled. Of these 'Squire Payne is yet on his original claim; John Umphenour is dead; John Morton is still living on his farm; Alexander Morton removed to Pontiac, where he died a few years ago; Thos. B. Craycraft is dead; Samuel St. John is now residing in Chenoa, while John St. John, his brother, is numbered among those who have gone to that bourn from which no one returns.

During the year 1853, probably in the Spring and Summer, D. W. Young, Washington Stafford, Addison Muzzy, Samuel Freeman, Wm. Vickroy, Wm. Griffith and J. H. Turman, joined the other settlers and became residents.

The next year marks the opening of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and a consequent rush to all parts of the county was the result. Eppard's Point partook of the inflation of emigration, and filled so rapidly that to enumerate all who came would be a repetition of names given in the biographical part of this book. Of those who came in 1853, Messrs. Young, Vickroy and Griffith moved away. Muzzy and Stafford are yet residents, and Freeman and Turman are dead.

Among those who located in 1854, Asbury Minier may well be mentioned.

The completion of the railroad in the Summer of that year gave the town, or settlement it may better be termed, a post office, near where the first school house was built, just below where the railroad crosses Rook's Creek, which name the office received, and was continued until the establishment of Ocoya.

This village was laid out by Jonathan Duff and A. W. Cowan, then partners in the banking business in Pontiac. The land where the village is situated was entered by Peter A. Badeau, in June, 1854. After passing through the hands of several owners, it was purchased by Charles Roadnight, then General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, who soon after erected a small warehouse and depot.

Part of the warehouse was used as a store, Alexander Martin generally attending to the business of Agent, Postmaster and Storekeeper. D. S. Shireman and E. M. Babbitt began about this time to buy grain, and were owners of the stock of goods in the little store.

It was during the Winter of 1858-59, that Reuben Macy came to the "Corners," as the village was then often termed, and taught the school, and with others in the community began to discuss the feasibility of getting a town here. He had been an early settler in Nebraska Township, from whence he moved to a farm near Pontiac, where he was living when he came to Ocoya to teach. Nothing further was done, however, and the town remained at a stand-still nearly ten years. A few goods were kept in the little store, a few bushels of grain annually purchased, and the mail was daily put off to the few who made this their post office.

Leaving the village, if it may be called such, we will return to the other parts of the township, which we left just entering on the year 1854.

Soon after 'Squire Payne's arrival, sickness appeared in a malignant form among his children, and before long four of them were consigned to any early grave. They were buried near the creek, on a beautiful knoll, which, in after years became a general burying ground, and which is yet used.

The year before the advent of the railroad, the settlers determined to erect a school house, for well they knew such an insitution among them was well worth its price. They got together, as all pioneers did for such occasions, cut and notched logs for its construction, and on an appointed day, all the settlers on the creek came to assist in the raising. It was covered with "shakes," held on by weight poles, had a strong wooden door, a good floor, and, for those days, what was to many a luxury, had a good box stove, for warmth. Mr. Eli Myer taught school in this log structure, now a worn-out affair, on the farm of D. J. Taylor, where it passed away its days as an out-house for cattle. The school continued for three months, and though the first in a school house in the township, was the second school therein, Mr. Myer having taught a few months the previous Winter in his own cabin.

The log school house, with its slab seats and slab desks, continued alone until about 1856, when a school house was built near the Rook's Creek Railroad bridge, the first under the district system, and here Mr. Reuben Macy taught school the next Winter.

Another was also built, in the northeastern part of the township, about this date, for a few families had located here and had succeeded in getting a school house built.

In this part of the township, Thomas Virgin, S. P. Garner, Thomas Carson and Nelson Guthrie were among the earliest settlers. Mr. Virgin was a native of Indiana, and remained here until 1865, when he sold his farm to W. H. Wagner and removed to La Salle County. Wagner is still living on this farm. Garner has also removed, having sold his farm to W. T. Russell. Carson went to Missouri, while Guthrie, of all these, is the only one still living on his first claim.

These residents erected a school house about the time mentioned, which they occupied both for educational and religious purposes as long as it could be kept .

in repair and was large enough to accommodate the growing youthful population. When more room was demanded, a comfortable brick house was erected in this part of the township, which, for a while, was large enough to accommodate all who desired to attend from this part of the township. After the organization of the township it was assigned to District No. 6, where it still fulfills its mission. It is the only brick school house in the township.

The township organization went into effect in the Spring of 1858. From the time of the building of the railroad until this date, the township had filled very rapidly with settlers, and at the Spring election, held on April 6th, the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate was 61 (for S. P. Coldren as Assessor), which showed a population of about three hundred and fifty persons. At this election, Eli Myer was elected Supervisor, receiving 40 votes; W. C. Babcock, Clerk, 45 votes; S. P. Coldren, Assessor, 61 votes; William Perry, Collector, 40 votes; T. P. Virgin, S. T. Turner and S. L. Payne, Commissioners of Highways, the first receiving 56 votes, the second 60 and the third 59; J. A. Wright and O. P. Craycraft, Constables, receiving 51 and 33 votes respectively; and E. B. Persons, Justice of the Peace, 54 votes. As it may be of some interest to the readers of these pages, we append the names of the Supervisors and Clerks from that year until now, giving, where the records show it, the number of votes cast for each:

1859—Supervisor, Otis Richardson, 37 votes; Clerk, W. C. Babcock, 68 votes. 1860—Supervisor, Otis Richardson, 39 votes; Clerk, W. C. Babcock 75 votes. 1861—Supervisor, E. B. Persons, 32 votes; Clerk, Eli Myer, 52 votes. 1862—Supervisor, William Manlove; Clerk, Eli Myer. 1863—Supervisor, William Manlove; Clerk, Eli Myer. 1864—Supervisor, Francis Umphenour; Clerk, Eli Myer. These two continued in office till 1867. 1867—Supervisor, Francis Umphenour; Clerk, Geo. S. Babbitt. 1868-69—Supervisor, Geo. A. Sutton; Clerk, D. J. Handly. 1870-71—Supervisor, E. A. Sweet; Clerk, D. J. Handley. 1872-73—Supervisor, E. A. Sweet; Clerk, Josiah Herr. 1874—Supervisor, D. J. Taylor; Clerk, G. J. Graves. The last two named have held these offices continuously since, and still retain them. The other township officers were: Assessor, J. N. Guthrie; Collector, E. B. Myer; Road Commissioner, B. F. Myer; Justices of the Peace, Osborn Ashley and W. H. Wagner.

During all these intervening years, the growth of the township had been decidedly onward, and when the organization was effected active measures were at once inaugurated to lay out and improve the roads on the section lines. Previously, they had gone stragglingly across the prairies in any and all directions, only diverging from any due course on account of the numerous sloughs in the central portions. Here the land remained idle until about 1865, when it was sold to more adventurous farmers as swamp lands, who now own prosperous farms. The schools partook of the change in common with the growth of the township. From a report made by Eli Myer in October, 1858, we learn

there were for the year ending October 1, 1857, two schools in the township. One had been taught ten months by a male teacher, and one three months by a female teacher. The male teacher received \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month, the female teacher, \$25.00. The amount of the principal of the township fund was \$3,418.13; the amount of interest, \$341.81, and the amount of common school fund received by the Township Treasurer, \$273.88. The amount paid for teachers' wages was \$308.33, and for building and repairing school houses, \$531.09. He states that there are 92 children attending school—48 boys and 44 girls; and for the next year reports 265 persons under 21 years of age. For 1858, he does not report an increase in schools or teachers; but after that year, owing to the organization of the township and the more effective measures adopted, a marked increase in the schools appears, until the present number—nine—was reached.

The growth of the township carried with it a steady improvement in the dwellings of the people. Now many fine residences are seen, and many evidences of culture and ease appear. From the 12x12 or 16x16 cabins of the early pioneers, which in some cases, like those of Judge Myer and 'Squire Payne, who each had large families, and often were compelled to accommodate as many more travelers—for hotels were few then and far between—have grown the fine, capacious farm house, with its large, airy rooms, and cool, shaded yard. Instead of hauling salt, sugar or other necessities from Ottawa, Chicago or Danville, or rafting their lumber across the streams, they now enjoy the home market, the neighborhood post office and good bridges. There was no starvation, however, or lack of generosity in these old-time days, for they tell us when their supply of corn meal gave out, they went to their neighbors just beyond Pontiac, eight miles away, from whom they could borrow meal for breakfast.

In the early days of the township, the Democrats claimed the greatest number of adherents; since then the tide has gradually turned, and the Republicans are in the ascendancy.

During the war the township furnished a goodly number of soldiers, who gallantly did their duty wherever called.

At the close of the war, the village of Ocoya again comes into notice. Roadnight, who had, as has previously been stated, purchased 40 acres and made a switch, built a small warehouse and depot, and leased them to D. S. Shireman and E. M. Babbitt, who continued the grain business with varying results, for several years. The village was all this time in its primitive condition, and making no progress. Indeed, it could not yet properly be called a village, for no plat had been surveyed, nor had any move been made toward laying out a town.

In 1869, Duff & Cowan purchased the land, and surveyed and platted the ground, giving it the old name, "Ocoya." They failed in business shortly after, however, and no plat of the town was ever recorded.

John A. Bogie, of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., an extensive owner of land adjoining the town, laid off "Bogie's first addition to Ocoya," April 30, 1870. The record of this plat is the only recorded instrument relating to the town of Ocoya.

On the failure of Duff & Cowan, Reuben Macy purchased the 40 acres originally intended for a town site, and in 1871 built an elevator. He was associated with C. N. Coe, of Cayuga, a short time, but, purchasing his interest, for several years managed a store, of which he became the owner. He removed here in September, 1867, and at once took an active part in the growth of the town. Finding his business too much for one person, he associated his son-in-law, John McCalla, with himself, who came to Ocoya in 1870, and at once took the store. He remained here until 1877, when he sold to the present owner, E. M. Reily, who is also Postmaster, and came to Pontiac. Macy continued actively engaged in mercantile pursuits until a few years ago, when he traded his interest for 80 acres of land adjoining the village, which he now farms.

The school is still conducted in the district school house, a little south of town. In this building the first religious services in this part of the township were held. In 1865, E. A. Sweet established a Sunday school, of which he was the Superintendent twelve years. It was quite prosperous in its time, and continued to meet in the school house until the completion of the Baptist Church in the village, when it was taken there. Its average attendance has always been nearly one hundred, and it has had a marked influence for good on the community.

The Baptists were the first to attempt a religious organization in this settlement. It organized in the Sunday school referred to, and from that beginning arose the present church. One of its best friends and supporters was Judge Myer, who at his death willed to it \$600, to be used in the erection of a suitable house of worship. Two lots were donated by Duff & Cowan, on which the church was to be erected; and after the Judge's death, friends of the church went actively to work to raise the balance necessary to complete the building. As it was erected when material and labor of all kinds were high, it cost nearly \$2,000, probably much more than such a building would cost now. It is a neat frame structure, and was completed in the Autumn of 1872, and has been regularly occupied since. The dedication services were held on Sunday, November 17, conducted by Elder Goss, at which time a very appropriate hymn composed by Reuben Macy for the occasion, was sung.

This congregation is the only one in the township; people in the eastern and southern parts going to McDowell or Chenoa, or meeting at irregular intervals in different school houses.

But little remains to be said of Eppard's Point. In the biographical part of this work the personal history of many of its settlers is given, and in the statistical portion its yield of the cereals will be found. The people are indus-

trious, and need only to use the natural advantages bestowed so freely upon them to secure a competence and a life of comfort and ease in their declining years.

FORREST TOWNSHIP.

Forrest lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by the township of Pleasant Ridge, on the east by Chatsworth, on the south by Fayette and on the west by Indian Grove. It is all prairie, except a narrow belt of timber along the south branch of the Vermilion River, which flows across the northeast corner of the town. The prairie portion, however, has been supplied with timber sufficient, through the energies and industry of man, for shelter from the burning rays of a Summer sun and the piercing blasts of the Winter storms. Beautiful groves are found in all parts of the town in such plenitude that, should the ghosts of Shabbona, Pontiac, Saunemin or any of their dusky warriors leave their "happy hunting grounds" for a visit to the scenes of their youth, they would, doubtless, find more changes in this section than did Rip Van Winkle in the little village among the Catskill Mountains after his twenty years' slumber. Where, a few years ago, grew the tall grass, the willows and rosin-weeds, now flourish the corn and other crops of the thrifty farmer; while little artificial groves of trees here and there relieve the level surface of the monotonous aspect borne by the prairies in their natural state. Much of the land in Forrest was denominated "swamp lands," and donated by the State to Livingston County, and hence, through this means, this section obtained rather a hard name abroad, and was for years avoided, save in the little skirt of timber along the river; when, after a few years of efficient drainage and good farming, these lands have become as productive and as well adapted to agricultural purposes as those of any portion of the county; and, with two railroads—the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago & Paducah—intersecting it, the town has every facility for moving the vast amount of grain and stock produced annually within its limits.

The first actual settlement made in the territory now embraced in Forrest Township was by Charles Jones. He came from Bordentown, N. J., and entered the land where the village of Forrest now stands in 1836, and remained there about seven years, when he sold out his claim and improvements to James Beard and removed into Pontiac Township. After remaining in Pontiac several years, he at last removed into Belle Prairie Township. Having lost his eyesight and become almost totally blind, with the weight of fourscore years resting upon him, he lives with his children, quietly waiting for his summons home. His wife died in 1841. His recollection is still good as to the early privations endured in settling in the wilderness. Mr. Jones relates an instance of going to Chicago with a load of produce, some forty years ago, and glutting the egg market there with a few barrels of eggs, and was compelled to throw away a part

of them. Chicago, as well as Forrest Township, has grown and expanded somewhat since that day.

John Thompson was born in the State of New York, but had lived some time in Franklin County, Ohio, from whence he came to Illinois in 1837, and settled permanently in Forrest Township, about three miles from the present village of the same name. He remained upon his original settlement until his death, which occurred in 1849. Mr. Thompson was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in many of the fierce battles fought during our last struggle with John Bull. The name of his Captain was Drake, but to what regiment he belonged the surviving members of his family have forgotten. After his death, Mrs. Thompson succeeded in getting a land warrant for his services during the war of 1812, which she laid on Section 13—the section on which they had settled when they first came to the country. When the Thompsons first settled here, prairie wolves were plenty, and their dismal howl was the usual evening carol to lull the tired laborer to his night's repose. Mrs. Wilson, a daughter of Thompson's, now living in the village of Forrest, gave us much of the information pertaining to the family, and related how, upon one occasion, when her father was down at McDowell's, in Avoca Township, the wolves came around their cabin in such numbers and appeared so ravenous as to excite in the family fears of an attack from them. Their cabin had been but a short time built, and was without a door, other than a quilt hung before the opening. At this opening, the brave mother, Mrs. Thompson, stood with an axe to defend her offspring, whom she had placed on the bed, the safest place within the cabin, against these voracious wild beasts. The wolves, however, made no attack, but howled around their cabin, rendering the night hideous with their doleful music. Mr. Thompson had money when he settled here, and horses; but the latter all died the first season with the milk sickness, except a pony, and it he traded for provisions. He sometimes had to go fourteen miles, on foot, to get corn, and carry it home on his shoulder. It was often the case that, after he had procured corn and brought it home, he would have to pound it in a kind of mortar made in the top of a stump. This substitute for meal his wife would sift, and the finest of it make into bread and the remainder cook as hominy. Mr. Thompson seems to have been a man of iron constitution, as, in those early days in the wilderness, his exposure in trying to build up a comfortable home would kill a dozen men of the present day. His wife used to tell him that he would kill himself, but he would reply that it was hard to kill an old soldier. Charles Jones settled the year previous; and, aside from these two families, no others settled in this immediate vicinity for several years. When Nathan Townsend, the first settler in Pleasant Ridge, moved to the country, he came by where Thompson lived, and Mrs. Wilson informed us that his children were almost starved. He had been on the road some time and was out of food; the country was thinly settled and provisions almost wholly unattainable. Mrs. Thompson took them in, divided her scanty store and gave them shelter until they had somewhat recuperated and looked around for an eligible location.

Mrs. Wilson, referred to as a daughter of Thompson's, was married first to W. C. Popejoy, of Avoca, who died some years later, when she, after several years, married Nicholas Wilson. He was a native of Sweden, and came here at an early day, and for many years was known in this section as a dry goods peddler. His team ran away with him in Chatsworth, one day, by which accident he was killed.

Another of the early settlers in Forrest Township was Orin Phelps, a son-in-law of Charles Jones. He was originally from New Jersey, but had lived some time in St. Louis, before coming to this neighborhood. He remained in Forrest until 1847, when he sold out and removed into Belle Prairie Township, where he still resides, one of the thrifty farmers of that town. There were but few families living in what is now Forrest Township when Phelps settled in it. John Thompson, he states, was living in the little grove southeast of Oliver's Grove, and a family named Brooks, living in the creek bottom, are all he remembers besides Mr. Jones, his father-in-law. The man Brooks, whom he alludes to here, is the same Charles Brooks mentioned in the early settlement of one or two other townships. It was from him that Townsend bought his claim when he settled in Pleasant Ridge.

George and Frederick Cranford were among the next settlers, and represent a kind of second era in the settlement of the town. They came from Muskingum County, Ohio, and settled here in 1853, at which time there were but a few people in the settlement, and they were squatted in the timber.

Of this latter era of settling in Forrest, Israel J. Krack occupies a prominent place. He came from Tippecanoe County, Ind., a county distinguished and hallowed, almost, in consequence of containing the battle field of Tippecanoe, where Gen. Harrison won his great battle over the Indians. Mr. Krack was present on the Tippecanoe battle ground in 1840, at the grand rally, when Harrison was a candidate for President of the United States. He says that never before or since has he seen so large a crowd of people together. There were "more than any man could number" of excited Hoosiers and natives of the surrounding hills, and the burden of their song of rejoicing was:

Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

With them we can beat little Van ;

Oh ! Van, Van, Van is a used-up man !

The Marshals of the Day tried to form the crowd in procession, but room for the parade could not be found, and the leaders gave it up in despair. When Krack removed to Forrest, there were in that township the Thompson family (Mr. Thompson, the head of the family, had died some years before), Charles Cranford, George Williams, John Towner, Fred and James Farnsler, Samuel L. Hillery and Levi Ide. George Williams and the Farnslers were from Indiana, John Towner from New York and Ide was from Ohio. The latter is mentioned in Pleasant Ridge as dying at the house of Nathan Townsend, and as the first death in that township. Hillery bought out Orin Phelps, and settled on the claim made by Phelps, where he remained some time.

James Beard was one of the early settlers of Forrest, but of him not much information could be obtained. He bought Charles Jones' improvements, which originally consisted of but one "forty," and around this he entered enough additional land to make a half section, and this place Krack bought when he removed to the town. It was the most important place in the neighborhood, near the center of the township, and a kind of nucleus around which other settlements clustered as people came into the settlement. A law suit of huge proportions was brought by Oliver in regard to this place, in which Beard, Krack and a man named Covault were made parties, involving some technicality in the entry of it. But after dragging some time and being continued from one session of court to another, was ultimately dismissed without trial.

Among the early settlers may also be added the following persons who settled in the township up to 1860: John Francis, John Harper, William Edwards and his sons, Charles Holmes and perhaps a few others. Francis came from Ireland, and is still living on the place of his original settlement; Harper is dead; Edwards was an Englishman, and moved away several years ago; Holmes was from the old Bay State, and lives now in Chicago. S. A. Hoyt, who is further noticed in the history of the village, is a New Yorker, and came here before there was any village. A farm, entered in that early day in what was termed the "Swamp Lands," was sold by him recently for \$38 per acre, which shows what efficient drainage will do.

In these early times, the few people living here used to go to Indian Grove and Avoca to church, and not think it a very great undertaking either. A man would hitch a yoke of cattle to his wagon, or to a big sled, the family get aboard, and off they would go, on Sunday morning, ten or twenty miles to church. The first church services were held in people's residences, and in warm weather, under the trees. These were the temples of worship until the building of school houses. The church history is mostly confined to the village of Forrest, where it will be again referred to.

Byron Phelps, a son of Orin Phelps, is supposed to have been the first white child born in Forrest Township. He grew up to manhood's estate, and is mentioned in another part of this history as having filled the office of County Clerk satisfactorily. He now lives in Decatur. John James Thompson, a little son of Mr. Thompson, so often mentioned in the early history of Forrest, was the first death, and took place in 1838, the next year after Thompson came here. There were no neighbors in reach, and the family themselves had to bury the child. Mr. Thompson dug a kind of trough out of a walnut tree, in which the corpse was placed, then covered with a slab, and in this rude coffin was buried by its own family. Chas. Jones' wife died in 1841, and is noted among the early deaths of this township. She was buried in the northwest corner of what is now Judge Burton's deer park, and where she still sleeps. Orin Phelps and Miss Jones, Chas. Jones' daughter, are supposed to have been the first parties to commit matrimony in the township. Since then, there has been much "marry-

ing and giving in marriage," and still there are brows waiting for the orange blossoms.

Just when the first school house was built, and who taught the first school in Forrest Township, were points we could not have fully determined. Mrs. Wilson informed us that she went to school in the old Court House in Pontiac before there were any schools in Forrest, but she could not call to mind who taught the first in her own neighborhood. In 1855, the public school system was adopted in Illinois, and the people of Forrest seem not to have lost a single day in organizing their schools. On the 24th day of February, 1855, we find a record of a meeting held at the residence of I. J. Krack, at which "Three School Trustees, viz., Sam'l Hillery, Chas. Cranford and James Farnsler, were elected for Town 26 north, Range 7 east." Cranford was elected President of the Board. At a meeting held April 7, 1856, John Towner was elected School Treasurer of the town, and a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 was voted for school purposes. The township was one school district. The present School Board is J. B. Hinman, N. B. Eastman and Thomas B. Riley. The last annual report of Treasurer Bullard shows the following: No. of males in township under 21 years of age, 343; females, 303; total, 646. No. of males between 6 and 21 years, 228; females, 217; total, 445. Males at school, 188; females, 152; total, 340. Estimated value of school property, \$12,400; estimated value of school apparatus, \$210; principal of township fund, \$11,286.99; tax levy for support of schools, \$3,523.22; highest wages paid any teacher, \$80; lowest wages paid any teacher, \$25; average wages paid male teacher, \$53.92; average wages paid female teachers, \$36.48; whole amount paid teachers, \$3,384.41. There are nine school districts in the township, in each of which there is a good, comfortable frame school building. The very best of teachers are employed, and the schools are in the most flourishing condition.

As stated in the history of Chatsworth, this township was a part of the former, and was called Oliver's Grove. At the September meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1861, Forrest petitioned that body to be set off, which was granted. April 1, 1862, the following township officers were elected, viz.: John Towner, Supervisor; Chas. Cranford, Town Clerk; Nicholas Wilson, Collector; I. J. Krack, Assessor; John Francis and John G. Harper, Justices of the Peace; Edward Francis and Wm. Edwards, Jr., Constables; and Wm. Edwards, Sr., Overseer of the Poor.

The following table shows the Supervisors and Clerks from township organization to date:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1863.....	Jno. G. Harper.....	George H. Townsend.
1864.....	Jno. G. Harper.....	George H. Townsend.
1865.....	Jno. G. Harper.....	George Cranford.
1866.....	Bronson Smith.....	George Cranford.
1867.....	Bronson Smith.....	George Cranford.
1868.....	Bronson Smith.....	J. G. Francis.
1869.....	Bronson Smith.....	Lucian Bullard.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerk.
1870.....	Bronson Smith.....	E. C. Keeler.
1871.....	Bronson Smith.....	G. B. Hogaboom.
1872.....	Lucian Bullard.....	A. L. Gooding.
1873.....	J. P. Knight.....	A. L. Gooding.
1874.....	Bronson Smith.....	J. B. Hinman.
1875.....	E. W. Dickinson.....	J. B. Hinman.
1876.....	I. J. Krack.....	C. L. Coyner.
1877.....	I. J. Krack.....	Jas. E. Riley.
1878.....	Stephen A. Hoyt.....	Jas. E. Riley.

Other township officers at present are : J. P. Knight and Jacob L. Spoor, Justices of the Peace ; L. Bullard, Assessor ; and J. G. Fitch, Collector.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was built through Forrest in 1857, and its history here is but a repetition of that in other portions of the county as given in the chapter devoted to Indian Grove and Chatsworth Townships. An item, however, gathered in Forrest regarding this road is additional to its history as already received. We learned from good authority that the Illinois Central constructed the line, or contributed very liberally to its construction, from El Paso to Gilman, for which they obtained a twenty-years lease of it between those points, thus making a connection between their main line and their Chicago division. From its early troubles it has grown into one of the great thoroughfares of travel and traffic through our country. The town gave no assistance, beyond the right of way, to the Chicago & Paducah Road, which crosses its southwest corner, and which was built through this section in 1872. The people would not agree to pay any interest on bonds until the road was completed, and voted that way. This did not satisfy the Company, as they could not use bonds which bore no interest, and so changed the route to cross the T., P. & W. Road at Fairbury instead of Forrest, as was at first intended. The road has two small stations or shipping points in this township, viz. : Norman and Murphy. The former place contains a store, post office, blacksmith and wagon shop. The post office was established in 1875, with W. T. Kerr as Postmaster. F. M. Dwyer is the present Postmaster. The first store was opened by Kerr and Cording, in January, 1875. In 1877, Cording bought out his partner, since which time he has conducted the business. The blacksmith shop is kept by F. M. Dwyer, and the wagon shop by Albert Walter.

Murphy Station is known as McClary post office, and is but a shipping point a few miles north of Norman. The Postmaster at McClary is Geo. W. Nelson, who lives on a farm close by. J. F. Stratton, who keeps a small store and buys grain, attends to the business of the post office.

Forrest Township was named for Forrest Village, and Forrest Village for Forrest Township, and both for a Mr. Forrest, of New York, who was the business partner of Mr. Frost, President of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, when the T., P. & W. was known by that euphonious title. It was first called Forestville,* but at the special request of Mr. Frost, was changed to the name of Forrest, his

* Spelled with one r, but the present name is spelled with two.

partner, and who, he promised, would do something handsome for the young village—a promise however, which still remains unfulfilled.

Among the more prominent citizens of Forrest we may mention Hon. A. A. Burton, Hon. Lucian Bullard and Messrs. Bronson Smith, I. J. Krack and S. A. Hoyt. Judge Burton was born in Garrard County, Ky., and graduated in Transylvania University, at Lexington, after which he studied law under Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Frankfort, and was appointed Criminal Judge, by Gov. Letcher, the second year after his admission to the bar. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky many years ago, and sought to have a clause ingrafted in the constitution, looking to the gradual emancipation of slaves; and was one of the very first men in the State to publicly proclaim abolition sentiments. He was Chairman of the Kentucky delegation to the Convention at Chicago, in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and elector for the State at large in Kentucky during the canvass. Mr. Lincoln appointed him United States Judge of Dakotah, and a few years later, Minister to Bogota in the United States of Colombia, South America, which position he held for six years. After his return from Bogota he resumed the practice of law in Kentucky, with an office in Washington, D. C. And in 1871, from his knowledge of the Spanish language, was appointed Secretary and Interpreter of the San Domingo Commission, and furnished a full report of the proceedings of the Commission to the Government. A few years ago he removed to Illinois and settled in the township of Forrest, near the village of that name, where he died on the 13th of July of the present year. He owned about 800 acres of land in this township, and 1,300 acres in Minnesota; the latter yielded him last year about 30,000 bushels of wheat. Judge Burton entertained the most unbounded veneration for President Lincoln, and had carefully preserved in his spacious library a rail draped in mourning, to which is attached the following certificate:

DECATUR, ILL., June 1, 1860.

I do hereby certify that the piece of rail this day delivered to Dr. G. W. McMillan to be by him sent to A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Ky, is from a lot of 3,000 made by Abraham Lincoln and myself in this county, and that I have resided in this county ever since that time.

his
JOHN X HANKS.
mark

Attest: R. J. OGLESBY.

He has carefully kept this relic of the honest "old rail splitter," and when he fell by the assassin's hand, he draped it in mourning, and so it remains to the present day. His library contains over a thousand volumes, and to it is added an extensive cabinet of curiosities. Although the place was draped in mourning for its late master, we received permission to visit it and examine the relics and curiosities. In it are many valuable works rarely found in a private library, among them seventy volumes of Voltaire in the French language, and over one hundred years old; also several volumes in Spanish that bear date away back in sixteen hundred. Among his relics and curiosities we noticed a por-

trait of the Haytian Liberator, Toussaint l'Ouverture, which bears the following inscription :

A. A. BURTON, Garrard Co., Ky.

Presented by F. L. DUTHIERS.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, February 14, 1873.

Engraved from the only genuine portrait of Toussaint Jean Dominique l'Ouverture in the Soulongue Palace, near Port-au-Prince.

He also has a portrait of Pizarro and a piece of his battle-flag, a sketch of Simon Bolivar in Spanish, a piece of rosewood labeled "a piece of Washington's coffin," and a vast number of curious South American relics, together with a large ornithological collection from the same country. Among his pictures is one representing the Savior of the world, at 12 years of age, disputing in the Temple with the chief priests and doctors of the law, painted on wood by Vasquez, and which is over two hundred years old; also, one of Maria Theresa, by the same artist and of the same age. Another relic, preserved by him with much care, is a silver cross, beaten out of the crude material by a converted Indian and carried to Rome to be blessed by the Holy Father. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Barton, a short time since, by Center College, of Danville, Ky., one of the proudest institutions of learning in the State. Embraced in the Judge's spacious grounds is a handsome deer park of several acres, and in which are some dozen or more deer of various sizes and species.

Hon. Lucian Bullard, the present Postmaster at Forrest, was elected to the State Legislature, in 1874, on the Republican ticket, where he faithfully served the people of his district.

Bronson Smith has served his township six years as Supervisor. His great-grandfather settled in the old town of Milford, in the New Haven Colony, originally, but in 1773 moved to Washington, Conn. He had ten children, and when the youngest died, their combined ages were 900 years. Mr. Smith attended the centennial of his family in New England in 1873, at which were present 150 members of this Smith family, and it was known of a certainty that there were living at that time 225 members of that direct branch of the Smiths.

I. J. Krack, the present County Treasurer, has been one of the leading spirits of Forrest from the first settlement of the place. He was elected Treasurer of the county in the Fall of 1877, an office his honor and integrity eminently qualify him to fill.

Stephen A. Hoyt is another of the solid business men of Forrest. He came here before the town was laid off, and almost before there were settlements made, in it. Honesty and industry have built up a large business for him, and he ranks among the heaviest grain dealers in the county. He handles lumber, also, and in the early days of the village sold lumber to this entire section. In one year, he informed us, he paid the T., P. & W. Road \$10,000 for freight on lumber alone.

Forrest Township is Republican in politics—indeed, has long been one of the strongholds of that party in Livingston County. According to its popula-



C.C. Shaw

PONTIAC

tion, it gives larger Republican majorities than any other township. Its war record is on a par with other sections of the county.

THE VILLAGE OF FORREST.

Forrest village was surveyed and laid out by Alfred C. Huetson, County Surveyor, for I. J. Krack, the original proprietor of the place, on the 11th of December, 1866. It originally embraced parts of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and parts of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3. He has since made two additions to it, and Bullard has made one addition, February 9, 1876. Forrest is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, about equidistant between Fairbury and Chatsworth, and has about five hundred inhabitants. The first house was built by Mr. Krack, and he was the first Postmaster and Station Agent of the railroad. The post office was a diminutive affair then, and it is still remembered by many how Krack used to carry the entire office in his hat. Hoyt, who in those early times used to make frequent trips to the village of *Eureka* dear hunting, says that he would ask Krack to look over the mail, after it was thrown off the train, and give him his, and Krack would empty the mail bag on the ground, sort over the letters, hand out those belonging to him, and he would step on the train before it pulled out.

The village was organized under the incorporation act, in 1870; the first meeting held on the 20th of February of that year. At this meeting C. W. Wilson, J. F. Dennis, W. D. Lee, M. Clement, E. Shaw, J. Keller were elected a Board of Trustees, and organized by electing Elias Shaw, President, and Johnson Keller, Clerk. The Board qualified before S. A. Hoyt, Justice of the Peace. The present Board is L. Bullard, President; H. C. Twitchell, Clerk; and J. A. Coyner, J. L. Delatour, D. Duckett, S. A. Dunham, P. W. Burgess.

The first hotel in Forrest was built by William Umberfield, in 1870, and is now known as the "Forrest House," and is kept by Robert Russell, while Mr. Umberfield, the original proprietor, keeps a hotel and restaurant on the north side of the railroad. The only mill in the village or township was built by R. B. Wilson, about six or seven years ago. It is a frame building, and cost \$1,500; has two run of buhrs, and is used mostly in grinding stock feed.

I. J. Krack built the first grain elevator put up in the village, about 1861-2, to which Hoyt & Beebe have made large improvements and additions. It is provided with "grain dumps," and is run by steam, and is one of the best appointed elevators in the county. Hoyt & Beebe handle annually about 300,000 bushels of grain—mostly corn—the larger portion of which they ship east. They likewise handle stock extensively. Miller & Kelly built the East Elevator, now used by Burgess & Son, who do a large grain business. It is estimated that Forrest handles annually over a half million bushels of grain, as well as being quite a stock market.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, the first church edifice in Forrest, was built in 1868. The first preacher was Rev. Myron Dewey. When he first came to the charge, Mr. Krack says, he presented a rather unministerial appearance. He was riding an old gray horse, with a blanket, and without saddle or stirrups. He rode up to his place, alighted from his horse and came into the yard, where he (Krack) was dressing a hog; informed him that he was the preacher sent by conference to that charge. Krack looking at him, replied, "Are you?" and continued at his work, thinking, as he says, that he was rather a hard-looking specimen for a preacher. But he was a good man, and labored faithfully in the church at this place. The next minister was Hiram Popejoy, of Avoca Township, who, according to his own story, was rather a hardened youngster in his youth, but being converted at Fairbury, finally decided that he was called to preach, and was sent to the charge at Forrest, where he remained two years. Contrary to the saying that "a prophet is without honor in his own country," he was very successful in his pastorate, and left the church in a flourishing condition. The edifice is quite an elegant affair, and cost \$8,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Alexander Meharry, of Cincinnati, on its completion, and is, at present, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Eignus. The church numbers about 150 members, and maintains a flourishing Sabbath school, with an average attendance of about seventy-five children, under the superintendency of E. R. Francis.

The Congregational Church was organized in June, 1866, with an original membership of six persons; but the church building was not erected until sometime afterward. It was dedicated June 4, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Roy, of Chicago. Rev. H. G. Pendleton, now of Chenoa, was the first Pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Catlin, who continued in charge until 1871, when Rev. David Sherrill became the Pastor, and still remains in charge. The membership, at present, is eighty-six. The Sunday school was organized about the same time as the church society; at present, it is attended by about ninety children, in charge of E. P. Beebe, Superintendent.

Both the Masons and Odd Fellows are represented in Forrest by flourishing lodges. Forrest Lodge, No. 614, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 5, 1869, by H. G. Reynolds, Grand Master, and the official warrant is signed by O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary. William D. Lee was the first Master. At present Fred. Duckett is Master and W. D. Corrie is Secretary, with forty names on the roll of membership.

Good Will Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 9, 1869, by J. W. Ellis, Grand Master, and Samuel Willard, Grand Secretary. The first officers were J. A. Fulwiler, Noble Grand, and S. A. Hoyt, Secretary. At present James E. Riley is Noble Grand and R. M. Odell is Secretary.

The elegant village school house was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$6,000; is a two-story frame building, and a model of architectural beauty. The full corps of teachers for the coming year are not yet selected, but, so far as chosen,

are Prof. H. H. Grafton, Principal; Miss Alice Clement, Teacher. The average attendance of pupils during the school term, is about 140.

We have written of fires in Livingston County, until it has become an old song. Forrest, as many other prairie villages which have sprung up like Aladdin's castle in a night, as it were, and built almost or wholly of pine lumber, has been deluged in fire. In the early part of the Winter of 1868-69, its citizens,

Newly risen from troubled sleep,
Stared with uncomprehending eyes,
On homesteads smoldering, black and bare,
Beneath the dreary Winter skies.

About six buildings were burned, mostly business houses, and some of the largest in the village, including the East grain warehouse. The loss was estimated at between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, which was but partially covered by insurance. However, with that indomitable energy characteristic of the western people, their buildings were at once replaced, and soon all traces of the fire-fiend were completely obliterated.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Although the history of this township has quite an ancient flavor, being almost contemporary with the oldest settled neighborhoods in the county, yet we are not left in uncertainty as to the foundations of its growth, as the very first settlers within its limits are still among us, and their memories being yet unimpaired by hardships or age, we are privileged to draw from them the stories of its earliest life.

Probably no township in the county numbered, in its early days, so many men of earnest and stern purpose, or of such positive character, as did this. They were men whose aims were not solely to make homes for themselves, without a thought for the welfare of the balance of humanity; but it seems to have been a characteristic of them that their chief desire was to benefit others. Accordingly, we find its first settlers engaged in such enterprises as would be of mutual benefit. In morals, education and religion, this community took the lead. The first attempt at newspaper publishing was made here; the first church building was erected in this township; the first and only school designed for a higher course of instruction was organized in Newtown Township. This, too, was the very center for that class of philanthropists then reproached with the epithet "Abolitionist." Not only were many of the citizens members of the society, but all of their institutions, including their church and school, had the reputation of being organized and conducted in accordance with the ideas which their founders promulgated. Doubtless, most of the leading citizens were ultra on the subject, and doubtless, if tradition is to be relied on, much aid and comfort was given to the colored man, especially to such as were so fortunate as to make their way this far on their road toward freedom, and thus causing much

sorrow to his former master, or his agent, the pursuer. There is but little doubt that the vicinity was well known and described to the dissatisfied slave in many localities in the South, as a station on the underground railroad, and that the name of the agent, conductor, and other officers of the institution, located at this point, were minutely given to such as desired passage.

Somewhat previous to the development of the peculiarities of the community, however, two or three persons had come into the neighborhood and located, the first of which was Emsley Pope, mentioned more at length on a former page. He was a native of North Carolina, and, as has already been hinted, was a man of much more than ordinary combativeness. This seemed to be his peculiarity, as long as his physical ability warranted him in cultivating the propensity. It is, however, notorious that he always contended for right, and was seldom adjudged second best in the result. He is still living on the old place, of which he has been a resident forty-five years.

Ewin Houchin was the second settler. He came to this part of the State in 1835. He had, however, lived in what is now Logan County, for five years previous to coming to this place. He located in the northwest part of the town; about two miles from the present site of Streator. He claims to be the only man now living who built a house or cabin in the county previous to the Fall of 1835. Mr. Houchin has been a very successful farmer, and, by industry and economy, has accumulated a large property. He says that when he came to the county, a young man of 21, he worked many a day from sunrise till sunset for 25 cents per day, and was glad to take his pay in goods at prices that would be deemed exorbitant at the present day. He split more than 100,000 rails; has hauled oats to Chicago for 10 cents per bushel, and pork at \$1.50 per hundred, and went to mill twenty-four miles distant, waiting five days for his grist.

M. A. Newman came to the country in 1838, and was traveling merchant for all this part of the country, and for many years was personally acquainted with every family in the county. In 1850, having frequently visited this neighborhood, he located at the place now occupied by the village of New Michigan. A settlement had been made in this vicinity, which bid fair to be a thriving community, and Newman conceived the idea of establishing here a town; so, proceeding to Danville, he pre-empted the land, the claim of which he had already bought. On the 7th of November, of the year named, E. B. Oliver surveyed for Newman the plat of the village, from the northeast quarter of Section 22. At about the time that Newman commenced his peddling operations, several families moved to the community.

Enoch, John and Amos Lundy and their brother-in-law, Thomas Copes, came from Logan County. They proved to be first-class citizens, whose words were counted to be as good as their notes. Samuel Broomfield came from Ottawa. He was somewhat peculiar in some respects, more especially in his notions on the subject of religion. He greatly deplored the wickedness of the world, but.

curious as it may seem, placed the responsibility on the Creator. He reasoned that if God created everything, He was also the author of sin. Further, that if God is omnipotent, He is not only able to control sin, but to abolish it; and that He is, therefore, directly guilty of all of the wickedness in the world. He made frequent appointments to preach his peculiar doctrine, and discoursed on the subject with much ingenuity, but with poor success in the way of conversions. A favorite method of presenting his faith was to arraign the Author of the Universe as a criminal before a bar of justice, and then bring witnesses to prove Him guilty. On other subjects Broomfield was sane, and transacted business with the utmost precision. Jacob Phillips came, with his father, from Ohio. The elder Phillips was a very zealous Methodist, and *practiced* the religion he professed. Jacob Phillips is still a resident, and is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county.

From 1840 to 1850, Charles Paget, John and M. A. Smith, Charles Dixon, Zephaniah Schwartz, James Calder, Wm. Bowman, James and Malley Brown, Charles, Harvey and Samuel Thompson made their appearance. Charles Paget's advent into the township marks the beginning of that decided agitation of the Abolition movement which has not only made this town notorious, but has had great influence in molding the public sentiment of the whole county. He was perfectly fearless, and made assaults on the institution of slavery in every place and under all circumstances; and neither threats nor bribes were sufficient to cause him to hold his peace. The ground of his agitation has now passed away, and Paget's voice is not heard advocating the cause of the down-trodden race; but the work of liberation is credited to him, with others who were bold enough to speak his sentiments in that time. Mr. Paget is still a resident of the township, and is engaged in buying and selling cattle. The Smith families are still represented in the town, though the two original settlers of that name are both dead.

Zephaniah Schwartz came here from Magnolia and lived until a dozen years ago, when he moved to Streator, and opened the hotel now known as the Streator House. James Calder came to the township nearly forty years ago, and still resides here. John Calder, father of the above, was originally from Scotland. He died recently at the advanced age of 93, and at the time of his death was the oldest Freemason, with two exceptions, in the State. His wife, to whom he had been married sixty years, still survives, at the age of 82.

The Browns, with their father, were from Magnolia. The elder Brown died years ago, but the two sons still reside in the township. Charles Harvey was a hunter and trapper, and made his home for several years in the timber, making the business of hunting his only occupation. In the time of which we write, game of all kinds was very plenty, and old settlers are wont to tell how they killed a dozen deer in a day, sometimes bringing down two or more at a single shot. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were so plenty as to become almost an annoyance. Harvey moved further west some years ago.

Samuel Thompson lived here a few years, and then changed his residence to Reading, where he still resides. Moses Rummery still resides here. He came to this vicinity in 1853. Mr. Rummery is known as one of the old "wheel horses" of anti-slavery, and has never been known to let an occasion slip of punishing his opponents when words would tell upon them.

In 1848, George Sardinia and Xenophon Richards, their sisters and brother-in-law Russell Nelson, made the first settlement on the prairie. They were from the State of Michigan. This was the year of the completion of the Michigan and Illinois Canal, and from this time forward, for several years, a good many emigrants came from Northern Ohio and Indiana and Southern Michigan by way of the canal. The Richardses settled in the vicinity of the site of New Michigan, and named the locality after their native State. These were enterprising and progressive men. When they went so far out on the open prairie to select their location for a home, they were pitied by those who lived near the timber, and admonished that they would scarcely survive a single Winter. They also deprecated their loss of social privileges and of neighborly protection against thieves, with which the country was then infested. However, after awhile their sympathy turned to ridicule, and finally to opposition, as the prairie settlers were stirring fellows, and the "settlement on the plains" bid fair to rival the timber people. One of the first things proposed by them was to organize a school for the benefit of their own children, and the children of those who might settle near them. A few years later, a move was made by them to establish a public school at this place, which met with decided opposition, as it was believed it would injure the one already in operation in the edge of the timber. However, gradually the opposition wore away and this neighborhood became popular to such an extent that it was proposed to lay off a town at the place. This, as before intimated, was done by Martin A. Newman. As soon as the town had been platted and it had become known that a trading point was to be established here, settlements in the vicinity were frequent. By this time it had been ascertained that the land was of a better quality than that in the immediate vicinity of the river. Coal was beginning to be mined also, which made the prairie people more independent in regard to fuel. Then, too, the canal was completed, and lumber could be had at Ottawa, instead of the necessity of going to Chicago for it. M. A. Newman started a little store in the new village; other parties opened blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop and other branches of business, and soon New Michigan was the most thriving village in the county. The town also drew about it men of education, intelligence and piety, and churches were soon organized and houses of worship erected. In 1854, the Great Air Line Railroad, which proved to be all that its title suggested, was projected, and thus a further impetus was given to the prosperity of the village and township. Before the date last mentioned, a large number of families had made their appearance in all parts of the township, among which are remembered Otis Whaley, son-in-law of Moses Rummery, C. G. Cusick, Otho and

son Otho F. Pearre, Horace H. Hinman, Flavius Manley, Alexander Savage, James and Thomas Gibson, Eben Norton, Charles Decker, George, James and William Applegate and Joshua and son David McIntosh. Whaley and Hinman were both of the Abolition school, not only as pupils but as teachers; and they never let a picnic or meeting of any kind pass but that a good word was said for the negro. Hinman was a man of education, as well as of ideas, and enforced his doctrine in such a manner as to almost overcome opposition.

He was the first School Commissioner after the adoption by the State of a school system.

Otho Pearre was a man of intelligence, and was highly respected by the citizens of the town. Joshua McIntosh was a local Methodist preacher—a man of much native talent and an impressive talker. David McIntosh is one of the best business men in the county; has been School Treasurer of the township nearly twenty years; and as Representative in the Legislature from this district, made a record which does honor to himself and his constituents.

In 1856, there existed no doubt in the minds of the inhabitants of New Michigan and vicinity, that this would be a town of more than ordinary importance. The Air Line Railroad had been surveyed through the township, and reports were current that English and American capitalists were interesting themselves, with a view to making this a national east and west railroad. It is not surprising, then, with this prospect in view, and with the intelligence and culture of the community, that a move should be made to establish in their midst an institution of learning of a higher grade than that afforded by the common schools. Accordingly the Livingston Academy was founded. The projectors and proprietors of the scheme were Washington Houston, William Strawn, Otis Whaley, C. P. Paget, Eben Norton, C. G. Cusick and Moses Rummery. With such men as these as organizers, the project was sure of accomplishment; and a building and a corps of teachers were soon on the ground. The first year, E. B. Neville was put in charge of the institution. Though the proprietors and many of the citizens were enthusiastic in regard to the enterprise, they doubtless left out of account a few necessary elements of success, among which was the necessary growth of the town, which was dependent on the completion of the railroad, and from which was to come, in a great measure, the support of the academy. The school was kept up one year; and then, for two years, the building was idle. In the Fall of 1859, O. F. Pearre was employed, and took charge of the school for three years. During his administration, through a good deal of hard work, the school was quite prosperous. However, at the end of the period named, Mr. Pearre accepted the position of Principal of the Dwight school; and then the academy drooped, and finally died. The building of other railroads—the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton—attracted the attention of merchants, mechanics and tradesmen to other points, and in a few years New Michigan, with its institutions, lost rank. It continued to be a local trading point, until within a few years, when it was

overshadowed by Streator; and later, when the Chicago & Paducah Railroad was completed, and a station established within a short distance, the place, as a business point, was entirely abandoned. One of the churches was moved away, all of the stores were closed, the post office was abolished, and the academy having been a few years before consumed by fire, nothing remains but a few dwelling houses, as a monument of blasted hopes.

The first church building erected in Livingston County was the one known as the "Old Bethel," of this township. Although a very modest looking affair, as it now stands, weather-beaten and decaying, it outranks all its present contemporaries, in the one thing that makes it interesting in antiquity. It does not look as though it could have cost more than \$300 at first; and probably it did not. It was sold some years ago, by its original owners, for half the amount named. It is thirty feet wide, by forty in length, and the ceiling is only eight feet in height. It is built mostly of hard-wood lumber, weather-boarding and all. As much of the lumber as could be obtained in the neighborhood was used in its construction; the balance, such as shingles, window-sash and a small amount of pine boards, were brought from Ottawa. Amos Lundy, Ewin Houchin and Henry Lundy were some of the principal originators of the enterprise. Amos Hart, once Sheriff of Livingston County, and Orlando Chubbuck, now a lawyer of Streator, have immortalized themselves in connection with this house, as its architects and builders. The building was completed in 1848, and stood for nearly nine years—the only house of the kind in the county. The old church now belongs to the United Brethren society, but is not at present used for any purpose.

The United Brethren also have a comfortable house of worship in the village of New Michigan.

The first attempt at newspaper publishing was made here in 1853. Thomas Cotton, who has been mentioned in several other townships as a preacher of the Methodist denomination, was the projector of the scheme. The name of the publication was the *Vermilion Herald*. He obtained quite a number of subscribers and issued the first number. It is said to have been quite a sprightly little paper, and great hopes were entertained that it would be successful; but after careful calculation of expenses and profits, its proprietor concluded that it would break him up, and he did not issue a second number. He had obtained a good many cash subscribers, and on all of these he called and tendered the price they had advanced for the paper. About three years later, the first copy of the *Livingston County News*, published at Pontiac, made its appearance.

One of the most sad and mournful accidents that have occurred in the county, happened here September 13, 1877. Three young men, Clark Cusick, Isaac Rummery and James Scovell, undertook the job of cleaning out an old well, on the farm of C. G. Cusick, formerly owned by Otho Pearre. The well was about thirty-five feet deep. Rummery was let down by means of a rope, and when within ten feet of the bottom, he let go of the rope and fell. Perceiving that

an accident had occurred to their companion, Cusick hastened down to his relief, but had not been let down more than fifteen feet, when he also fell. Then young Scovell, who was a grandson of C. G. Cusick, was let down; but he fell before he had proceeded ten feet. Assistance was obtained as soon as possible, and some old well-diggers coming upon the spot pronounced the well infected with "damps," or carbonic acid gas. Burning straw being thrown into the well, and instantly being extinguished, proved their theory correct, and that the persons at the bottom were dead. Grappling irons were then brought into requisition, and three hours after the bodies had all been brought to the surface. The names of the parties will be recognized as descendants of some of the first settlers, and most esteemed citizens of the township. The accident cast a deep gloom over the whole community.

The township of Newtown was organized April 6, 1858, by the election of Supervisor and other officers. This part of the county had, prior to this time, been set off as a voting precinct, with Judges of Election, Justice of the Peace and Constable, and was called the "New Michigan Precinct." Charles Decker, whose name will be recognized as one of the old settlers, had served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace from the establishing of the precinct in 1854, until the organization of the town in 1858. The first Supervisor was Eben Norton, who is the only man serving on the Board at the present time who was a member at the first meeting. Since 1858, the Supervisors in succession have been as follows: Eben Norton, C. H. Hart, Otho Pearre, David McIntosh, Chester Manley, Jacob Phillips, David Hoobler, Z. R. Jones and Stephen Hinds. The following is a complete list of the township officers as returned for 1878: Stephen Hinds, Supervisor; William A. Phillips, Clerk; John S. Paget, Collector; David McIntosh, Treasurer of Schools; John Forsythe, Assessor; Z. R. Jones and E. Sheibley, Justices of the Peace; F. M. Davis and A. J. Fulwiler, Constables, and Jacob Phillips, James Mortlan and Z. R. Jones, Road Commissioners.

In 1855, when the present system of schools was adopted (which indeed was the first public school system adopted in the State), Newtown Township had more schools within its limits than any other in the county. More attention was given to education in this locality than in any locality within forty miles. Though one township reports eight more children than this, Newtown had twice as many schools, and 171 scholars in the schools against 110 in any other.

A few items extracted from the report of John Hoobler, first School Treasurer, will doubtless be interesting. In many particulars, as compared with other townships at that date, they will be found much higher.

Number of schools.....	4
Number of persons under 21.....	345
Number of scholars in attendance at schools.....	171
Highest wages paid teachers, per month.....	\$ 33 33½
Amount paid for support of schools.....	1,421 00

For the purpose of comparing with the present, a few items from the report of D. McIntosh, for the year 1877, are also given.

Number of schools.....	9
Number of persons under 21.....	493
Number of scholars in attendance at school.....	293
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	340
Number of teachers.....	21
Whole amount paid teachers.....	\$2,705 00
Total paid for the support of schools.....	3,511 00

In the selection of teachers, this township has almost always been very fortunate. Some of the best schools in the county have been taught here, and many of the best teachers have been educated in these schools.

As might be expected from the sentiments which had prevailed in this township for many years prior to the war which liberated 4,000,000 of slaves, many of the young men shouldered their muskets and marched to the scene of action, thus proving by their acts their belief in the doctrines taught them by their fathers. Some never returned alive. The names of a few are given as remembered: Henry F. Houston was killed at Gallatin, Tenn.; John Benrick was killed by accident in Tennessee; Wm. R. Houchin was killed at Bowling Green, Ky.; Franklin Hoobler was accidentally killed at Buck's Lodge, Tenn. Some others, whose names we could not get, died either of wounds or of army diseases, some in hospital and some living till they had reached home, dying among their friends and kindred.

Newtown Township consists of a little less than a full Congressional town, the west line of the township being Vermilion River, which cuts off all of Sections 30 and 31 and parts of 7, 18 and 19 of Township 30 north, Range 4 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and throwing this territory into Reading Township. The river, however, flows through the northeast corner of Section 30, Range 3, and these add about two sections of that town to Newtown, thus making the township consist of about thirty-four full sections. In the general appearance of its surface it much resembles Sunbury, which lies on the east, being somewhat rolling. About one-sixth of the land is covered by the timber of the Vermilion and Mud Creek. These streams of water, together with some small tributaries, furnish stock water to almost all of the farms in the western and southern parts. Coal is believed to underlie the whole township. Considerable mining has already been done in the west part, along the river, where the coal crops out.

At Vermilion City, where the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad crosses the Vermilion River, the Vermilion Coal Company have sunk shafts from which immense quantities of the article are taken. The Western Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad crosses the township from east to west, giving the township a direct outlet to Chicago by way of Dwight. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad traverses a small portion of the northwestern corner, and the Chicago & Paducah passes through the town from northwest to southeast.

The stations on the several roads in this township are Smithdale, on the Chicago & Alton; Collins, on the Chicago & Paducah; and Vermilion City, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern.

VILLAGE OF COLLINS OR NEWTOWN.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad having been completed through this part of the county in 1871, and a switch being laid at this place, steps were immediately taken to found a town. On the 7th of August, in the year mentioned, M. E. Collins, who had been actively engaged in procuring the location of the road, caused to be laid out, from the southeast quarter of Section 21, the plat since known as Collins. A few weeks later, October 18th, Jacob Kuns and David Hoobler laid out a second plat of eleven acres, from the same section, naming it Newtown. While the post-office, established here soon after, has always retained the name of Collins, the village has generally been known by the other name.

The first house in the limits of the village was a dwelling, brought by M. A. Newman from his farm. Chester Manley built the first dwelling in the town; and M. E. Collins erected the first store building. David Hoobler and David Gouty moved a store room from New Michigan the same Fall. Soon after, J. & W. Hossack, of Odell, erected a small warehouse, built cribs and commenced buying grain. By the Winter of 1871-2, business was quite well established, and thus bid fair to be a town of considerable importance. Since that time, the village has continued to improve slowly, so that at present there are some twenty families in the place.

In the Fall of 1874, the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Michigan, following the example of other buildings, moved to the station. No school house has yet been erected, but one is contemplated, and will doubtless be built soon, as the wants of the town demand such accommodations.

VERMILION CITY.

This is simply a settlement made by the miners about the Vermilion Coal Co.'s works, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, at the crossing of the Vermilion River, a mile southwest of Streator. A plat of the place was made by A. C. Huetson, for J. M. Walker, President, and A. T. Hall, Secretary, of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company. The plat consists of fifty-one acres, from Section 2, Township 30, Range 3. In the record of the plat, the right of mining all coal beneath the land is reserved. The town consists of forty or fifty miners and other employes of the Company, a few of whom have families.

SMITHDALE.

This is only a station on the western extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Wm. Shepard laid out a town here in 1870. The plat consists of thirty-two acres, from Section 8, but has never been improved, and the station-house is all that exists to indicate the presence of a town.

ESMEN TOWNSHIP.

It is not only interesting and instructive to look over a map of the country as it was in the olden time, but, in a sense, quite amusing. If we compare a map of the eastern coast of the United States, as published by the authority of the British government in the year 1700, with the more modern publications of like character, we shall find features so different in the two as would not only be surprising to people ignorant of the history of the country subsequent to that date, but which would cause no little astonishment in the minds of the well informed. Look at a map of the Northwest during a period just prior to 1765, and you will find it marked as "French Territory." Then this same territory, from the date named until 1778, is delineated as a "British Province." After this, from 1778 until 1787, what is now the State of Illinois appears a part of Virginia. After this, for thirteen years, with a vast amount of other country, it was called the "Northwest Territory." In 1800, when our grandfathers were going to school, they were taught to call the whole of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan by the name of "Indiana Territory," and by this title it was known until 1809, when the map makers again had to change, and Illinois and Wisconsin were called the "Illinois Territory." In 1818, when our fathers began to study geography, the atlases in which grandfather and grandmother studied would no longer answer the purpose, for Illinois had then become a State, with boundaries co-extensive with what we now find them.

The changes which have come to the geographical features of the State since its admission into the Union are equally noticeable. The original number of counties was only fifteen. These have been divided and changed so that we now have 102, each change being a source of grief to the map publishers.

The original number of voting precincts in Livingston were only Center, Indian Grove and Bayou; but these were divided as the county settled up, until 1858, when there were nine. In the year named, twenty townships were organized out of these, and since then ten more have been struck off, making at present thirty separate organizations.

The township of Esmen, like many others of the county, has worried the map makers. In 1835, there was nothing except the creeks, the little strips of timber on their banks, and a sea of grass; but since then, changes have been so frequent and marked that, almost before a chart of the township was off the press, a new one was required.

The first permanent settlement made in this township was by John Chews, from Ohio, in the year 1835. However, some young men, whose names are not remembered, came into the neighborhood a year or two before, and built a cabin, planted a little corn, and did a good deal of hunting and fishing, but had left the country before Chews came. At this time, all the country between Mud Creek (where Chews settled) and Pontiac, and for forty miles to the east, was an

open plain. At Pontiac were two or three cabins, occupied by the Youngs and Weed, who eventually laid out the county seat and became the proprietors of the town. There were yet no stores at Pontiac, or any other kind of business carried on either there or at any other point in the county; and Mud Creek, from all appearances, seemed as likely to become the metropolis of the county as any other location. The county had not been yet laid out, but was included in other county limits. The canal from Chicago to La Salle had not yet been built, though it had been talked of; and so the nearest market was Chicago. The early settler, however, cared but little for markets or shops. His gun and his hoe supplied him with all the real necessities of life, including clothing; and as for luxuries, he had left them behind when he set his face toward the then far West.

Chews lived, like all pioneers, both a hard and an easy life—hard as taking into account the many comforts and advantages which abounded in the country from which he had come, and easy as regards the amount of actual labor performed to eke out a living. He remained in the township until about 1860, the date of his death.

The next settler was Wm. K. Brown. He was a mail contractor, and carried the bags from Ottawa to Pontiac and Indian Grove. He located in the northwestern part of the township, and made this his stopping place, and soon after obtained an order for establishing the Sunbury post-office at his house. Though in Esmen Township, it was north of the Creek, and was at first called by the name which the adjoining township now bears. What few mails were then brought to this part of the country, were, of course, brought on horseback; and, though postage was three to five times what it is now, and mails were carried for a very small salary, the postal service was not, in this part of the country, self-sustaining. The post-boy, with his fleet horse and shrill horn to apprise the community of his approach, has become almost legendary, his place having been usurped by the steam horse and his fiery driver.

James Funk and William Ross settled in the grove, in the southern part of the town, now known as Babcock's Grove. They had been in the township a few years, when, in 1848, B. P. Babcock came from New York and bought them both out. They each owned an eighty of the grove, and, thinking to better their condition, sold their claims and removed to other parts.

"Judge" Babcock, as he is more familiarly known, came from Utica, in the year last named, and, being highly pleased with the appearance and location of the little grove, which has since borne his name, concluded to make this his home. Funk and Ross had each built a little log cabin, near where the Judge's residence now stands, and into one of these he moved and resided until he could erect a better house. Even at the time he came to the country it was but thinly settled, and neighbors were few and far between. He relates that, while moving his goods from Chicago to his future home, and when within twenty-one

miles of the Grove, he came upon a cabin, on the Mazon Creek, which proved to be the abode of one Salt Marsh. Babcock stopped here to water the horses, and while thus engaged the proprietor of the domicile came out and conversed with different parties of the moving company. Just as the Judge was about to move on, the resident of Mazon said to him: "Stranger, are you not the man who lately bought the grove just this side of Pontiac?" and, on being informed that he was right in his suspicions, he continued: "Well, now, as it is late in the day, and you are to be *neighbors*, I would like to have you unhitch your horses and stay with me over night, so that we may become acquainted." This further illustrates the very cordial and friendly feeling that existed in those times. The stranger was perfectly welcome, and all seemed glad to contribute to each other's comfort and welfare. The petty jealousies which exist in older-settled communities were unknown.

Mr. Babcock has proved to be one of the most valuable and respected citizens of the county, and in its early days was one of its most popular and influential politicians. He was the first County Judge, and under the administration of himself and his two associates, Eli Myer and John Darnall, the first brick Court House was built. They also built the bridge across the Vermilion, at about the same time. He relates that, while the bridge enterprise was under consideration, he was authorized to go to Chicago and contract with Messrs. Stone & Boomer to build the same. The trip to the city was taken on horseback, and a very favorable contract was obtained. On the assembling of the court, at the next session, the Judge presented his bill for expenses attending his journey to Chicago, among the items of which was one day's board at the hotel, \$1.50. Judge Myer, after examining the bill carefully, remarked that he thought "the bill was in every respect proper, and ought to be paid; but that he thought he might have saved something by stopping at a cheaper hotel."

In 1850, Hugh Cummins came to the township to reside, and to marry the oldest pioneer's daughter. Cummins had been one of the old residents of Pontiac Township, having been in that vicinity six or eight years. His first wife, in the meantime, having died, and John Chew having a comely daughter, it was no hard matter to persuade Hugh that the soil in the vicinity of Mud Creek was of a superior character, and the daughter preferring to live near her paternal relatives, he removed his effects to Esmen and became one of its permanent and respectable citizens.

The year 1852 brought two of the most substantial and useful citizens that have ever resided in the township. Apollos Camp and his son-in-law Bennett Humiston came that year from Connecticut. Camp had been in the employ of Seth Thomas, a man whose memory *time* will certainly never obliterate; for if he has not made *time*, he surely has made more machines for computing it than any other American. Mr. Camp was the foreman of the shops of the great clock-maker, and the husband of the time-maker's daughter. Ben. Hu-

miston has been a most successful farmer and stock raiser, and has made a fortune from the products of the soil. Neither of these men has ever been much in politics or in office—not because their services were not desired, but because they preferred to give their attention to their own business, and allow those who had time and disposition to attend to such matters. Camp still makes his home in the township, while Humiston, having built one of the finest residences in Pontiac, has removed to that place.

By the last date mentioned, that is 1852, David Brown, Isaac Dickey, Cornelius Walrath and James Day had made their appearance. The first three settled on Mud Creek, and the last named was one of the first, and perhaps the very first, who ventured out on the prairie. Brown removed some years ago to Iowa. Dickey resided here until his death, which occurred several years since. His widow still occupies the old homestead. Walrath and Day have both been dead some years. The last named was a man who took much interest in education, and was the first school treasurer in this township, being chosen to that office in 1855. The next year after Camp and Humiston arrived, Moses Ross came from Ohio and settled near them in the center of the township, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred a year and a half ago. No further additional settlements are now remembered, until the completion of the railroad, and then they were so frequent as to excite but little interest, and no exact information can be had in regard to the date of their arrivals. Suffice it to say that within five years of the last-mentioned date not less than fifty families had settled within the limits of what is now denominated Esmen Township.

One family, not on account of respectability alone, but also on account of number, will receive special mention. Thomas Pearson, from Ohio, came to the township during the last-named period. He had a large family and had married a widow with another large family; and the two together coming to a new country like this, added very largely to its population. The family consisted of Thomas Pearson, Sr., Job, Ezra, William, Jesse, Moses and Thomas Jr., and on the other side Mrs. Pearson and son, John Anderson, and three daughters. The sons and daughters were almost all grown and several of them married. In the meantime, William R. Babcock, J. N. Barr, C. W. Sterry, Jos. Finley, H. Marsh, John Campbell, Thornton Knight, E. Chase, Arlineus Brower and others had arrived.

By the time that the act for township organization went into effect in this county, it was found that this Congressional town contained quite enough voters for organization as a separate precinct; and it was accordingly set apart as one of the twenty original townships. On the 6th day of April, 1858, the first election took place, and Wm. R. Babcock was elected first Supervisor; C.W. Sterry, Clerk; John Campbell, Assessor; and

J. N. Barr, Collector. Their successors to the present time have been as follows :

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1859	W. R. Babcock.....	C. W. Sterry.....	John Campbell.....	J. N. Barr.
1860	W. R. Babcock.....	C. W. Sterry.....	John Campbell.....	A. W. Camp.
1861	W. R. Babcock.....	C. W. Sterry.....	H. F. Krum.....	S. H. Putnam.
1862	W. R. Babcock.....	C. W. Sterry.....	H. F. Krum.....	S. H. Putnam.
1863	W. R. Babcock.....	H. F. Krum.....	E. G. Rice.....	S. H. Putnam.
1864	A. Camp.....	Edward Gurnsey.....	W. R. Babcock.....	A. Brower.
1865	C. W. Sterry.....	George Clark.....	W. R. Babcock.....	D. E. Gault.
1866	Milton Wooley.....	George Clark.....	James Hannum.....	W. Worth.
1867	Milton Wooley.....	George Clark.....	D. Quint.....	H. C. Streator.
1868	C. W. Sterry.....	George Clark.....	Geo. Hobbs.....	Joseph Cowan.
1869	C. W. Sterry.....	Milton Wooley.....	Joseph Rucker.....	C. L. Dunham.
1870	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	James Hannum.....	Aaron Ross.
1871	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	John Gourley.....	H. H. Hight.
1872	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	John Gourley.....	James Hannum.
1873	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	John Gourley.....	Geo. Nixon.
1874	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	James Hannum.....	J. C. Pearson.
1875	Milton Wooley.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	Joseph Potter.....	J. C. McGrew.
1876	Joseph Potter.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	P. F. McDonald.....	A. W. Camp.
1877	Joseph Potter.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	P. F. McDonald.....	F. P. Corbin.
1878	E. W. Pearson.....	Nelson A. Bemis.....	P. F. McDonald.....	F. P. Corbin.

The balance of the township officers elect are : Eli W. Pearson, School Treasurer ; C. W. Sterry and A. W. Camp, Justices of the Peace ; E. W. Pearson and Thomas Schlosser, Constables.

The first school, as noted in Sunbury Township, was taught in the north-western part of the township by Catharine Sprague. As the grove about Mud Creek was partly in Esmen and partly in Sunbury, so, consequently, the first settlements were made near each other in what is now denominated the Two Sections. Of course the history of the two sections of the neighborhood is the same. They had the same school, the same religious meetings, and whatever was an event in one was known and commented on by all ; and until the arbitrary lines made by the commissioners were drawn, this was called the Mud Creek Precinct. So, as the foundation of the schools and churches has already been given in a former page, it is not deemed necessary to repeat the same here.

From the first report made by the Township Treasurer, James Day, in 1855, we are permitted to glean the following facts : There were in the township two public schools supported by public money ; there were 97 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 42 were in attendance at the schools ; they were supported at an expense of \$193.00, and the highest wages paid either of the teachers was \$16.00 per month.

That the reader may have an idea of the progress of education in this township during the next twenty-three years, the following table is introduced :

	No. of schools.	No. of schol'rs	Av. teachers' wages.	Whole am't paid out.
1866.....	8	235	\$22 80	\$1,905 00
1872.....	10	249	33 43	3,245 00
1878.....	9	243	31 80	3,003 00

Except the two branches of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, no religious societies exist in the township; though we would not have it understood that the people of this township are strangers to the influence of the Gospel, for they are surrounded on all sides by churches. At Pontiac, Cayuga, Odell, Cornell and Blackstone, all within convenient distance, are organizations to which many of the people of Esmen belong, and to the support of which they contribute. Sunday schools and preaching in the school houses are privileges of which they also avail themselves.

The two houses of worship alluded to are situated in the southwest corner of the township, one in the village of Rowe, and the other about a mile northwest of town. The one in the village was built in 1876, and is still not quite completed, though nearly enough so to permit the holding of services. The building is thirty by forty feet, and has cost about \$1,900. Rev. J. I. Welo is the present Pastor.

The other building was erected during the war, and is of about the same size and cost about the same amount. In this building a select school is supported during a portion of the year, but more for religious training than for secular, the children attending the public schools the most of the time.

The call of the President for soldiers to suppress the rebellion was heard by many in this township, and hearing, they left all—homes, firesides, friends and kindred—and followed the beat of the drum to the field of battle. A number of the brave boys who left us never returned. Their bones lie mingled with the soil of the country which they went out to rescue from the hands of traitors. The names of a few are here given. There were others, but on account of an unfortunate method of registration, many of the names are accredited to other towns. However, in the general War Record, in a subsequent portion of this work, will be found not only these, but the names of all who enlisted from the township. Among those who were killed or died from their wounds or disease, are remembered: George Perry, Henry H. Reid, Wm. H. Perry and Andrew Allen.

VILLAGE OF ROWE.

On the completion of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, among the many little towns which sprang up along the line was this. It was surveyed and platted by A. C. Huetson, from the southeast quarter of Section 32, for James Rowe, the proprietor, July 24, 1871. As will readily be guessed, the name was for the originator of the scheme. The project has been scarcely as successful as many who lived in the vicinity hoped, though it has proved a great convenience to shippers of grain and stock, and as a minor trading place; and the road has been quite an accommodation as a means of communication with the county seat. The village contains at this time about fifty inhabitants, one store, one grain elevator and one blacksmith shop. J. M. Rowe still owns the plat of the town, though he has removed to the town of Sheridan in this State.

Esmen, otherwise in the survey described as Town 29 north, Range 5 east of the Third Principal Meridian, is bounded north by Sunbury Township; east by Odell; south by Pontiac, and west by Amity. Its surface is slightly undulating in the eastern part, and somewhat more level in the southwestern part. Nearly all of the land is of an excellent quality, though in portions of the township, the soil, being rather thin with a clay subsoil, is rendered subject to drought. It is traversed by Wolf Creek and its branches, Baker's Run and Mud Creek, all of which flow from the township on its western side, and empty into the Vermilion. The Chicago & Alton Railroad from the northeast to southwest, cuts off a few acres from the southeast corner of Section 36, near the village of Cayuga. The Chicago & Paducah Railroad passes through the southwestern part, from northwest to southeast, cutting off two sections from the southwest corner. Perhaps two sections in the vicinity of Mud Creek, and a quarter section at the head of Wolf Creek, called Babcock's Grove, embrace all of the timber in the township.

The valuation of property for the year 1877 was \$475,986, as returned by the Assessor.

READING TOWNSHIP.

A few periods in the history of every nation, of every man and of every locality are seemingly of more importance than all of the balance of their existence. Probably no year in the history of Illinois has been more eventful than that of 1832. Certainly no year has brought so much anxiety and excitement to Central and Northwestern Illinois as did the one named. Previous to this time, it is true, there was considerable unrest and fear experienced by the inhabitants from their red neighbors, the Indians. Though, to all outward appearances, they were on friendly terms, yet the former, conscious that they were encroaching on the assumed rights of the others, and knowing full well their dispositions and their sensitiveness on the subject, were all the while apprehensive of trouble. During the year mentioned, all of their forebodings and much more were realized. Black Hawk and his allies had been wrought up to such a pitch that neither threats nor promises by the Government or the State would longer avail, and war between the two races seemed inevitable. The State and nation were prompt to deal with the belligerents, but not until a number of wholesale butcheries had been perpetrated, were the Indians brought into subjection and removed from the State. In the mean time, though no actual demonstration occurred in this section, yet all were in such a state of suspense and anxiety that the county was for a time entirely deserted, some going to the nearest fortifications for protection, and others returning to their friends in the East, to be out of harm's way until the troubles might blow over. After peace and order had been restored, those who had for a time left their pioneer homes returned, bringing with them many new settlers. Of this number were Jacob Moon and his sons, Rees, Albert and Thomas, and daughter Margaret. These

were the original and first settlers of what is now Reading Township. They were from the State of Ohio, and, like all early emigrants from wooded countries, were attracted by the timber and water features of the country, and hence settled in the immediate vicinity of the river, and near the little stream of water which now bears their name. The point of timber, still known as Moon's Point, is one of the most beautiful spots in this part of the country, and no wonder is expressed that they should have been pleased with the fine scenery as well as satisfied with the more material prospects. At the time of which we speak, there were not to exceed a dozen families in the whole county, of which were Rook, at Rook's Creek, the McDowells at Avoca, and Darnalls at Indian Grove. These were from ten to fifteen miles apart; and it is not surprising that some trepidation was felt at the nearness of the wild men, and of their very insecure condition, should an enemy appear. Even after the troubles were all over, frequent frights occurred. It is related of one of the Moons that, one evening, on his return from work, seeing his wife at a distance from the house, he gave the well known Indian war-whoop, and was rewarded for his little pleasantry by seeing his wife go into spasms, from which she was recovered with great difficulty. The Moons were not alone in the township a great length of time, for in a short time they were joined by others from their native State.

Daniel Barackman, or "Bergman," as the name was spelled in the German language, came from Ohio a very short time after the Moons had lifted the light of their countenances upon the region. This family was a very large one, and this, with the large Moon family, went a good ways toward settling the township. The family consisted of Daniel Barackman, Sr., James, Upton, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel, Jr., and daughters Harriet and Mary Ann. Of these original settlers but few still remain, but their descendants are quite numerous. The original Moons are all dead; and all of the first Barackmans, except Benjamin and Daniel, Jr., are either dead or have removed to other parts.

M. I. Ross, mentioned in Pontiac Township, settled here in 1835. He was clerk of the first precinct election, held at the house of Alexander Breckinridge in the Bayou Precinct. He was the first C. C. C. C., as he signs himself—Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. He lived here until his death, which occurred at an early date.

It may seem almost unaccountable that for the next fifteen years, scarcely a new settlement was made in this township. However, when it is remembered that the prairie lands of Livingston County did not find purchasers until 1848, or a little later, and that though one whole side of the township is bordered with timber, it is mentioned that the Moons and Barackmans occupied nearly all of it, the explanation becomes easy. There were several of the Moon families, and also several families of the Barackmans, and they spread themselves along the whole side of the township. In Amity it was quite different. The edge of the timber bordering on the prairies was nearly four times as great in length, and the families who settled did not usually consist of grown-up and

married sons and daughters; hence the amount of land occupied by a single family was much less, and there being a much longer stretch of timber, made room for nearly four times as many settlers. It was not until about 1848 that the township began to fill up, and settlements began to be made in the prairie. By 1854, which is generally named as the end of the pioneer period in these parts, about a dozen families, mostly from Ohio, moved into the neighborhood, entered land and became permanent residents. Of these were the Defenbaughs, Bussards, Mathises and Millses, almost all of whom were from the same neighborhood. The original Defenbaughs were Samuel, Andrew and John. The descendants of these, together with others who have come more recently to the neighborhood, constitute the largest number of a single connection in the township. The time has been when almost every second person met would prove to be a Defenbaugh.

Jacob and William Bussard were brothers, the former of whom is dead (the widow living in the village of Reading), and the latter residing in the township. Jerry and Caleb Mathis were amongst the very first who entered land here, their names appearing upon the original entry book as early as 1852. Caleb was one of the founders of the town of Reading, and for him and David Boyle the town was laid out, in the early part of 1851.

Jeremiah Mathis was the first Justice of the Peace in what is now known as Reading, being elected to the office in 1854.

John Mills and sons, John W., Joshua and Thomas, came in 1851, the first three settling in this township, and the last just across the line in Long Point. This family is known and recognized as one of the most substantial and straight in the township. John Mills, Sr., has been dead several years. The sons still reside where they first settled. J. C. Mills was the first Collector elected in Reading Township, was Supervisor a number of terms, and has held many other official positions.

Ephraim Clark is one of the solid men of this part of the county. He was one of the first two Justices of the Peace elected after the township organization act was adopted, John A. Hoskins being the other. Hoskins was a man of some note. He was one of the first to enlist in the service of the country during the rebellion, was elected Captain of Co. D of the 20th I. V. I., and was afterward promoted to the office of Major.

Richard S. Hick was also one of the early settlers. We find his name recorded in the county archives as a "Magistrate of the Precinct of Reading" in the year 1857.

Wm. B. Lyon, while he remained in this section, was one of the most prominent citizens; he was also a native of Ohio, and came to this part of the county in 1851. He was the first School Treasurer of Reading, being appointed to that office in 1855; and was one of the first merchants of Reading. Upon his election to the office of Sheriff of the county, he removed to the county seat, and thus, while the township was honored by the selection of

one of its citizens to an important office, it lost one of its best citizens, and Pontiac gained one.

The northwestern part of the township was settled principally by natives of the "Keystone State." Among the earliest and most prominent were the Bradfords, Woolvertons and Kysers. Joseph Woolverton was elected from this township Treasurer of the county, and removed to Pontiac, where he resided until 1876, when he again removed to Colorado. This township has been further honored by the selection from among its citizens of two other men to fill prominent offices. In 1861, Samuel Maxwell was elected County Treasurer. He was at the date named the most prominent politician in Livingston County, and could manage elections and manipulate caucuses in a manner that surprised everybody, especially his opponents. Maxwell removed to Missouri about ten years ago. Amos Hart was elected Sheriff in 1864, and resided in Pontiac until a few years ago, when he went to California to hunt gold, where he is at present.

In 1858, the population of the township had increased to about 400, and the voting population was nearly 100. Previous to this, what is now Reading and a small part of Long Point, were known as the Reading Precinct; but in the year mentioned, all that portion of Town 30, Range 4, west of the Vermilion, and all of Town 30, Range 3, were set off by the commissioners as a separate precinct or political township, and an election ordered for the 6th of April.

At this election, J. S. R. Overholt was elected Supervisor; Alex. H. Boyd, Clerk; Christopher Brazee, Assessor; J. C. Mills, Collector; Albert Moon, Overseer of the Poor; Samuel Woolverton, J. G. Defenbaugh and Hugh Grant, Commissioners of Highways.

The successors to the principal offices have been :

Date.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Collector.	Assessor.
1859	Samuel H. Bradford.....	A. H. Boyd.....	Wm. B. Lyon.....	Samuel Thompson.
1860	J. C. Mills.....	A. H. Boyd.....	J. W. Mills.....	J. Mathis.
1861	E. S. Woolverton.....	A. H. Boyd.....	J. M. Black.....	J. W. Mills.
1862	J. C. Mills.....	A. S. Bradford.....	M. F. Overholt.....	J. W. Mills.
1863	J. C. Mills.....	A. H. Boyd.....	Wm. Wilson.....	J. W. Mills.
1864	J. C. Mills.....	A. H. Boyd.....	Wm. Wilson.....	A. Defenbaugh.
1865	J. C. Mills.....	J. S. Gumm.....	Johnson Bradley.....	E. S. Clark.
1866	A. H. Boyd.....	J. S. Gumm.....	C. Wulzen.....	J. Mathis.
1867	M. Tombaugh.....	J. S. Gumm.....	C. Wulzen.....	A. J. Bosserman.
1868	A. H. Boyd.....	J. S. Gumm.....	A. Defenbaugh.....	A. J. Bosserman.
1869	J. S. R. Overholt.....	S. U. Thompson.....	L. C. Mills.....	J. Mathis.
1870	A. Defenbaugh.....	R. D. Clark.....	Johnson Bradley.....	A. J. Bosserman.
1871	A. Defenbaugh.....	L. H. Mallery.....	Jacob Yothers.....	A. J. Bosserman.
1872	A. Defenbaugh.....	L. H. Mallery.....	A. J. Bosserman.....	J. M. Grove.
1873	A. Defenbaugh.....	L. H. Mallery.....	J. McFadden.....	J. M. Grove.
1874	A. Defenbaugh.....	J. F. Overholt.....	W. S. Krith.....	A. H. Boyd.
1875	L. H. Mallery.....	James Holt.....	J. F. Overholt.....	John Coe.
1876	John W. Mills.....	James Holt.....	L. N. Arnold.....	J. M. Grove.
1877	J. W. Moon.....	L. H. Mallery.....	J. Carpenter.....	J. Patterson.

The township officers elect for 1878 are J. W. Moon, Supervisor; L. H. Mallery, Clerk; Lovejoy Hunt, Collector; John* Coe, Assessor; L. H. Mallery and J. H. Holt, Justices of the Peace; Samuel Yorty and Joseph Defenbaugh, Constables; and John Coe, School Treasurer.

Education has received due attention in this township. Our information as to the very first school, by whom taught, and when, being somewhat conflicting, it is thought best to venture no positive assertions; but that the first school opened was in a little log building at Moon's Point, and that it was at an early date is not doubted. We have reliable information for stating that, in 1856, there were two schools, one at Reading and the other in the Barackman neighborhood; there were in attendance at these schools 110 scholars, and that there were two other organized districts in the township. In these last mentioned districts, which were the Ancona and Woolverton, houses were built the next year. One noticeable item in the report of the Treasurer for that year, is that the average wages paid for their Winter school was \$47.50 per month. This was higher wages than that paid in any other township that year, and is a good indication of a favorable sentiment in regard to the then new public school system. Since that time material changes have taken place in population, politics and society, in which the town has shown commendable progress, and the subject of education has continued to hold a prominent place, as is indicated by the following figures extracted from the report of the School Treasurer for 1877 :

Number of schools.....	12
Number of scholars enrolled.....	481
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	579
Number of persons under 21.....	846
Number of teachers.....	19
Amount paid to teachers for the year.....	\$3,410 00
Whole amount expended for school purposes.....	4,476 00

This township is quite well supplied with church privileges. Besides those afforded by Streator and in other adjoining townships, there are four very comfortable and convenient buildings, situated in different parts of the township. In the village of Reading, the Methodists erected a house of worship in 1857.

A year or two later, the Protestant Methodists, in conjunction with the Christian or Campbellite denomination, built a Union Church at Ancona. A few years later, in 1867, a Union Church was erected at Coalville, which, however, has since been used mostly by the United Brethren society. In 1871-2, the Presbyterians, who had for some years been worshiping in the Methodist Church at Reading, erected a neat little house of worship a couple of miles northwest of the village.

All of these buildings are occupied by flourishing societies of the respective denominations. Sunday schools are kept up at all of them, and also in some of the school houses besides.

No township took a livelier interest in the defense of the Government in the great struggle against those who would have destroyed it in 1861-5. Reading Township furnished men for the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, the Seventy-seventh, and several other regiments, many of whom received deadly wounds, and some fatal ones. Of those who proved their valor by such a precious sac-

rifce, the following are remembered: Andrew S. Bradford, S. H. Henion, David Jones, Marion Rush, William T. Boyd, Fred. W. Hall, James H. Christen, John Roberts and Stephen Shipley.

Politically, until within a few years, this township has been a Democratic stronghold, whose fortifications were impregnable to any assault which the enemy could make. However, lately, on local questions, factions of both Republicans and Democrats have united, and formed the Anti-Monopoly or Greenback party, so that it would not be safe to state positively that it belonged to either of the old parties.

VILLAGE OF READING.

Excepting the county seat, this is the oldest laid out town in the county, having been surveyed and platted previous to 1851. In the year named, it was surveyed by Franklin Oliver for David Boyle and Caleb Mathis, from the southeast quarter of Section 15. Scarcely a prettier location for a town could be found in the whole county than this. The ground is high and dry; and being on the bank of a fine little stream of water, good drainage is rendered easy. The first house built in the village was put up by L. S. Latham. Dr. Follet built an office near the same time.

The parties who laid out the town were also interested in its business and its early improvement; and David Boyle, who was one of the proprietors, and Jeremiah Mathis, brother of the other, built the first store house. Mathis also built a hotel, and was the conductor of the same. About this time the coal mines in this vicinity were being developed; and people from all sections of the country, within fifty miles, came here for coal. Being unable to make the trip in one day, and sometimes having to await their turn, necessitated hotel accommodations for those who were obliged to stop here over night. So extensive did this business become in a few years that three hotels were at one time in successful operation. Those times are all passed; and the weary and worn traveler, unless he be so fortunate as to find a friendly villager who will take him in, must pursue his tedious journey a few miles further. Dr. J. Hill came in soon after the town was established, and built a residence and opened an office.

C. R. Kyser, who had been living in the township, came to the village and built a blacksmith shop, and carried on the trade.

Jacob Bussard, in partnership with William B. Lyon, opened up a store a short time after. They afterward dissolved, and each carried on the business independently, thus making at one time three flourishing general stores. Prior to the establishment of Reading, the people in all of this section of country went to Lacon and Ottawa to do their trading; and, consequently, this enterprise, in connection with the coal banks, drew a large amount of business to this point. The town grew rapidly, and bid fair to be a place of importance; but railroads, built soon after in other parts of the country, drew business and capital away from the place, and Reading was left to languish. The town is still a

pleasant little place to live in, but the greatness that was anticipated for it has all vanished.

VILLAGE OF ANCONA.

The history of Ancona is quite similar to that of Reading. With the change of dates and names, the remarks which apply to the one, might with propriety be repeated. Ancona was, however, founded on a different basis. The Great Air Line Railroad, from Fort Wayne to Council Bluffs, had been projected, surveyed and partially graded through this section, and there was not a doubt entertained that it would be completed. Accordingly, in 1854, the town of Ancona was surveyed for Orson Shackleton and Joseph Gumm. Depot grounds were set apart, and a street for a track surveyed. True to expectation, the road was graded through the village, and then Ancona real estate was held at high figures. Lots were sold out rapidly, and buildings went up as if by magic. Stores were opened and a hotel was built. Orson and Benjamin Shackleton built the first house, a store, and occupied it with a stock of goods. The Shackletons were from New York, and remained here until about eight years ago, when they removed. L. B. Smith, who had been living in the township, and who was formerly from Pennsylvania, built the first dwelling, which was the second house in the place. He is still a resident, and occupies the same old house. William Boatman, also a Pennsylvanian, soon after erected a hotel, and as this was but a short distance from the coal banks it was well patronized. Boatman afterward sold the hotel to Joel Willet, who had been living in the township. Boatman still resides in the village. Willet is dead, but the hotel is still kept open by members of the family.

Johnson Bradley came here in 1854, from Ohio, and started a wagon shop, and still carries on the trade at or near the old stand. C. R. Kyser, who had been living in the village of Reading, this year sold out his possessions there to Jacob Bussard, and came to Ancona and opened a blacksmith shop. Joseph Gumm had also been in business in Reading, and, seeing a bigger thing here, removed his store to this point. Gumm and Kyser have both gone further west.

The enterprise that did most to actually develop and give solidity to the town was the flour mill erected by Erastus Loomis, who came here from Ohio, in 1857. At this time there was no such convenience in this vicinity, or for miles west, and it naturally drew a large amount of trade from the surrounding country. Wheat was then considered a good crop, and a great deal of flour was made, not only for home use but for the purpose of shipping abroad.

After a while, the railroad seemed to be a delusion; and, though it was a severe blow to the little village and the neighborhood, they did not continue to mourn. A few years subsequently, however, the mill was removed, and their hope of making this a town of any great consequence went out.

Streator was built a few years ago, and has quite overshadowed this place and Reading. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was constructed

through here in 1872, and stations being made of these two places has given to them new life, and they are now convenient local trading points.

VILLAGE OF COALVILLE.

This is a little town, laid out by L. H. Mallery, October 6, 1865, near the coal beds, on Section 2. The town is occupied almost wholly by parties interested in the mining of the coal, of which immense quantities are taken out here. As much as 2,000 tons are mined per year; and before the works at Streator were established, more than double this amount was mined. The mines are owned by L. H. Mallery and others, who allow them to be worked by other parties, who pay the proprietors a percentage of the products.

Reading is a fractional township, consisting of Congressional Town 30 north, Range 3 east, except Section 1 and part of 2 (which are cut off by the Vermilion River), and Sections 30 and 31, and parts of Sections 18 and 19, of Town 30, Range 4. It is traversed by Moon Creek, from the west, and another small tributary of the Vermilion, flowing from the southwest.

The Western Extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad crosses the north-western corner of Section 6; and the C., P. & S. W. R. R. divides the township into two nearly equal parts, from northeast to southwest.

The land is of a very rich and productive character, well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, rye and vegetables, large crops of which are produced.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP.

This, according to the survey, is denominated Township 30 north, Range 5 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is a full Congressional town, being six miles square and containing 23,040 acres of land. With the exception of about one section in the southwest corner, and the little groves planted by owners of the land, it may be said to be without timber. The surface of the land, especially in the southern part, is quite rolling, perhaps more so than any other township in the county. The only stream of water flowing through any portion is Mud Creek, which in reality rises in the township.

The western branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad passes through the northern part, on the half section line of the second tier of sections.

Owing to the scarcity of timber and water, but little of the township was settled until a comparatively recent date. A few sections had been selected in the southwest corner, in the vicinity of Mud Creek, prior to 1850, but the larger portion was yet unsettled five years later.

When rapidly growing cities have become so compactly built that there no longer remains ground on which buildings may be placed, or when lots have become so dear that newer comers can find no suitable location, corresponding to their limited means, on which to erect them a habitation, they are necessarily compelled to seek room at a distance from the occupied portions of the city. In this way, addition after addition is made to the original plat of the city,

and suburb after suburb follows, until what was at first considered a long way out in the country becomes the very heart of the city. Suburban towns thus grow and thrive from the simple overflow, until some of them even rival the parent corporation in wealth, population and power. By this means, Brooklyn, which is truly a suburb of New York, has become the third city in population in the United States, containing half the number of inhabitants that does the city of New York. This is the history of the old world and the new. The people are being perpetually pushed off, thrust out and led forward as the human race multiplies. It is the history of societies and families. When the children are grown, though their love for the paternal fireside is not less, their love for independence and freedom is greater, and, one by one, they build their own tenements and erect their own altars. Human beings, like some of the lower orders of animals, love home, and, but for the hope of bettering their condition, would be loth to change their habitations. There is no better illustration of this idea than the settlement of the prairies of the West. The Eastern States were full. There was no land there for the increasing population, and young men and women, with the constantly-arriving emigrants from foreign shores, must seek homes on the borders of civilization. So they came. The first ones settled in the timber tracts, because, perhaps, it reminded them of the well remembered scenes of their youth. The later emigrant, however, was not permitted to rest his feet even here, but was obliged to locate at a greater or less distance on the open prairie; and now, the emigrant finds not a foothold there, but is advised to continue his journey toward the setting sun.

The groves along the Vermilion River and along Mud Creek were pretty well occupied by 1850; but yet, at that time, all to the north and east, including all of Sunbury Township and many other whole townships, was but an open plain on which not a house or a fence or any other evidence existed to indicate that a white man had ever visited the region.

The Indian troubles of 1832 had been removed by the removal of the Indians to their reservations beyond the Mississippi. The panic of 1837 and '38 had passed, the credit of the State was beginning to recover from its effects, and settlements were again being made in this section; and, as they found the land along the creeks already occupied, shanties, here and there on the open prairie, began to appear.

The first actual settler of the township was Andrew Sprague. He came to the township in the year 1835. Mr. Sprague was from the wooded part of New York, and was doubtless pleased more with the timber feature of the township than with its rolling prairie, and therefore selected his farm on the bank of Mud Creek. He is still living, but has moved his residence to the village of Cornell. He has seen many changes, not only in the appearance of the township, but in the county, as he was one of the first settlers of this part of the State. Soon after his arrival, a great financial panic swept over the country, and especially over this State; and emigration, for several years, was materially

checked. For the next nine years, Sunbury did not have a single permanent addition. The few who came to the neighborhood settled in the timber; and as this belt in Sunbury was quite limited, Sprague occupying the largest and (then considered) the best portion, they were constrained to look elsewhere for their ideal of a farm.

The financial crisis, however, had passed by 1844; the Michigan & Illinois Canal project was again on foot; and the eyes of emigrants were again on the central part of Illinois. In the year named, Jacob Longnecker made his appearance. Longnecker was a native of Pennsylvania; but, when but a boy of ten years, went to Kentucky, where he lived until of age, when he married and removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and finally, in 1844, as stated, to this township.

Ephraim Sprague, brother of Andrew, though not a permanent resident, had bought land in the neighborhood, and had built cabins thereon. Into one of these cabins the Longnecker family removed, and worked the land for a year, and then, having pre-empted land and built them a cabin, moved to it. In this house the family, or members of it, resided until 1865, when the building was turned into a blacksmith shop. Mr. Longnecker died in 1861.

Three years after the coming of Longnecker, E. G. Rice and Luther Smith settled here. Rice was a native of Maine. He had left that State, however, two years before, and had spent a year in Michigan and another in Kendall County of this State. He is now a resident of the southern part of the State. His son George, who was, at the time of his father's coming to the township, but a boy, is now a resident of Pontiac. Luther Smith was the first man who had the hardihood to settle on the prairie. He selected his home in the northwest part, near the present site of the village of Blackstone. His farm has always been known as "Smith's Mound." Smith died about fifteen years ago, but the Mound is still occupied by representatives of the family.

Philip Hilton is now the oldest living resident, having come to the township a short time after Sprague.

Gabriel and Joseph Brown were also early settlers. They removed to Iowa a few years ago.

For five years after the arrival of Smith and Rice, though the timbered portions of the county received accessions yearly, no others had the temerity to settle on the open prairie. However, in 1852, characteristic of the man, contrary to the advice of his friends, who added ridicule to solicitude, Asa Blakeslee took up a claim in the central part. He was laughed at by those who lived in the timber, and was told that he would certainly be eaten up by the wolves, and that, should he live out there till he was old, he would never have any neighbors. But Blakeslee comforted himself with the reflection that he would, in that case, like Robinson Crusoe, be "monarch of all he surveyed." He bought 200 head of young cattle, and had no trouble to find plenty of pasture for them, as the adjoining sections were all vacant. Soon after coming to the

neighborhood, he went with his team to Ottawa, and bought a load of lumber. On his return, as he passed through the timber, he cut two forked saplings and one long pole, which he brought with him. The two saplings were planted at a distance of fifteen feet from each other, and the pole laid in the forks. The boards were then placed one end upon the pole and the other end on the ground, thus making in appearance a habitation resembling the roof of a rough stable. In this simple shelter he lived while his house was being built. For six months he did not see the face of a white man.*

He lived, for the first six months, on corn meal, pork and turnips. These items are given not on account of any peculiarity in the mode of living, but, on the contrary, because it was the usual manner with the first settlers. Mr. Blakeslee is a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut; he has been closely identified with every public and political movement of his township, and, at an advanced age, he resides in the vicinity of his first settlement.

Very soon after the advent of Blakeslee, Isaac Ames, from Maine, settled a little northeast from the point of timber on Mud Creek, and built a log cabin, in which he resided for a time, until he had erected a better house. Isaac Ames, Jr., now of Streator, had been teaching school in Michigan, and had practiced medicine there and in La Salle County in this State. He lived on the Ames place until about ten years ago, when he sold out, removed to Streator and engaged in the hardware trade.

James L. Hadley was a Methodist preacher. He came from Ohio at about the time that the Ames family made their appearance. The first preaching, except an occasional sermon, was done by him and Jacob Hoobler, of Newtown.

In 1854, the two great railroads, the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central, had been finished through Central Illinois, and not only conveyed immigrants to this part of the State, but some of the contractors and laborers on the works became some of our very best citizens. During the two preceding years, Thomas F. Norton, J. O. Corey, Erastus Corey, Ansel Gammon and brothers, and Perry Corbin came to this part of the State. Thomas F. Norton was from Maine, and settled in the northeastern part of the township. He first settled in La Salle County, a little north of Ottawa, where he taught school a year before making this his permanent residence. After a short residence in the county, he was elected County Surveyor, the duties of which office he performed in a very satisfactory manner. In 1862, he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, and preached at New Michigan and other points until his death, in 1866.

J. O. Corey and his brother Erastus were from Pennsylvania. The former was a man of no ordinary ability. He had been an officer of high rank in the Mexican war. At the close of the war, having distinguished himself as a soldier, he was proposed by his friends as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of Congress, and, though not elected, received a very flattering vote. He was the first Supervisor of this township, being elected in 1858. He

*In the meantime, Shabbona (see Page 149) paid him a visit.

removed to Iowa two years ago. Erastus was a carpenter, and worked most of the time at the trade. He came to this part of the State in the employ of the railroad company, in 1853. He afterward returned to his native State, where he was killed by falling from a building on which he was working.

The Gammons were from La Salle County. They lived here for a few years, and then removed to different portions of the State.

Perry Corbin, a relative of one of the earliest settlers of Rook's Creek, came here from Virginia. He and his brother Anderson, who came a few years later, were both blacksmiths, though only Anderson worked at the trade after settling here.

Enos Thatcher, H. H. Brower, and John Gower and son, B. A. Gower, though not among the earliest settlers, are deserving of mention as men of more than ordinary character. The first was an early settler of La Salle County. He still resides in this township. Brower came from Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was a lawyer, and practiced in the courts of this county. In 1860, he was a candidate for Representative to the Illinois Legislature, but was not elected. A few years since, he removed to Nebraska, where he now resides. Gower and son were from Maine, and being men of education and ability, have proved themselves valuable accessions to the social and business wants of the community.

The first school to which the children of Sunbury had access was established in the edge of the timber of Mud Creek, just outside the limits of the township, and near the Sprague property. It was taught by Catharine Sprague, mother of Andrew and Ephraim. This was about the year 1836, and twenty years before the public school system of the State was adopted, hence was a private affair, maintained by subscription. In 1855, the Hilton school house was built, and the next year the Ames house. The report of the first School Treasurer, Thomas F. Norton, shows that in 1855 there was but one school, thirty-four scholars in attendance, ninety-two children in the township, and one teacher; the highest wages paid was \$12 per month, and the whole amount paid out for school purposes was \$38.75. He also reports that a canvass of all the township discloses the fact that there are 107 school books in all of the houses, sixty-five of which are elementary spellers. But few townships made more satisfactory progress during the next ten years. The one school had been multiplied by seven, each of which had a comfortable house; the number of scholars had increased to 217; the average monthly wages paid to teachers was \$28.50; and the total amount paid out for the support of schools was thirty-three times as great, being, in 1865, over \$1,300.

The following extract from the report of the Township Treasurer will indicate the condition of schools at the close of 1877:

Number of schools.....	9
Number of scholars enrolled.....	385
Number of teachers.....	15
Amount paid teachers.....	\$2,569 00
Total amount paid for support of schools.....	4,629 00
Amount raised by special tax.....	1,855 00
Principal of school fund.....	7,798 00

The first post office for the benefit of this community, like the first school, was established in Esmen Township, was called Sunbury, and kept at the Brown residence. It was afterward moved to Andrew Sprague's, and has since had a migratory existence, like all country post offices, going from one house to another, as different persons could be found who were willing to be bothered with it. At last, when the village of Blackstone was established, the post office was moved there; and, as its name was changed, it can hardly now be said to exist.

Though preachers have had a permanent residence here, and though many pious Christian people have lived here, neither church house nor organization existed in the township, until the village of Blackstone began to build. Sabbath schools held in the public school houses, with preaching at the same places, have been as common as in other parts of the county; and the morals and religion of the people are as well cultivated as in other towns.

The township of Sunbury was organized April 6, 1858, by the election of J. O. Corey, Supervisor; J. S. Cummings, Clerk; T. F. Norton, Assessor; A. S. Blakeslee, Collector; A. Sprague, John Gower and R. C. Myer, Commissioners of Highways; Isaac H. Ames and A. J. Collins, Justices of the Peace; A. A. Blakeslee and Wm. M. Hopkins, Constables. The whole number of votes cast at this first election was but nineteen, and as most of them were elected to an office, it will be seen that, by 1858, but few new names appear to the old settlers' list.

The following list gives the names of the principal officers elected at each successive meeting, to this date (1878), which list has been kindly furnished by Geo. H. Blakeslee, present Township Clerk:

Date.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1859.....	John Gower.....	J. S. Cummings...	T. F. Norton.....	Isaac Ames.
1860.....	John Gower.....	J. S. Cummings...	T. F. Norton.....	Wm. Hopkins.
1861.....	Isaac Ames.....	J. S. Cummings...	John Gower.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee.
1862.....	H. H. Brower.....	J. S. Cummings...	Asa S. Blakeslee...	T. Roe.
1863.....	John Gower.....	E. Weeks.....	Asa S. Blakeslee...	T. Roe.
1864.....	Isaac Ames.....	Wm. M. Hopkins...	Asa S. Blakeslee...	M. W. Gammon.
1865.....	T. F. Norton.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	R. F. Norton.....	C. D. Gammon.
1866.....	B. A. Gower.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	H. R. Hamilton...	T. Roe.
1867.....	R. G. Morton.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	R. F. Norton.....	J. Naugle.
1868.....	H. H. Brower.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	Asa S. Blakeslee...	T. La Vell.
1869.....	B. A. Gower.....	H. J. Oaks.....	E. Corey.....	J. Norton.
1870.....	M. Tombaugh.....	R. F. Norton.....	Asa S. Blakeslee...	A. K. Brower.
1871.....	A. K. Brower.....	A. Corbin.....	Asa S. Blakeslee...	Pat Ruddy.
1872.....	A. K. Brower.....	G. W. Thatcher...	John Gower.....	Pat Ruddy.
1873.....	A. K. Brower.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	Asa S. Blakeslee...	N. Longnecker.
1874.....	J. O. Corey.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	John Green.....	Pat Ruddy.
1875.....	J. O. Corey.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	A. Corbin.....	M. J. Bosworth.
1876.....	J. O. Corey.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	A. Corbin.....	Jas. Ruddy.
1877.....	Julius Smith.....	Geo. H. Blakeslee...	T. La Vell.....	Jas. Ruddy.

The officers elect of the township are: H. H. Kent, Supervisor; George H. Blakeslee, Clerk; Bernard Demsey, Collector; Thomas LaVell, Assessor; Samuel B. Norton and M. J. Bosworth, Justices of the Peace; W. B. Hamil-

ton and Jas. Gordon, Constables ; John Brooker, Jas. Nichols and Pat Ruddy, Commissioners of Highways.

At the last election it was found that the number of voters had increased to 209.

During the "late unpleasantness," this township bore a very considerable part. Quite a number of the young men of this vicinity enlisted in the various regiments raised in this portion of the State. Several who thus exchanged home and family comforts for the hardships and suffering of the camp and field, in addition, sacrificed their lives for the principles which they loved better than fireside, and better even than existence. Some were killed outright in the affray ; some received wounds of which they died after a lingering illness ; and others, though never receiving a saber cut or a musket shot, received the seeds of disease, contracted from exposure and hardships, which finally terminated their existence. All honor to the townships which they represented ; and in an especial manner, all honor to the brave representatives who proved their love of country by their valor.

VILLAGE OF BLACKSTONE.

Blackstone is situated on the western extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, nearly midway between Streator and Dwight, being ten miles from the former and thirteen from the latter. It is a neat little town of nearly two hundred inhabitants ; and, in the amount of business transacted, is not exceeded by any town of its size in the county.

The land which constitutes its site, originally belonged to R. B. Hamilton. About the time when the line of railroad was completed through this section, the land was purchased by Wm. Shepard, of Jersey County, Illinois, and for him the village was laid out by A. C. Huetson, on January 6, 1870. The original plat consisted of eighty acres of Section 7, lying on the north side of the railroad track.

The town was called Blackstone in honor of the President of the road ; and much of the plat being property of the officers of the road, the town is naturally looked upon as being a favored point.

The first house within the limits of the place antedates the village or the road, having been built years ago by R. B. Hamilton. As soon as the survey had been made, Frank McIntosh built a store, and this was the first building of the kind erected here. As soon as it was completed, he put into it a stock of general merchandise, and has continued in the business ever since. About the same time, R. B. Hamilton erected a warehouse and commenced buying grain. This warehouse is now idle, the whole grain business having been absorbed by the Kent Brothers, who built an elevator here a few years later. They handle about 400,000 bushels of grain per year, mostly corn.

As soon as the town had been certainly established, the post office of Sunbury was removed to the station, and Charles A. Holton installed as Postmaster, which position he still retains.

Among the others who manifested their confidence in the future of the place by settling here at its beginning, were J. L. Colier, Enoch Sherick, R. D. Gregg and J. A. Fout. The last named was a blacksmith; and the first was a carpenter, who built nearly all of the houses that have been put up in the town.

There are no organized churches here; but religious services are held by several denominations, who occupy the school house for that purpose by turns. A Sunday school, in which all of the citizens take a deep interest, is conducted under the superintendence of M. F. Waters.

The public school is under the charge of A. H. Johnson, a competent and successful teacher.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

This is a fractional town and lies in the southern tier of townships, between Belle Prairie and Germantown, with Forrest on the north and Ford County on the south. It is mostly rolling prairie, but with a few sections that are low and flat, and is wholly devoid of native timber. The latter defect, however, has been supplied by the planting and cultivation of trees; and many beautiful groves are to be seen in every part of the township. It is intersected by the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, which enters the town through Section 4, and crosses Sections 3, 10 and 15, in almost a southerly direction. Fayette is known as Town 25 north, Range 7 east of the Third Principal Meridian.

The first settlement within the present limits of Fayette was made by Rees Morgan, on Section 16, in June, 1863. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1829, and to this neighborhood as stated above. His settlement was made on the School Section, with the expectation of long enjoying the entire section; but the town developed more rapidly than anticipated, and he was only permitted to occupy it about seven years, when it was sold according to law, for school purposes. Mr. Morgan, now well advanced in years, lives in the village of Strawn, a highly-respected citizen and honored among his fellow-men. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was with Col. Stillman in his memorable defeat at Pawpaw Grove, which occurred on the 14th day of May of that year. Possessing fine conversational powers, his description of the Black Hawk campaign is graphic and entertaining.

At that early period, military organizations were in their embryonic state, and the authority of a militia Major extended over an entire county. Four companies, he states, were raised in Peoria, Tazewell and McLean Counties, and he volunteered in Tazewell, under command of Captain Adams. These troops were ordered to rendezvous at Dixon, and await the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Reynolds, and his forces. A dispute arose among Majors Stillman, Bailey and Johnson, as to which of them belonged the right to command the entire forces from this section. On the arrival of Governor Reynolds, Stillman was appointed Colonel of the forces from the counties

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already named, on account of the seniority of his appointment as Major. Jealousy on the part of the other two followed as a natural consequence at the high honor conferred on Stillman, each feeling that his own peculiar fitness for the position had been wholly disregarded, and they were quite willing to encompass him with defeat, and compromise him or any one else in order to gratify an envious disposition.

On the arrival of the Governor and his forces at Dixon, Col. Stillman was sent with his command on a scouting expedition. His force numbered 200 men, while Black Hawk's was not far short of 450 warriors. Army regulations in the far West were not as strict then as at the present day, and each soldier was allowed a pint of whisky as a part of his daily rations. In drawing their supplies for a three-days scout, they were careful to obtain three square pints of whisky each, to the utter neglect of the more substantial necessities. Their frequent imbibitions on the second day of their march resulted in dire confusion, and each man became his own commander. Not the slightest attention was paid to the commands of the officers, and they raced over the broad prairies, spoiling for a hand-to-hand fight with the "redskins." Near the close of the day's march (if march it could be called), Indians were seen in the distance, and immediately the whites charged pell-mell toward them. On arriving on the spot where the Indians had been seen, what was their consternation to find themselves flanked on the right and left. A "V" had been formed by the wily chieftain—a trap had been set, and into it they had ridden at full speed. And now came the time for retreat. Mr. Morgan says, if they "rode *fast* in coming up to the Indians, they certainly attempted to make *double-fast* time in coming away." The running away was as promiscuous as the advance had been, and some of the troops did not reach Dixon for two or three days, though distant but thirty miles from the scene of disaster. Stillman was defeated and disgraced, and Johnson, who succeeded to the command, correspondingly gratified. This little notice of a war with which all are familiar seems so appropriate in the history of Mr. Morgan, the first settler in this township, that we deem no excuse necessary for giving place to it.

The next settlement in Fayette was made by B. F. Brandon in the Spring of 1864. He settled on Section 8, where he remained several years, and then sold out and removed to La Salle County. John and Thomas Brownlee came from Knox County, but were originally from Scotland. They settled in Fayette Township in 1865, but recently Thomas has removed into the village of Strawn and John removed to Kansas. Among other early settlers, we may notice George Seaton, Charles Wilson, James, Benjamin and Robert Turner, William Walker, John and Daniel Parsley and the McCormicks. Seaton came from New York in 1867, and when he settled in Fayette, his was the fourth house in the township. Charles Wilson was from Kendall County, and settled here in 1866, when he broke the farm and built the house where Seaton now lives. Wilson removed to Forrest when Seaton came in, and now lives in

Hoopeston. The Turners were from near Ottawa, and settled here in 1867, where they still reside. Walker came from Galena, and the Parsleys from La Salle County, and settled here in 1867, and still live in the township. The McCormicks were also from La Salle County, and settled here in 1865.

The first birth in Fayette Township was Rose McCormick, a daughter of James and Jane McCormick, who was born December 15, 1865. The first death was that of a young man of the name of Eaton, and occurred at the residence of John Brownlee about the 1st of August, 1867. The first marriage which took place in the township was that of Moses K. McDowell and Mary Morgan; and the second, that of D. R. Morgan, a brother to the first bride, and Jennie McDowell, a sister of the first bridegroom, on the principle, we presume, that "a fair exchange is no robbery." Since the occurrence of the two marriages above recorded, Frank C. McDowell and Laura Morgan have been united in holy wedlock, thus forming a triple alliance between the McDowell and Morgan families. The first physician was Stacy Stephens, who located in the village of Strawn soon after it was laid out. Dr. G. S. Harvey has recently located there, and both practice their profession in the village and township. The first Justice of the Peace in the town was H. McCormick, who was elected in 1869, and held over on the separation of Fayette from Belle Prairie Township in 1871.

It seems appropriate that some mention should be made in the history of Fayette Township of the "Burr Oak Farm," the largest farm in the world, perhaps, owned and controlled by a single individual. The Burr Oak Farm of M. L. Sullivant embraces nearly 40,000 acres, eight sections of which lie in Fayette Township and four sections in Germantown, while the remainder of it is in Ford County. People who have never visited the great West, and in whose eyes a farm of two or three hundred acres is large, have very little conception of the magnificent scale on which farming operations are carried on in the regions of the prairie country. Notwithstanding the vast area of this gigantic plantation, its management is reduced to so perfect a system that everything moves on with as much harmony as though but a few hundred acres were embraced in it. In 1871, the Harpers sent out a special artist and reporter to visit "Burr Oak Farm," as Mr. Sullivant's place is called, and to write a description of it, with illustrations. An issue of their Illustrated Weekly in September, 1871, contained about three columns, descriptive of this great farm and the mammoth establishment of Sullivant's, accompanied by some dozen engravings of different scenes and occupations. Among the illustrations we noticed the following: First, a striking portrait of M. L. Sullivant, the proprietor of Burr Oak Farm; "The Homestead, Burr Oak," "Evening in the Burr Oak Grove," "Planting Corn," "Ditching Plow," "Cultivating Corn," "Hedge Gang," "Breaking Raw Prairie," "Farm Gang," "Harvesting," "Mr. Sullivant and his Captains at Evening," "Sunday in Burr Oak Grove," etc. The system observed on this place is equal to military discipline. Sullivant

was Commander in Chief, then an Adjutant under him, who assisted him in the management and saw that all orders were obeyed; next, there were twelve Captains, each of whom had three Lieutenants under him, and each Lieutenant had charge of a gang of six to ten hands. The farm was laid off into stations, and each station was in charge of a Captain, whose duty it was to report every day's business to the Commander in Chief at night. A bookkeeper was employed and an account opened with every station, and in this account was entered everything done on that station each day, viz., how many men were employed, how many horses, mules and oxen, together with what kind of labor each had performed.

The following table will show for one day's work :

Date.	Men.	Horses.	Oxen.
One month.....	4,979 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,060	1,987

ONE DAY.

	Men.	Horses.
Overseeing generally.. .. .	45	90
Errands and chores	31	58
Harness shop.....	8	...
Water hauling.....	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blacksmith shop.....	114	...
Stables.....	191	160
Kitchens	273	...
Implements.....	82	1
Masonry	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Hedges.....	383 $\frac{3}{4}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$

This is but a fragment of the list, but shows the system adopted. Nor was the Commander idle. Seldom a day passed but either he or his Adjutant was in every field on the entire plantation; so that if a Captain had attempted a false report it would have been detected at once. The following extract is from *Harpers' Weekly*, of the date already alluded to: "The machinery in use at Burr Oak would handsomely stock two or three agricultural implement stores: 150 steel plows, of different kinds; 75 breaking plows; 142 cultivators, of several descriptions; 45 corn planters; 25 gang harrows, etc. The ditching plow, a huge affair of 18 feet in length, with a share of 11 feet by 2 feet 10 inches, is worked by 68 oxen and eight men. These finish from three to three and a half miles of excellent ditch each day's work. * * * There is 300 miles of hedge, 6 miles of board fence for stock, and 150 miles of ditching to drain the wet places. The stock of Burr Oak at present is 300 mules, 50 horses and 50 yoke of cattle. There may be 1,000 or 1,200 hogs and a magnificent herd of milch cows—mostly Durhams—and very valuable. An entire section of land is devoted to raising produce for feeding stock and hands. There are 2,500 acres of tame grass, which will cut an average of a ton and a half to the acre; besides this, much wild grass is cut." But anything like an accurate and complete description of this immense farm would occupy more space than we can give it in these pages, and, therefore, we must let it pass with this meager notice.

The first school in Fayette Township was taught by Rebecca Morgan, in 1868, in a small shanty on Section 6, located on the present site of the school building near the residence of William Walker. In 1873, there were eighty-five children in the township entitled to school privileges, and seventy-six reported as attending school. Two schools were reported, with one male teacher and four female teachers. School fund, \$10,803. The treasurer's last report shows the following :

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	192
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	165
Total.....	357
Number of males between 6 and 21 years.....	98
Number of females between 6 and 21 years.....	103
Total.....	196
Number of males attending school.....	69
Number of females attending school.....	73
Total.....	142
Estimated value of school property.....	\$1,965 00
Principal of township fund.....	2,078 47
Highest monthly wages paid male teachers.....	40 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	30 00
Whole amount paid teachers.....	665 43

There are four school districts in the town and four good, substantial school houses, in which first-class schools are maintained for the usual period each year.

The building of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad through this township has been the means of developing it, and has been a great convenience to the people, particularly to those who have business occasionally at the seat of justice. The road received their hearty support and they have always been friendly toward it.

As previously stated, Fayette was a part of Belle Prairie until 1871, when it was set off by act of the Board of Supervisors. The present officers of the township are as follows, viz.: J. W. Ebersol and M. M. Gatchel, Justices of the Peace; William McCormick, Assessor; Adam Kopp, Collector; John Hopkins, Town Clerk, and D. A. Morgan, Supervisor.

The color of Fayette politics is about half and half; that is to say, it is about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. At least, it has been so for some time past; but it is not easy to say just what effect the Greenbackers will have in the township. The war record is given in the histories of other sections of the county, as there were no settlements made here until very near the close of the war.

THE VILLAGE OF STRAWN.

Strawn is situated on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, about ten miles south of Fairbury, and was laid out June 6, 1873. It was surveyed by Alfred

C. Huetson, County Surveyor, for David Strawn, the original proprietor, and for whom the village was named. The original plat contained 30.09 acres, in Section 3, of Town 25 north, etc., and has since, we believe, had some additions made to it. In order to induce settlers to locate in the village, and in building it up, Mr. Strawn adopted the plan of giving every alternate lot to such as would erect houses, under certain specifications, by the 1st of September following its laying-out. The houses might be as large as the proprietors chose to build, but must not fall below certain dimensions. No shanties, either as business or dwelling houses, were to be erected. The first business house inclosed in the village was that of E. H. Roberts, who selected the first lot, on the day the village was laid out. The business houses of H. McCormick, T. H. Aaron and Brownlee Brothers were under process of erection at the same time. The first dwelling was erected by John Colfer, now owned by Hampton McCormick, and operated as an hotel. About the same time, dwellings were put up by L. L. Graves, James Stevenson and a Mr. Welch.

E. H. Roberts, now of the firm of Aaron, Roberts & Co., sold the first goods in the village. His store was opened about the 1st of July, 1873. At the present time, there are eight stores in Strawn, also harness shops, blacksmith shops, shoe shops, grain firms and one saloon. Indeed, the village seems to have completely risen above the swamps and marshes, where it languished when a poet of the period evoked the muses and thus described its condition :

The frogs are hatching their spawn
In the streets of the village of Strawn ;
And their music down there
Fills the ambient air
From the falling of night till the dawn.

The post office was established October 6, 1873, and E. H. Roberts was appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds. The first freight received at Strawn station was July 1, 1873, and was a barrel of meat for S. K. Mitchell, who kept a boarding house. The first shipment of freight was a car-load of hogs, and was made by Walter D. Strawn, July 7, 1873. The freight shipments for the six months ending July 1, from Strawn, were as follows :

Forwarded—Number of car loads of grain, stock, etc.....	195
“ Way freights in lbs.....	32,000
Freight received in tons.....	810
Ticket sales, six months to July 1, 1878.....	\$485.70

The amount of grain shipped from this point during the year is not far short of 250,000 bushels. The first corn bought here for shipment was by W. Reed, agent for Hoyt & Beebe, of Forrest.

The first school was taught in Strawn by Sarah Hanagan, of Ottawa, in the Summer of 1874, and a temporary school house built the same year. The village at present supports a good school, which is well patronized and maintained about eight months in the year. At the last election, a tax of \$1,800 was voted for the purpose of erecting a suitable school building, and soon the

clangor of the seminary bell will be heard in the village, morning, noon and night.

The Methodist society was organized in the village in the Summer of 1874, under the ministerial care of Rev. R. D. Russell. The membership at the date of organization did not exceed eight persons, and the church now numbers on its roll some twenty active members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Strawn, like hundreds of other railroad towns and villages, has sprung up in the last few years like a hot-house plant. It is, however, a flourishing little place, full of energy and enterprise, and does a large amount of business. It is increasing in importance each year, and will soon overtake some of its elder neighbors, unless they rub off the rust of years, and, like Dickens' Little Joe, "move on."

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

O sprecht! warum zagt ihr von dannen?

Das Neckarthal hat Wein und Korn;

Der Schwarzwald stoht voll finstrer Tannen,

Im Spessart klingt des Alplers Horn.

Wie wird es in den fremden Waldern

Euch nach der Heimathberge Grun,

Nach Deutschlands golden Weizenfeldern,

Nach seinen Rebenuhugeln ziehn!

Wie wird das Bild der alten Tage

Durch eure Traume glauzend wehn!

Gleich einer stillen, frommen Sage

Wird es euch vor der Seele stehn.

Der Bootsmann winkt!—Zieht hin in Frieder

Gott schutz' euch, Mann und Weib und Greis!

Sei Freude eurer Brust beschieden,

Und euren Feldern Reis und Mais!

This township is very appropriately named. It is strictly a German town. Three-fourths of its population, perhaps, are from the "Faderland," and have sought the prairies of the New World, and homes where all are free and all are equal. No more honest and enterprising farmers, or quiet and peaceable citizens exist in Livingston County, than these hard-working Germans of the township heading this chapter. They move on in the "even tenor of their way" without ostentation or display, quietly enjoying their pipes and their lager beer, and very rarely interfering, to their credit be it said, in the affairs of others. Germantown occupies the extreme southeast corner of the county, and is described as Township 25 north, Range 8 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is a fractional town, and is almost entirely prairie, with but very little native timber, and a small quantity of what was in the earlier days of settlement, termed "swamp lands." Until 1867, Germantown was included in Chatsworth Township, as noticed in that part of this work. At the meeting of the Board

of Supervisors that year, Germantown petitioned to be set off, and thus became an independent town.

Thomas Y. Brown made the first actual settlement in Germantown Township in 1855. He came from Jefferson County, N. Y., and located as noticed above, in Germantown, where he lived until a few years ago when he retired from active business and removed to the village of Chatsworth. He still owns his farm in Germantown, which is cultivated by tenants, while he resides in the village enjoying the competence his life of industry and perseverance in business has won for him. A son of Mr. Brown's is engaged in the banking business at Chatsworth, and is one of the honorable business men of the place.

The next year after the settlement of Mr. Brown in Germantown witnessed the arrival of Nicholas Fraeob and P. Goembel, from the "Black Forests of the Rhine." They settled here in the Fall of 1856, and were soon followed by others from "Deutschland," until to-day, as stated a little space ago, nearly the entire town is settled up with Germans, many of whom cannot speak a word of English, and among whom the mellow accents of Germany alone are heard. Dr. R. B. Wilson, who came from Ireland, but lived in Washington, Tazewell County, owned a section or two of land in this township. He sold the most of it to Germans, who, through his instrumentality came here and made their settlement within a few years from the time of the first opening made by Brown.

Hon. Samuel T. Fosdick is from New York City, and was induced to come West by his physician, with a hope of restoring his feeble health. He settled in Germantown in 1858. At that time, he informed us, there were living in the town Thomas Y. Brown and a few German families; the remainder of the lands were unoccupied. A few years ago Mr. Fosdick removed into Chatsworth village, where he at present resides. He is a lawyer of merit, and a member of the State Senate, from the district composed of the Counties of Livingston and Ford. But a more complete history of him is given in the chapter devoted to Chatsworth. This includes the first settlements made in this township, and brings its history up to a period when immigrants came in, mostly from the "old country," with too much rapidity for the historian to keep trace of them.

Germantown has no church edifices, nor a store or post office, within its territorial limits. There are, however, several church societies of the German Lutheran, Ormish and Evangelical Association, who hold their religious meetings in the school houses, and at the people's residences but of them, we were unable to obtain much definite information. Their mail is received from Chatsworth, Strawn and other offices around its borders, and their trading is likewise done at these places.

The schools of Germantown are in a very flourishing condition, and well up to the standard of public schools in any other section of the county. The first school was taught in 1859, but the name of the teacher is forgotten. We find

from the records that in 1866 there were three school districts in the county, and thirty-five scholars in attendance. White persons under 21 years of age were forty-five, and the school fund was \$146. In 1873 there were five schools; 161 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years, and the number at school 101. Two male and six female teachers were employed, and the district tax levy for support of schools was \$947. The following figures are taken from the last annual report of A. B. Minnerly, School Treasurer of the township, to the county superintendent of schools :

Number of males in township under 21 years.....	168
Number of females in township under 21 years.....	158
Total.....	326
Number of males between 6 and 21 years.....	101
Number of females between 6 and 21 years.....	118
Total.....	219
Number of males attending school.....	75
Number of females attending school.....	60
Total.....	135
Number of male teachers employed.....	6
Number of female teachers employed.....	4
Total.....	10
Estimated value of school property.....	\$4,600.00
School fund for support of schools.....	8,790.50
Highest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	46.00
Lowest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	25.00
Whole amount paid teachers.....	1,237.75

There are at present in the township, which is fractional, five school districts, in all of which there are good, comfortable school houses, and schools maintained for the usual term each year.

We have stated that Germantown was without churches, stores and post offices, and we may add, without mills, railroads, mighty water courses or great forests. In fact it has little history beyond the settlement of its quiet citizens. It is well supplied with good roads; but these are of too modern construction to be an interesting matter of history. Its political faith is pretty evenly divided between the two great parties of the day, and indeed, it is stated that the Presidential contest in 1876 between Hayes and Tilden was a tie vote. The present township officers of Germantown are A. B. Minnerly, Supervisor; John Leggate and A. B. Minnerly, Justices of the Peace; F. C. Dassan, Town Clerk; Charles Roedel, Collector, and John Leggate, Assessor.

This concludes our history of Livingston County, and to the patient reader, who has followed us through these pages, we kindly bid you adieu.

The following Chapters were received too late for insertion in their proper place.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

[For the benefit of our patrons who are interested in the subject, we copy from the Geological Survey of Illinois that portion pertaining to the coal measures of Livingston County. The plates of this work were destroyed by fire at Springfield some time since, and hence no more copies will be issued; which renders this extract of great interest in the history of the county.]

COAL MEASURES.

The Big Vermilion River, from the north line of the county to Pontiac affords many exposures that help to determine the changes in the coal measures.

A coal bank on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 30 north, Range 3 east, shows the Streator coal, which is here divided by a clay seam fifteen inches thick, leaving thirty-three inches of coal above and twelve inches of coal below it. The coal here is a little below the bed of the river, and a quarter of a mile below it is at the river level. A quarter of a mile above the mine, the coal at Newtown Mill is in the bed of the river below the dam. A half-mile below the mine the clay parting is only one-eighth of an inch thick.

Glenwood Mill, on the northeast quarter of Section 12, about the middle of the quarter section. The river runs north, 35° west, and the sandstone above the shale that overlies the coal at Streator, shows here with a dip south, 35° east, one foot in ten. At the mill the dam rests upon the coal. One mile above the dam the coal appears again. It was worked in 1860 and 1861, and said to be three and a half feet thick.

One hundred and twenty rods north of the south line of Section 18, Township 30 north, Range 4 east, the coal is four and a half feet thick on the east side of the river. At the south line of Section 18, the coal is under the river not more than eight feet. Further down the river a short distance, on the west side the coal is three feet thick.

At the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 30, Range 4 east, a limestone nearly six feet thick appears where the river makes a bend west. This rests on a blue clay, and appears to be No. 12 of the general section of La Salle County. Fossils found in it were *Productus longistinus*, *Spinifer cameratus*, *Sp. lineatus*, *Athyris subtilita* and *Cyathoxonia*.

The same limestone appears again in the elbow of the river, on the right bank, on the south part of Section 19, near the middle line; also in a detached mass, slipped down in the east part of the southeast quarter of Section 19, with the underlying greenish clay and shale forming the bank.

Sandstone appears on the north line of Section 30, Township 30, Range 4 east, near the middle corner. This seems to be No. 49, of the general section of La Salle County. The base is shaly, discolored by wafer bands of coal and coal-plant fragments. This sandstone continues in sight to the mouth of Long Point Creek, on the left bank of the river, in the southeast corner of Section 29; then reappears on the right bank just above the mouth of Long Point Creek. The dip shows well here to the northeast, one foot in twenty. In the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 32, in the bend of of the river, the direction of the dip is a little more east, and the massive sandstone is overlaid by a bed of silicious and micaceous shale, on which rests a clay shale of a light blue color, the silicious shale being of a grayish light blue. In the clay shale are two bands of limestone somewhat like ironstone, irregular, separated by clay shale and each about one foot thick. The main sandstone appears again one quarter of a mile below the mouth of Mud Creek, on the left bank of the river, and at the mouth of Mud Creek is the underlying shaly sandstone. This is near the middle of Section 32.

Continuing up the river, this sandstone appears in the south part of Section 5, Township 29, Range 4, with five or six feet of the underlying shales. One quarter of a mile further up, and probably in the north part of Section 8, coal comes in suddenly, with section as follows :

Sandstone.....	?
Coal.....	1 6
Fire-clay.....	1 ..
Shale.....	? ..

This eighteen inches of coal is generally represented elsewhere, and in La Salle County are fragments and wafer seams of coal. The fire-clay is absent. A thin, shaly sandstone of eighteen inches is here found two feet thick below the coal.

Southeast, three-quarters of a mile or less, in a straight line from this point, a coal seam appears in the bed of the river. Its thickness could not be determined, but is at least one and a half feet. The right bank shows argillaceous shales, with bands of nodules, and thin shales indicating the Streator coal. The dip is between southeast and east. This point is a little below the mouth of Scattering Point Creek, and is probably in the north part of the southeast quarter of Section 8. The shales in the right bank of the river, in the northwest quarter of Section 9, in that part of the river which runs near the west line of the section, appear to be the same just referred to. In the bend of the river at the middle of the northwest quarter of Section 9, the strata of sandstone and shale dip about west one foot in twenty. Ten rods further up the river, the dip is a little south of east at the same rate.

Near the south line of Section 9, the same sandstone appears again, and dips southeasterly; in the bank of the river in the southeast quarter of Section 16, the southwest quarter of Section 15 and the northwest quarter of Section 22, limestone before referred to appears in loose masses, the banks formed of the underlying blue clay. A slippery bank, and the limestone slipped down, is everywhere, it appears, characteristic of this portion of the vertical section, often obscuring the details. Near the north line of Section 22, and a quarter of a mile east of the northwest corner, the limestone in place is down to the river level. The character of this rock to disintegrate into irregular fragments, is exhibited here in abundant loose, coarse limestone gravel, two to four inches in diameter.

From this point to Allen's Mill, in the southwest quarter of Section 23, nothing noticeable is to be seen. This limestone appears again at the mill dam, and also at the ford, two miles and a half below Pontiac, and at Pontiac. The fossils are *Spirifer cameratus*, *S. lineatus*, *S. planoconvexus*, *Productus longispinus*, and *Bellerophon*.

The branches of the river in this county afford no aid in determining the rock strata, excepting at a very few points, the drift concealing everything below. Above Pontiac, but little exposure is found. The details given of the tracing of the river up to Pontiac show the upheaval of the coal measures continued as in La Salle County, and also seem to indicate some slight local disturbances or parallel axial lines with the main axis.

On Rook's Creek, in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 28, Range 43, a sandstone is quarried. The section is as follows:

	Feet.
Sandstone, in thin laminae.....	5
Sandstone in thick beds, slightly micaceous, bluish color, fine building stone ...	2
Shaly sandstone to water line	1
Dip S. 80°, W.....	1 in. to 1

One hundred yards west, down the creek, it shows again. Two hundred yards west, on the left bank of the creek, a limestone comes in, stratified in masses, brecciated, about five feet altogether; no fossils. The sandstone shows again in the bed of the creek, about eighty to one hundred rods in the south-east corner.

Section of coal shaft at Pontiac, as furnished from the record of the company:

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
1. Drift clay.....	...	...	18	9
2. Limestone.....	1	5	20	2
3. Blue shale.....	5	...	25	2
4. Limestone.....	4	...	20	2
5. Brown shale.....	4	...	33	2
6. Red shale.....	2	...	35	2
7. Blue shale.....	1	...	36	2
8. Limestone.....	17	6	53	8

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
9. Black slate.....	1	...	54	8
10. Brown shale.....	8	2	62	10
11. Limestone.....	6	...	68	10
12. Dark shale.....	2	...	70	10
13. Limestone.....	5	...	75	10
14. Red shale.....	16	...	91	10
15. Blue shale.....	40	...	131	10
16. Black slate.....	14	...	145	10
17. Black slate.....	19	...	164	10
18. Black slate.....	12	...	176	10
19. Rock—limestone?.....	4	6	181	4
20. Soapstone.....	1	...	182	4
21. Coal.....	4	6	186	10
22. Dark slate—2 in. clay on top.....	12	...	198	10
23. Brown shale.....	7	...	205	10
24. Dark slate.....	6	6	212	4
25. Brown shale.....	12	...	224	4
26. Very dark clay.....	7	...	231	4
27. Black slate.....	50	...	281	4
28. Rock—limestone.....	7	6	228	10
29. Soapstone.....	18	..	306	10
30. Limestone.....	6	...	312	10
31. Soapstone—hard.....	20	...	332	10
32. Black slate—hard.....	30	...	362	10
33. Septara, containing bitumen.....	2	...	364	10
34. Fire-clay?.....	3	...	367	10
35. Coal.....	2	6	370	4
36. Fire-clay.....	3	6	373	10

I do not regard the section as a valuable one. Some specimens of *Aviculopecten rectilaterarius*, found in the waste pile, were reported as from No. 27 of the section, and *Productus longispinus*, said to be from No. 34.

The following is a copy of A. Matson's boring at Pontiac, one-quarter of a mile northeast of the coal shaft, made in 1863:

	Fect.	Fect.
1. Drift.....	...	18
2. Limestone.....	1	19
3. Blue slate.....	9	28
4. Hard rock.....	4	32
5. Red shale.....	13	45
6. Blue shale.....	20	65
7. Hard rock.....	10	75
8. Light-colored shale.....	20	95
9. Hard rock.....	4	99
10. Red shale.....	18	117
11. Blue shale.....	30	147
12. Black shale.....	9	156
13. Blue shale.....	44	200
14. Coal shale.....	3	203
15. Coal.....	1	204
16. Blue shale.....	23	227
17. Black shale.....	5	232

Shaft of H. L. Marsh, Fairbury, on southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 26, Range 6 east:

		Ft. In.	Ft. In.
1.	Black soil.....	2 ..	2 ..
2.	Yellow clay.....	14 ..	16 ..
3.	{ Blue clay.....	8 }	28 ..
	{ Soft blue clay.....	4 }	
4.	Quicksand.....	5 ..	33 ..
5.	Limestone.....	3 6	36 6
6.	{ Blue clay.....	5 10 }	10 10
	{ Red and brown clay.....	5 }	49 4
7.	{ Limestone.....	10 2 }	57 6
	{ Limestone, shale and clay.....	7 .. }	64 6
8.	{ Blue clay.....	5 5 }	10 11
	{ Red clay.....	5 6 }	75 5
9.	Limestone.....	.. 4	75 9
10.	Coal, 0 3; slate, 2 ft.....	2 3	78 ..
11.	{ Blue clay.....	5 1 }	83 1
	{ Red clay.....	5 .. }	88 1
	{ Red clay, very dark.....	7 3 }	95 4
12.	Blue limestone, very hard.....	1 2	96 6
13.	Red clay.....	8 10	105 4
14.	{ Sandstone, fine and light colored at top, coarser descend'g	70 .. }	
	{ Sandstone in thin bands, interstratified with thin bands		
	{ of clay.....	9 .. }	181 4
15.	Soapstone	31 8	216 ..
16.	Coal.....	4 10	220 10
17.	Fire clay.....	26 8	247 6
18.	Limestone, hard.....	1 2	248 8
19.	{ Slate, dark.....	2 .. }	
	{ Slate, light.....	15 6 }	
	{ Slate, dark.....	10 8 }	31 8
	{ Slate, black.....	1 5 }	280 4
	{ Slate, band of nodules.....	.. 2 }	
	{ Slate, black, with some coal.....	1 11 }	
20.	Clay, light colored, soft.....	1 11	282 3
21.	Limestone.....	6 ..	288 3
22.	Soapstone, light, sandy.....	3 2	291 5
23.	Slate, dark, soft .....	.. 7	292 ..
24.	{ Sandy shale.....	1 5 }	293 5
	{ Sandy shale, changing to clay shale at bottom.....	38 7 }	332
25.	Sandstone, micaceous and shaly at top, harder at bottom....	40 7	372 7
26.	Shale, soft at top and hard at bottom.....	8 11	381 6
27.	Coal	2 5	383 11
28.	Fire-clay.....	20 5	404 5
29.	Sandstone, sandy shales with thin clay bands, to.....	.. ..	571

From the coal No. 27 the section was ascertained by boring in bottom of shaft. Water was noticed at 427 feet. The upper sixteen feet of No. 25, reported to contain *calamites* and large wood-like fossils, body being of sandstone, probably *sigillaria* incrustated with coal. Limestone No. 5 of this section outcrops near town.

The shaft and boring of Amsbury & Jones, on southwest quarter of Section 2, at Fairbury, exhibit the following section, as reported by them :

SECTION.		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
1.	Soil.....	...	..	2	6
2.	Yellow Clay.....	8	8	11	2
3.	Blue clay and mixed with sand.....	9	7	20	9
4.	Gravel, with little water.....	1	1	21	10
5.	Hard-pan, sand and gravel, with little clay, cemented and very hard.....	39	2	61	..
6.	Blue clay.....	29	4	90	4
7.	Black and brown shale mixed, changing into sandstone, and bottom 6 or 8 feet, contains fossil plants covered with coal crust, making gray colored debris; water abundant at bottom of this.....	43	..	133	4
8.	Sandstone.....	14	..	147	4
9.	Clay, light colored.....	4	..	151	4
10.	Coal (working this bed).....	4	2	155	6
11.	Fire-clay, with pyrite balls.....	8	..	163	6
12.	Red shale.....	7	..	170	6
13.	Sandstone.....	4	..	174	6
14.	Limestone.....	..	7	175	1
15.	Shale.....	6	..	181	1
16.	Limestone.....	1	6	182	7
17.	Blue shale or clay.....	21	.	203	7
18.	Coal.....	..	2	203	9
19.	Sandstone.....	3	..	206	9
20.	Blue shale or clay.....	2	..	208	9
21.	Coal.....	..	2	208	11
22.	{ Shale..... 7 } { Shale or dark clay..... 10 }	17	..	225	11
23.	Black slate with little coal.....	2	..	227	11
24.	Fire-clay.....	1	6	229	5
25.	Sandstone.....	5	..	234	5
26.	Fire-clay.....	7	..	241	5
27.	Limestone, hard.....	1	8	243	1
28.	Fire-clay.....	3	6	246	7
29.	Sandstone.....	11	..	257	7
30.	Blue clay or shale.....	45	..	302	7
31.	Coal.....	3	6	306	1
32.	Fire-clay.....	1	..	307	1
33.	Sandstone.....	2	..	309	1

The mine is wet, water dripping from the sandstone, No. 8 of the section, the clay next above the coal giving way, and varying from two to eight feet in thickness. H. L. Marsh's mine is dry.

Chatsworth boring west of town for coal, southeast quarter Section 4, Town 26, Range 8 east :

SECTION.		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
1.	Soil, blue clay and sand.....	..	.	65	.
2.	Soft sandstone (sand?).....	15	..	80	..
3.	Vegetable dirt bed, grains of wood discernible like old rotten logs and portions of leaves.....	4	..	84	..
4.	Fire-clay (so-called).....	4	..	88	..

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
5. Sandstone.....	35	..	123	..
6. Shale.....	13	..	136	..
7. Coal or black shale.....	..	2	136	2
8. Fire-clay.....	1	..	137	2
9. Soapstone or shale.....	11	..	148	2
10. Coal.....	1	3	149	5
11. Fire-clay.....	3	..	152	5
12. Soapstone.....	15	..	167	5
13. Black slate.....	1	6	168	11
14. Soapstone or shale.....	31	1	200	...

To coal or slate, a thin bed, with iron pyrite.

This boring is fifty feet from the railroad, near east line of Section 4.

Artesian well at Chatsworth, southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 26, Range 8 east :

Section.	Feet.	Feet.
1. Soil and clay.....	...	4
2. Yellow clay.....	4	8
3. Blue clay.....	44	52
4. Sand and gravel.....	8	60
5. Blue clay.....	10	70
6. Sand.....	5	75
7. Hard-pan (clay and gravel).....	53	128
8. Sand.....	7	135
9. Hard-pan and clay.....	52	187
10. Soft clay and gravel.....	13	200
11. Soapstone.....	21	221
12. Limestone.....	69	290
13. Limestone.....	94	384
14. Limestone.....	70	454
15. Limestone.....	115	569
16. Black slate.....	40	609
17. Gritstone.....	80	689
18. Limestone.....	65	754
19. Limestone.....	70	824
20. Dark shale.....	36	860
21. Limestone.....	147	1,007
22. Flint.....	109	1,116
23. Dark-gray shale, with streaks of flint.....	84	1,200

A comparison of the two borings above shows an abrupt change from the coal measures to the older rocks, and a great difference in the depth of the drift.—[Geological Survey of Illinois.]

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The earliest attempts at popular exhibitions of the agricultural and mechanical products of the county were held about the year 1850, in the Court House Square. The principal mover in these exhibitions was Mr. Samuel Ladd. But few articles were exhibited; and at the close of the day's entertainment, a hat was passed around to raise means to defray expenses.

These primitive fairs generally went by the name of "rope fairs," from the fact that a rope was stretched around the articles shown. These fairs were held at irregular intervals until 1856, when, at a meeting of several gentlemen interested in the subject, a permanent organization was effected.

This meeting was held at the Court House, on Jan. 5, 1856, at which meeting Wm. J. Murphy was chosen Chairman and James Stout, Secretary. A Constitution was submitted and adopted, and the following officers elected at said meeting:

William J. Murphy, President; M. D. Edgington, Vice President; C. B. Ostrander, Vice President; S. McCormick, Vice President; Otis Richardson, Secretary; James Stout, Corresponding Secretary; James M. Perry, Treasurer.

The first County Fair was held in the Fall of 1856, in the Court House Square in Pontiac. No admission fee was charged and a very small list of premiums offered.

On the 18th day of April, 1857, the Board reorganized, and a Constitution was adopted. Section 1 of the Constitution provided that this society shall be called "The Livingston County Agricultural Society." Its objects shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanic and household arts. Also, that this Board shall consist of such persons as shall pay into the treasury not less than \$1.00 and \$1.00 annually thereafter. The payment of \$20 or more shall constitute a life member of this society.

The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Board of nine Directors (five of whom shall constitute a quorum).

Under this organization twenty fairs were held, with a very good attendance at each. The result has been a growing interest in agricultural, horticultural and mechanical pursuits.

In 1865, the society purchased the old fair grounds, south of the Vermilion River, which they furnished with buildings, stalls and a good half-mile track, and which were occupied until the present season.

In 1872, the Legislature passed a law changing the State Agricultural Society to the State Agricultural Board, and giving it certain privileges. The same act provided that any County Agricultural Society forming an organization in compliance with this law would be entitled to \$100 each season a fair was held.

That year, the Livingston County Agricultural Society changed to the Livingston County Agricultural Board, in compliance with this law, and continued under that organization and name until Jan. 1, 1878. At this date, it was decided to form a stock company, sell the old grounds, purchase new and more desirable grounds and extend the aim and purpose of the society. One thousand shares at \$10 each were decided upon and readily disposed of, thereby creating a fund of \$10,000. This is used in part to defray expenses, insure payment of premiums and to supply any deficiency that may occur.

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The grounds comprise fifty-five acres southeast of the city on the bank of the river. One-third of the grounds are admirably shaded, affording a pleasant retreat. A most excellent one-half-mile track is graded and ready for use. Good buildings, stables and other necessary adjuncts will be at once erected, so that by the Fall meeting—first week of September—every thing will be in readiness. The premiums offered aggregate \$3,000, and an excellent exhibition is anticipated.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, W. C. Burleigh; Vice President, Bailey A. Gower; Secretary, A. W. Kellogg; Treasurer, D. C. Eylar; Executive Committee, J. P. Houston, W. P. Corbin, A. E. Sweet, James Marks, C. W. Ament.

A Director from each township in the county is elected by the stockholders for three years. These Directors are divided into three classes, one class going out each year.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Old Settlers' Association of Livingston County was organized on the 30th day of December, 1875, at the Court House in Pontiac, Ill., being the first public meeting held in the new Court House.

Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. James McDowell was elected President; E. C. Allen and J. W. Darnell, Vice Presidents; John A. Fellows, Secretary; Samuel C. Ladd, Scribe; James E. Morrow, Treasurer, and Rev. James Parcells, Chaplain.

The second meeting of the Association was held at the fair grounds at Pontiac on the 28th day of September, 1876. James McDowell was elected President, with one Vice President from each township; John A. Fellows, Secretary; D. L. Murdock, Scribe; James E. Morrow, Treasurer; Rev. James Parcells, Chaplain.

The third meeting was held at Fairbury, Ill., on September 4, 1877. Walter Cornell was elected President, with one Vice President from each township; John A. Fellows, Secretary; D. L. Murdock, Scribe; James E. Morrow, Treasurer, and Rev. James Parcells, Chaplain.

The fourth meeting has been appointed to be held at Cornell, Ill., on the 29th day of August, 1878.

The Rev. James Parcells died March 13, 1878.

The following is a list of the first settlers of different towns, as furnished us by John A. Fellows and D. L. Murdock, Secretary and Scribe of the Association. The list is not as complete as they would like to have had it, from the fact that many failed to respond to inquiries sent out to obtain the information:

AVOCA TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Burgit, born in Schenectady County, N. Y.; settled here in 1834; removed to Ottawa in 1850.

Harrison Flesher, born in Virginia; settled here in 1835; removed to Iowa in 1840.

John Hannamon, settled here in 1831; died in November, 1832.

Nicholas Hefner, born in Greenbrier County, Virginia; died in March, 1850.

Isaac Jordon, born in Ohio; settled here in 1830; removed to Southern Illinois in 1834.

——— McDowell, born in Bourbon County, Kentucky; settled here in 1832; died September 6, 1834.

W. G. McDowell, P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1832.

James McDowell, P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1832.

John McDowell, P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1832.

Hiram McDowell, born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1832; removed to Kansas in 1876.

Joseph B. McDowell, born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1832; removed to Kansas in 1869.

——— McDowell, P. O. Fairbury, born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1850.

I. P. McDowell, P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1850.

Thomas G. McDowell, P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto County, Ohio; settled here in 1848.

William Popejoy, born in Darke County, Ohio; settled here in 1831; died in November, 1848.

Elijah Thompson, born in Ohio; settled here in 1833; removed to Kankakee in 1834; died in 1839.

J. Titus, P. O. Fairbury; born in Washington County, Massachusetts; settled here in 1850.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

Walter Cornell, P. O. Cornell; born in Rhode Island; settled here in 1838.

T. M. Campbell, P. O. Cornell; born in Licking County, Ohio; settled here in 1835.

L. Louderbach, P. O. Cornell; born in Brown County, Ohio; settled here in 1837.

BELLE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

J. F. Cooper, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tenn.; settled here in 1834.

V. M. Darnall, P. O. Fairbury; born in Virginia; settled here in October, 1830.

Benj. Hieronymus, P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette County, Ky.; settled here in 1840.

Jasper N. Hieronymus, P. O. Fairbury; born here in 1844.

William Hieronymus, P. O. Fairbury; born here.

V. M. Hieronymus, born here in 1846; died Aug. 29, 1877.

John G. Steers, P. O. Fairbury; born in Boone County, Ky.; settled here in 1836.

J. M. Steers, P. O. Fairbury; born here in 1839.

Williamson Spence, P. O. Fairbury; born in Madison County, Ky.; settled here in 1831.

David P. Travis, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tenn.; settled here in 1834; died in 1852.

Martin M. Travis, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tenn.; settled here in 1834.

John H. Travis, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tenn.; settled here in 1834.

Jeremiah M. Travis, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tenn.; settled here in 1834.

John D. Travis, P. O. Fairbury; born here in 1843.

DWIGHT TOWNSHIP.

Isaac H. Baker, P. O. Dwight; born in Huntingdon County, Penn.; settled here in 1855.

John Connant, born in Berkshire County, Mass.; settled here in 1854; died in 1860.

Nelson Cornell, P. O. Dwight; born in New York; settled here in 1854.

James McIllduff, P. O. Dwight; born in Ireland; settled here in 1855.

David McWilliams, P. O. Dwight; born in Belmont County, Ohio; settled here in 1855.

O. F. Pearre, P. O. Pontiac; born in Clermont County, Ohio; settled here in 1860.

James C. Spencer, P. O. Milwaukee, Wis.; born in Albany County, N. Y.; settled here in 1854; removed to Milwaukee in 1860.

FORREST TOWNSHIP.

Thos. A. Jones, P. O. Fairbury; born in New Jersey; settled here in 1837.

T. B. Jones, P. O. Fairbury; born in New Jersey; settled here in 1838.

Orin Phelps, P. O. Fairbury; born in Boston, Mass.; settled here in 1840.

John Thompson, born in New York; settled here in 1837; died in 1849.

Nancy Wilson, P. O. Forrest; born in Franklin County, Ohio; settled here in 1837.

Nicholas Wilson, settled here in 1854; died in 1876.

INDIAN GROVE TOWNSHIP.

- R. G. Crouch, P. O. Fairbury; born in Grafton County, New Hampshire, settled here in 1850.
- Henry Darnall, P. O. Fairbury; born in Madison County, Kentucky; settled here in 1849.
- Nathan O. Darnall, P. O. Fairbury; born here in 1838.
- James W. Darnall, P. O. Fairbury; born here in 1833.
- Jefferson Donaho, P. O. Fairbury; born in Madison County, Kentucky; settled here in 1839.
- Isam Moore, P. O. Fairbury; born in Rutherford County, North Carolina; settled here in 1834.
- Richard Moore, P. O. Fairbury; born in Rutherford County, North Carolina; settled here in 1832.
- Francis Moore, P. O. Fairbury; born in Orange County, North Carolina; settled here in 1834.
- Andrew B. Phillips, P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton County, Tennessee; settled here in 1832.
- Robert Smith, settled here in 1836; died in 1867.
- John D. Spence, P. O. Fairbury; born in Madison County, Kentucky; settled here in 1833.
- Decatur Veatch, born in Harrison County, Indiana; settled here in 1846; died in 1873.
- Mrs. Martha R. Veatch, P. O. Fairbury; born in Franklin County, Kentucky; settled here in 1836.

LONG POINT TOWNSHIP.

- E. C. Allen, P. O. Long Point; born in Tioga County, Tennessee; settled here in 1841.
- Absalom Halem, P. O. Long Point; born in Pennsylvania; settled here in 1850.
- James McDowell, born in County Cavan, Ireland; settled here in 1837; died in 1846.
- Andrew J. McDowell, P. O. Long Point; born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; settled here in 1837.
- O. B. Wheeler, P. O. Long Point; born in Columbia County, New York; settled here in 1841.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.

- David McIntosh, P. O. Collins; born in Fayette County, Indiana; settled here in 1852.

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP.

- H. G. Popejoy, P. O. Fairbury; born in Darke County, Ohio; settled here in 1832.

WALDO TOWNSHIP.

Peter Baxendale, P. O. Gridley ; born in Manchester, England ; settled here in 1859.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

Joel J. Doolittle, P. O. Streator ; born in New York ; settled here in 1857 ; removed to Streator.

Gilbert Evans, P. O. Fairbury ; born in Pickaway County, Ohio ; settled here in 1858.

Daniel Graft, settled here in 1855.

Moses Hopwood, settled here in 1856.

Levi James, P. O. Minonk, Woodford Co.; born in Logan County, Ohio ; settled here in 1856 ; died August, 1866.

James Murphy, P. O. Zookville ; settled here in 1856.

Joseph Martin, P. O. Zookville ; born in Illinois ; settled here in 1856.

Able Pearson, P. O. Zookville ; born in England ; settled here in 1856.

N. J. Pillsbury, P. O. Pontiac ; born in York County, Maine ; settled here in 1858.

S. N. Pillsbury, P. O. Gridley ; born in Maine ; settled here in 1858.

Andrew J. Snider, P. O. Weston ; born in Jefferson County, Kentucky ; settled here in 1857.

James Smith, P. O. Minonk, Woodford Co.; born in Illinois ; settled here in 1858.

Isaac Sheets, P. O. Gridley ; settled here in 1855 ; removed to Gridley.

Robert Smiley, settled here in 1855 ; removed to Kansas.

Levi Thompson, P. O. Minonk ; settled here in 1857.

Hilyerd Vandoren, P. O. Zookville ; born in New Jersey ; settled here in 1856.

B. F. Wood, P. O. Minonk ; settled here in 1857.

S. G. Wilcox, P. O. Minonk ; settled here in 1857.

ROOK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mary Jane Bennett, P. O. Cornell ; born in Virginia ; settled here in 1830.

Garret Blue, born in Virginia ; settled here in 1831.

Mary Jane Louderbach, P. O. Cornell ; born in Virginia ; settled here in 1831.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

J. G. Cheesebrough, born in New York ; settled here in 1855.

S. B. Cheesebrough, born in Albany, New York ; settled here in 1855 ; died in May, 1861.

Alex. Harbison, P. O. Fairbury ; born in Albany, New York ; settled here in 1855.

D. Harbison, born in Albany, New York ; settled here in 1855.

Rev. F. Thornton, settled here in 1856 ; removed to Iowa.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP.

Andrew Sprague, P. O. Cornell ; born in Delaware County, New York ; settled here in 1835.



LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDS.

TENTH BATTALION.

Regimental Headquarters at Dwight.

Organized August 21, 1876, and at present composed of Company A, stationed at Pontiac; Company B, stationed at Wenona; Company C, stationed at Fairbury; Company D, stationed at Odell, and Company E, stationed at Dwight.

BATTALION OFFICERS.

J. B. Parsons, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, Dwight.
J. K. Howard, Major, Odell.
H. E. W. Barnes, Surgeon, Fairbury.
Rev. J. F. Culver, Chaplain, Pontiac.
C. J. Judd, Adjutant, Dwight.
Cadet Taylor, Quartermaster, Wenona.

Company A, Pontiac Guards.

B. E. Robinson, Captain.
R. J. Johnson, First Lieutenant.
J. C. Keach, Second Lieutenant.
James Fenton, First Sergeant.
John Cleary, Second Sergeant.
John J. Anderson, Third Sergeant.
S. C. Wolf, Fourth Sergeant.
C. L. Bigelow, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

Geo. W. Bay.	John W. Fugate.
Wm. Hogue.	Geo. W. Harris.
Chas. C. Wyman.	George Herbert.
Charles Harvey.	M. A. Smith.

MUSICIANS.

E. W. McIntosh,	Wm. H. Hodge.
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PRIVATES.

Algoe, Wm.	Kissenback, W. F.	Peaslee, Geo. I.
Brenzel, Geo. W.	Kinney, John	Rankin, Thos. J.
Byrnes, Francis.	Kay, Saml. L.	Reed, H. B.
Boyer, Wm. H.	Kirkpatrick, J. O.	Rowell, Henry.
Boston, C. E.	Kingston, Cassius.	Reed, Edward.
Bell, Albert.	Linell, W. B.	Slocum, Thos. D.
Cooke, Wm.	Lorbach, John.	Smith, H. M.
Curry, Thos.	Lohr, Philip.	Smith, R. R.
Fox, Robert.	Maxwell, F. J.	Smith, W. B.
Frakes, Francis.	McDonald, Alex.	Stewart, F. F.
Fox, Edward.	Merritt, J. C.	Strawn, C. C.
Gaff, Jas. H.	Marks, J. D.	Stratford, Edgar.
Hancock, Chas.	McNichols, Frank.	Umphenour, Jacob.
Herbert, John.	Ostrander, Jos.	Underwood, W. H.
Heenan, Dan'l.	O'Connell, John.	Wallace, Chas.
Johnson, Leader.	Pierce, A. J.	Wells, D. L.
Johnson, Jno. J.	Pride, Edward.	Westcott, Louis K.
Jones, L. H.		

Co. B, Wenona Guards.

** This Company is not in Livingston County, but is attached to the Tenth Battalion, and is inserted here at the request of the commanding officers, who wished a complete list of the command given*

O. M. Southwell, Captain.
S. B. Patch, First Lieutenant.
P. Beckwith, Second Lieutenant.
Samuel Brown, First Sergeant.
O. Wingate, Second Sergeant.
Porter Moore, Third Sergeant.
George A. Wise, Fourth Sergeant.
Thomas Dixon, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

Chas. H. Fowler.	H. C. Wise.
Joseph Miller.	W. P. Wixom.
Henry McDermott.	W. S. Wood.
H. L. Taylor.	Brice Chumbury.

MUSICIANS.

G. C. Depue.	M. Stateter.
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PRIVATES.

Allen, O. G.	Hoge, J. B.	Russell, C. J.
Beacher, R. F.	Hunt, S. M.	Ream, L. R.
Brennan, Jas.	Judd, Thomas.	Stateter, A. H.
Chambers, Frank.	Judd, Ashley.	Southwell, Thos.
Clifford, George.	Judd, F. Lee	Taylor, W. H.
Decker, W. C.	Kemp, E. M.	Thierry, F. F.
Dugan, J. W.	McCullom, L. A.	Taylor, J. T.
Drepper, C. B.	McCall, M.	Thomas, Jno.
Dicus, Geo. W.	Moore, J. M. W.	Walises, J. N.
Gipe, S. E.	Moore, J. W.	Wise, A. W.
Gardner, E. C.	McAdam, G. G.	Wilson, Reubin.
Hamilton, G. W.	McAllister, W. J.	Work, J. P.
Hunt, W. H.	Potts, C. S.	Winter, H. A.

Company C, Fairbury Guards.

L. J. Sacriste, Captain.
J. M. Wright, First Lieutenant.
J. W. Morris, Second Lieutenant.
John S. DeWolf, First Sergeant.
M. E. DuBois, Second Sergeant.
J. H. Seibird, Third Sergeant.
J. H. Garner, Fourth Sergeant.
A. G. Patton, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

E. Brubaker.	Joseph Bitchie.
George Coggswell.	Lyman Potter.
A. B. Chesebrough.	John F. Taylor.
P. Marshall.	M. Curigan.

PRIVATES.

Allum, Wm.	Gavin, George.	Redd, Geo. W.
Bennett, Henry.	Haffy, J. B.	Sterling, Milton.
Butler, Fred.	Henshaw, Benj.	Sharp, C. W.
Blakeley, Jas.	Johnson, W. H.	Smith, Wm.
Chesebrough, W. L.	Johns, Elmer.	Thompson, H. D.
Cumpston, Chas.	Jones, J. C.	Turner, R. W.
Carson, Lud.	Lovell, Harry.	Tolbert, Al.
Cuddaback, W.	McLughlin, Jas.	Virgin, Allen.
DuBois, Thomas.	McKernin, John.	Woods, James.
Dally, Thomas.	McClurg, David F.	Waggoner, W. L.
Elliott, Geo. S.	McCurdy, Joel.	Wright, W. D.
East, L. B.	Maxwell, John.	Woodruff, Henry.
Franzin, G. H.	McKernin, Thos.	Walker, A.
Galbreth, J. A.	Oxley, Samuel.	Wilson, N.
Gross, Benj.	Pierson, Alonzo.	Yoe, Joseph.
Gibb, Walter.	Robinson, C. H.	

Co. D, Odell Guards.

J. F. Trowbridge, Captain.
E. M. Vaughan, First Lieutenant.
J. L. Trowbridge, Second Lieutenant.
H. E. French, First Sergeant.
A. B. Hoke, Second Sergeant.
F. H. Schornmaker, Third Sergeant.
J. French, Jr., Fourth Sergeant.
P. Borry, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

F. A. Trowbridge.
W. Gebhardt,
F. Finefield.
C. Borry.

E. B. French.
J. Corcoran.
J. Borry.
Lewis Almy.

MUSICIANS.

Ira W. Dibble. Henry Trowbridge.

PRIVATES.

Aerl, L.	Hamilton, F.	Moore, J.
Angell, W. H.	Kennedy, J. C.	Murkins, J. L.
Brewer, A. J.	Kelt, F.	Nagle, M.
Baker, W. E.	Kidder, C.	Raney, J.
Bosworth, M. J.	Jewett, F.	Ray, J. R.
Blue, N.	Lee, F. A.	Rielly, A. D.
Benedict, J.	Lightholder, T.	Schornmaker, F. C.
Corney, T. H.	Murkins, F. L.	Schultz, G.
Courtney, J.	McLean, C. F.	Stine, J. R.
Dibble, G. L.	McCormick, B.	Thompson, T.
Davis, U. C.	McCormick, D. P.	Theiss, J.
Fairfield, H. M.	Miller, D.	Woodruff, J. L.
Heath, F. M.	Massey, H.	Whisner, A.

Co. E, Parson's Guards (Dwight).

S. H. Kenny, Captain.
S. M. Witt, First Lieutenant.
J. H. Lloyd, Second Lieutenant.
Jas. Kelaher, First Sergeant.
Hans. Madsen, Second Sergeant.
G. W. Gaghan, Third Sergeant.
Levi Wood, Fourth Sergeant.
C. M. Mackley, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

Kenny, John M.	Lewis, Frank L.
Lewis, Danl.	Magee, Wm. T.
Dunlop, Jas. M.	Miller, Alfred.
Winters, I. G.	Jensen, O. H.

MUSICIANS.

James Biggs. Herschel Hagerty.

PRIVATES.

Alyea, Isaac.	Irving, Andrew.	Schow, Hans.
Blair, M. H.	Kingman, Chas.	Sims, Henry C.

Byrus, John.	Luther. Jabez.	Staley, Chas. J.
Baker, John W.	Melhuish, Henry.	Stevens, A. E.
Calkins, R. D.	Morris, James.	Slyder, Samuel L.
Charitan, D. F.	Morris, Wm.	Sherwood, Wm.
Chester, F. B.	Miller, Chas.	Thompson, Henry.
Cornelson, John.	Miller, Egbert.	Thackeray, Wm.
Conefry, Patrick.	Mullen, Eli.	Winkler, Wm.
Duncan, David.	McNeill, Geo.	Wood, M. C.
Englebert, Louis.	Parker, Henry.	Winters, S. W.
Foster, Samuel H.	Perry, John.	Walker, Thos. H.
Gaghagan, J. S.	Rice, Chas.	Walker, Ralph.
Gillen, Smith.	Rilling, Joseph.	White, James N.
Goodman, S. A.	Roe, Laurence.	Walso, Chas. A.
Goodman, J. S.		

Fairbury Zouave Cadets.

[NOTE.—Does not belong to the Tenth Battalion, but is an independent company of small boys who are well drilled and organized, and deserve record in the military department of this work.]

J. H. Scibird, Captain.
Thomas Baker, First Lieutenant.
Willie Van Doorn, Second Lieutenant.
Charley Rattenmayer, First Sergeant.
Harmon Gillett, Second Sergeant.
Fred Baker, Third Sergeant.
Frank Duell, Fourth Sergeant.
Fred Wright, Fifth Sergeant.

CORPORALS.

Grant McDowell.	Thos. Langabeer.
George Decker.	Henry Sweet.
Clarence Murdock.	Bruce Ambury.
Eddie Smith.	Robby Mack.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Willie.	Jones, Jasper.	Morris, Charley.
Bartlett, Harry.	Kinnear, Charley.	Nichols, Earl.
Baker, George.	Knight, Henry.	Stafford, Malcom.
Burrell, U. S.	McDowell, Charley.	Scouler, Tommie.
Bryant, Willie.	McKiernan, Frank.	Scibird, Bertie.
Cramer, Willie.	McDowell, John.	Wright, Harry.
Gardner, Walter.	McCurdy, Dan.	Wright, Frank.
Hurdle, Henry.	McLean, Wilmer.	Westervelt, Emery.
Jones, Willie.	McCurdy, Jacob.	



LIVINGSTON COUNTY WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjut.....	Adjutant.	e.....	enlisted.
Art.....	Artillery.	excd.....	exchanged.
Col.....	Colonel.	inf.....	infantry.
Capt.....	Captain.	kl'd.....	killed.
Corp.....	Corporal.	m. o.....	mustered out.
Comsy.....	Commissary.	prmt'd.....	promoted.
comd.....	commanded.	priser.....	prisoner.
cav.....	cavalry.	rect.....	recruit.
capt'd.....	captured.	Regt.....	Regiment.
consdn.....	consolidation.	resd.....	resigned.
disab.....	disabled.	Sergt.....	Sergeant.
disd.....	discharged.	wd.....	wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

President Lincoln had issued his call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and loyal men, all over the North, were enlisting in the service of their country. The idea that seventy-five thousand men could crush the rebellion in three months had exploded; and the call of the President met a hearty response in Livingston County. Professional men, mechanics and farmers left their families and their business, and enrolled their names "for three years or during the war." Company A was raised in Pontiac, Reading, Odell, Long Point and other towns; Company B, in Dwight and vicinity; Company C, largely in Rook's Creek, Nevada, Odell and other townships; Company E, in Fairbury, and Company G, mainly in Pontiac and vicinity. Of course it will not be understood that other townships are excluded from the credit of representation in this regiment; but, on account of an unfortunate method which prevailed, of giving the name of the post office, instead of the township, the actual residence of a large number was not recorded. The balance of the regiment was raised in the counties of Scott and Rock Island. John A. Hoskins, who was subsequently promoted to the office of Major, was elected Captain of Company A; J. F. Culver, who afterward, by promotion, succeeded Hoskins as Captain, was elected First Lieutenant, and John W. Smith, subsequently promoted to the First Lieutenantcy, was elected Second Lieutenant. To the last named office C. C. Yetter eventually succeeded.

Company B was officered as follows: Samuel T. Walkley, Captain; George W. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant, and Elihu Chilcott, Second Lieutenant. John B. Perry was elected Captain of Company C; Robert P. Edgington was chosen First Lieutenant, and A. A. McMurray, who on the resignation of Perry was promoted to the Captaincy, was elected Second Lieutenant. To the office made vacant by the promotion of McMurray, S. H. Kyle was advanced.

The officers of Company E were C. N. Baird, Captain; John F. Blackburn, First, and B. F. Fitch, Second Lieutenant. To the last mentioned office W. H. H. McDowell succeeded, on the resignation of Blackburn, Fitch being promoted to the First Lieutenantcy.

The officers of Company G were H. B. Reed, Captain; Lemuel Morse, First, and John P. McKnight, Second

Lieutenant, which offices they respectively held, without succession, until they were mustered out.

The regiment was organized September 8, 1862, with George P. Smith, of Dwight, as Colonel; Henry Case, of Winchester, Lieutenant Colonel; A. J. Cropsey, of Fairbury, Major; Philip D. Plattenburg, of Pontiac, Adjutant; W. C. Gwinn, Regimental Quartermaster; Dr. Darius Johnson, of Pontiac, Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently promoted to Surgeon, with Dr. O. S. Wood as his Assistant, and Rev. Thomas Cotton, of Pontiac, Chaplain; and non-commissioned officers, I. G. Mott, of Pontiac, Hospital Steward, to which office John A. Fellows, of Pontiac, succeeded on Mott's death; W. H. H. McDowell, of Fairbury, Sergeant Major, and George W. Quackenbush, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The regiment remained in camp, at Pontiac, until the 22d of September, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it joined the Thirty-eighth Brigade of the Twelfth Division, under Maj. Gen. Gilbert. On the 3d of October, they were ordered forward, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg, who was threatening Louisville. His retreat led them by way of Frankfort and Danville, to Crab Orchard. On the 20th of October, the brigade having been transferred to the Tenth Division, commenced a return march to Bowling Green, arriving at which place, they remained until the 21st of November, when they were ordered to Mitchellville, to guard the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In this duty the regiment, being stationed in detachments at Mitchellville, Buck's Lodge, Fountain Head and South Tunnel, continued until June 9, 1863, when they were ordered to Gallatin, where they went into camp and remained until August 20, when they received orders to move forward to Nashville. Here the regiment remained for six months, when, on the 24th of February, 1864, tents were struck, and they again took up the line of march, this time to make their way to Chattanooga, to join the army under Gen. Sherman. From this point to Atlanta, Ga., the regiment was engaged in almost a continuous fight with the enemy. On the 14th of May, the regiment came in contact with the rebels at Resaca, which was a continual fight of two days, ending in the capture of the place. On the 25th, they came upon the enemy at Burnt Hickory, where a bloody battle was fought; and from the 18th of June till the 3d of July, they were engaged at Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta. On July 17th, they crossed the Chattahoochee River, and continued

their march to Peach Tree Creek, where they were confronted by the rebels under Gen. Hood, who had superseded Johnson. After a hard fought battle, lasting through the day, the rebel army fled, the Union army pursuing toward Atlanta, which place they reached on the 22d. After a siege of six weeks, the rebels abandoned Atlanta, and the Union army took possession. This was one of the most important victories of the war. On the 13th of November, the army began to move forward, further into the interior of the enemy's country. From here until the entrance of the army into the city of Savannah, their progress was, in a measure, without opposition, though the fatigue and privations to which the soldiers were subjected were severe in the extreme. They reached the neighborhood of Savannah on the 10th of December, and entered the city in triumph, just as the last of the enemy were retiring. Their sore feet and tired limbs were permitted to rest here, until the last of January, 1865, when they commenced the march through the Carolinas. Their route now lay through Columbia, Fayetteville, Bentonville and Goldsboro to Raleigh, reaching the last named place on the 13th of April. Their advance to this place, with the exception of the sharp conflict at Bentonville, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth took a prominent part, met with no opposition of importance, and the work of the army consisted mainly in destroying railroads and bridges, and foraging on the country. While resting here, negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the rebel armies; and, on the 30th of April, the army was on its way to Washington, where it arrived without incident of importance, on the 24th of May. After a few days, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was mustered out of service, and, on the 8th of June, took leave of the city, and arrived at Chicago on the 11th. On the 19th, the men received their discharges and final pay, and, at once, those from Livingston County took the train for Pontiac, having been absent from their homes two years and nine months.

•Col. George P. Smith, e. Sept. 8, 1862; read May 8, 1863.
 •Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Crosey, e. as Maj. Sept. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Lieut. Col. May 8, 1863; read Feb. 27, 1864.
 •Maj. John A. Hoskins, e. as Capt. Co. A. Sept. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Maj. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 •Adj. Philip D. Plattenburg, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 •Surg. Darius Johnson, e. as First Asst. Surg. Sept. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Surg. Jan. 19, 1864; read April 9, 1865.
 •Surg. Orlando S. Wood, e. Jan. 27, 1864, as 1st Asst. Surg.; prmtd. May 8, 1865, to Surg.
 •Chaplain Thomas Cotton, e. Sept. 8, '62; read Aug. 6, '64.
 •Sergt. Maj. Curtis J. Judd, e. ———; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 •Com. Sergt. John F. Lathrop, e. Aug. 2, 1862; reduced to ranks Co. G Nov. 1, 1863.
 •Hosp. Steward Isaac G. Mott, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at So. Tunnel, Tenn., April 12, 1865.
 •Hosp. Steward John A. Fellows, e. ———; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 •Principal Musician John H. Carroll, e. ———; drowned Aug. 27, 1864.

Company A.

•Capt. Jos. F. Culver, e. as First Lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Capt. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 •First Lieut. John W. Smith, e. as Second Lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; prmtd. to First Lieut. Feb. 27, 1864; read Sept. 23, 1864.
 •First Lieut. Christopher C. Yetter, e. as Sergt. Aug. 2, '62; prmtd. to First Lieut. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. June 8, '65.
 •First Sergt. Andrew S. Bradford, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 2, 1863.
 •Sergt. Earl H. Henyon, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1863.
 •Sergt. James Little, e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 27, '63.
 •Sergt. Frank M. Steamer, e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 •Corp. Frank Long, e. Aug. 2, 1862; private, trans. to Co. H, 16th Ill. Inf.
 •Corp. Adam Gamble, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Mitchellville Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862.
 •Corp. Erastus J. Nelson, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Oct. 8, '64, as private; wounds.
 •Corp. Wm. H. Godfrey, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65, as First Sergt.
 •Corp. James K. Wesner, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. April 7, 1865, as Sergt.; wds.
 •Corp. Henry F. Houston, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.

Corp. Simeon N. Henion, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.
 Corp. John B. Hitchcock, e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 Musician Jacob Lautz, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Musician James M. Harber, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Wagoner Mark Wilson, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Allen, Bartlett, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Allen, Joseph, e. Aug. 2, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Byrne, Francis, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bronson, Wm. H., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. April 10, 1865, disab.
 Burton, Robt., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Nov. 1, 1863, disab.
 Cook, Charles, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Cooley, L. O., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Conner, G. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.
 Campbell, Aaron J., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. April 24, 1863, disab.
 Chritten, Jas. M., e. Aug., 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Conley, Jos. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Davis, G. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died of accidental wds., Madison, Ga., Nov. 17, 1864.
 Davis, I. N., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Delong, Martin, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.
 Fisher, H. H., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Farr, Jacob, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Gorbit, F. A., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Mitchellville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.
 Geller, Edward, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Groft, Daniel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Horie, David, e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted March 19, 1863.
 Hoag, Judson, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 18, 1863.
 Horie, John, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. April 22, 1863, disab.
 Houston, S. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1863.
 Houston, J. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Haley, J. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Huetson, A. C., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Hill, N. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Hughes, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Huetson, F. G., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. March 23, 1865, wds.
 Hopwood, B. G., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
 Higbee, David, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Jan. 9, 1863, disab.
 Irvin, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Jones, David, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., March 3, 1865.
 Kelley, W. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Laycock, Thompson, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Nashville Jan. 2, 1864.
 Lucas, J. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 2, 1863.
 Lucas, Edwin, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Long, L. N., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Loomis, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Leonard, C. C., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Miller, W. F., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Morgan, Chas., e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 Miller, John, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 McDermit, John, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Moran, Thomas, e. Aug. 2, 1862; kld. at Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864.
 McQuown, Sherman, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Massey, Jesse, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.
 Mason, C. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Dec. 17, 1862, disab.
 Noyes, J. G., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ong, I. C., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Pembleton, J. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862; kld. at Averyshoro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
 Peck, D. R., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Perry, W. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Polk, H. T., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865, pris. war.
 Rockwell, A. A., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Nov. 21, 1862, disab.
 Reust, Abraham, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. March 13, 1865, as Corp., disab.
 Rush, Marion, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862.
 Snyder, H. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sheets, W. H., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.
 Scanlan, Cornelius, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Shallenbarger, Jas., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Wauhatchie, Tenn., March 31, 1864.
 Smith, T. R., e. Aug. 2, 1862; absent, wounded, at m. o.

Sypfers, Reason, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
 Stephens, Mark, Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865; twice wounded.
 Sutcliff, W., Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sheets, Alex., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Springer, Uriah, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 25, 1862.
 Sutcliff, Thomas, e. Aug. 2, 1862; kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Taylor, O. B., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
 Thompson, Benjamin, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Ullery, Josephus, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ullery, N. H., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Vandoren, F. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.
 Vandoren, Luther, e. Aug. 2, 1862; drowned June 10, 1863, in Cumberland River, near Gallatin, Tenn.
 Wood, Josiah, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.
 Wilson, T. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Willet, Joel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Watts, Daniel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Writenour, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Breckenridge, R. W., e. Sept. 19, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 8, 1866.
 Brown, W. I., e. ———, rect.; deserted Nov. 9, 1862.
 Hill, W. C., e. Nov. 24, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. H, 16th Ill. Inf.
 Peck, H. S., e. Jan. 7, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. H, 16th Ill. Inf.
 Pemberton, A. P., e. Sept. 19, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 8, 1865, wd.

Company B.

Capt. Samuel T. Walkley, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 First Lieut. Geo. W. Gilchrist, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Elihu Chilcott, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 First Sergt. Homer A. Kenyon, e. Aug. 12, 1862; reduced to ranks at his own request; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sergt. Wm. E. Swift, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 9, 1863.
 Sergt. Northrup Biggs, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Sergt. Leander B. Morgan, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Francis Angle, e. Aug. 12, 1862; kld. at Taylor's Hole Creek, N. C., March 16, 1865.
 Corp. Peter Garton, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Wm. B. Snyder, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Danl. W. Gallup, e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Augustus Becker, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as private.
 Corp. Saml. Percels, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. for disability.
 Corp. John O. Collier, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.
 Austin, Rufus H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bintenburger, Ludwig, e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Oct. 6, 1862.
 Bradenburger, Rudolph, e. Aug. 15, 1862, as Corp.; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Borin, Wm. H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Broadbent, Joshua, e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.
 Bochtler, Jos., e. Aug. 12, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Beach, John F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; deserted April 24, 1864.
 Butler, Chas. F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Barry, Martin, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Broughton, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Mitchellville, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863.
 Borer, Fidel, e. Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Bradbury, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Caldwell, Wm. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. March 16, 1863.
 Currier, Lewis, e. Aug. 15, 1863; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Dick, Anton, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. March 19, 1863, disab.
 Flaherty, Thos., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Flynn, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Fullerton, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Fuge, Patrick, e. Aug. 11, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Griswold, David M., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. April 26, 1863, disab.

Gwin, Chas. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862; Corp., absent, wd., at m. o.
 Hoffman, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862; kld. at Allatoona, Ga., June 15, 1864.
 Hand, Ira W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Jan. 23, 1865, wds.
 Huntley, Asil, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Judd, Curtis J., e. Aug. 11, 1862; prmtd. Sergt.-Maj.
 Ketchum, John L., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Chatanooga, June 26, 1864, wds.
 Kochlein, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Lower, Eli L., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865, prisr.
 Legner, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. May 9, 1863, disab.
 McWilliams, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862; prmtd. to First Lieut. and R. Q. M.
 McFee, Henry Lacy, e. Aug. 10, 1862; detached at m. o.
 McGooden, Saml., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 McDonald, Jos. D., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 McKinney, Edwin, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to navy April 15, 1864.
 Mehue, Albert, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Morrison, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Neilson, Peter J., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Pratt, Jas. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 20, 1865.
 Pratt, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 2, 1863, disab.
 Rawlins, Thos. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Reinmiller, Carl, e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Oct. 25, 1864, disab.
 Randall, Wm. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. April 26, 1863, disab.
 Randall, Jerry, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville, July 3, 1864, wds.
 Rogers, John H., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Rawlings, Chas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865, prisr. war.
 Reed, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865, prisr. war.
 Randall, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1863.
 Sullivan, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862.
 Stevens, Eugene R., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Schneider, Ludwig, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. March 2, 1863, disab.
 Sadler, Nicholas, e. Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Schaum, John F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Smith, Manning, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Stahl, August, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Resaca June 20, 1864, wds.
 Sanford, Israel J., e. Aug. 16, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Vanderburgh, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, as Corp.; died at Vining Station, Ga., July 29, 1864, wds.
 Wilgus, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Company C.

Capt. Albert A. McMurray, e. Aug. 14, 1862, as Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; prmtd. to Capt. May 11, 1865; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Stephen H. Kyle, e. Sept. 8, 1862; died D-c. 1, 1862.
 First Sergt. Geo. W. Yeagley, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Nov. 24, 1862.
 Sergt. Ambrose S. Roberts, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Sergt. J. M. Edenfield, e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Feb. 15, '63.
 Sergt. Delos Robinson, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. Chas. Spencer, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1862.
 Corp. John S. Records, e. Aug. 7, 1862, as private; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Corp. Wm. H. Evans, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. David Harbeson, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. John C. George, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. Wm. Thomson, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. Elijah B. Burnham, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 4, 1863.
 Corp. Peter P. Shafer, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. May 23, 1864, as private.
 Argubright, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Akurst, John T., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Adams, Oscar G., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.
 Akers, John W. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Anderson, Samuel S., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Barr, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Collins, Mich., e. Aug. 12, 1862, as Corp.; died Nov. 18, '63.
 Carter, Abner, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Crippliver, Simon P., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. April 9, 1863.

Cottrell, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Cannett, Isaac, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Chambers, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Dunham, Alburus, e. Aug. 19, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863.
 Dawson, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1862.
 Durlinger, Daniel, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Daw, Lynas W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1863.
 Dunham, Chas. S., e. Aug. 20, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Edgington, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Edgington, Newton, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Edgington, Alvin D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 2, 1863.
 Funk, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Faster, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Finley, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Gregory, Thomas J., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 10, 1863.
 Good, Walter, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Nov. 10, 1864, as First Sergt., wd.
 Green, Edwin, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65, as Corp.
 Guise, Clinton, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Griffin, John J., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Green, Joseph, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1864.
 Gordan, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hallam, Wm. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Howard, David, e. Aug. 15, '62, as Corp.; kld. May 15, '64.
 Johnson, Stephen, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Louderback, Mills, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Lucas, Reason, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Lawler, Peter, e. Aug. 11, 1862; kld. May 27, 1864.
 Largets, Jos. V., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died May 9, 1863.
 Marble, Albert L., e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. G.
 Maessie, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Dec. 20, 1861.
 McClure, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 McRay, Orson, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Malone, Samuel E., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Malone, Wm. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. March 12, 1863, to enlist in Miss. Marine Brigade.
 Martin, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 McMillen, Robt. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 13, 1863.
 Millham, Wm., e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Morris, Enos, e. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action July 20, 1864.
 Mott, Isaac G., e. Aug. 9, 1862; entered by error on muster roll, entered Co. K.
 McCauley, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 22, 1863.
 McDonald, Patrick, e. Aug. 30, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Nokes, Jesse B., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died July 31, 1863.
 O'Bryan, Matthew, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Pratt, Dean J., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Aug. 31, 1864, wds.
 Perry, Daniel S., e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ruston, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Ragan, George, e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Jan. 19, 1863, as Sergt.
 Becor, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ross, Wiley, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ross, Aaron, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Rush, John W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; on muster roll by error, entered Co. K.
 Springer, Nathan, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sarvis, Thomas, e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Swan, Tillman, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Scott, James A., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Searce, John H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. V. R. C. July 26, 1864.
 Spencer, Orson, e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Dec. 5, 1864.
 Sarvis, George R., e. Aug. 5, 1862; kld. in action July 20, 1864.
 Springer, Rensalier, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Stambaugh, Daniel, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died June 15, 1864, wounds.
 Sclosher, Elijah, e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Thompson, Hugh, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt., wd.
 Winters, Zephaniah, e. Aug. 25, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Whaly, Geo. N., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Worthington, Geo., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Williams, Isaac H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Whitson, Levi H., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. April 18, 1865.
 Whiteside, John W., e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Whitney, Franklin M., e. Aug. 8, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862.
 Carroll, John H., e. as rect.; prmtd. to Fife Major.
 Funk, Jas. R., e. Dec. 17, 1863; rect., trans. to Co. I, 16th Ill. Inf.
 Hayes, James A., e. Dec. 17, 1863; rect., trans. to Co. I, 16th Ill. Inf.
 Haney, Charles, e. Sept. 22, 1862; rect., m. o. June 8, 1865.

Company E.

Capt. Cyrus N. Baird, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 First Lieut. John F. Blackburn, e. Sept. 8, 1862; read. Feb. 26, 1863.
 First Lieut. Benj. F. Fitch, e. as Second Lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. McDowell, e. as private Aug. 8, 1862; prmtd. to Sergt. Maj.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 26, 1863; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 First Sergt. Smith Olney, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent on furlough since Oct. 20, 1864.
 Sergt. Isaac Vail, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sergt. John Cumpton, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas Clawson, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.
 Sergt. Otis S. Mason, e. Aug. 9, '62; m. o. May 25, '65, wd.
 Corp. Bennett Hall, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. David E. Straight, e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. Oct. 26, '64, for promotion in U. S. Col. Troops.
 Corp. John R. Phillips, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 17, 1864.
 Corp. Thos. E. Shaw, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Corp. James Kirby, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 18, 1865; disab.
 Corp. James H. Phillips, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. John A. Sellman, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 Corp. Theodore Hunt, e. Aug. 8, 1862; Sergt., absent, sick, at m. o.
 Austin, Robert L., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 16, 1863.
 Acker, David, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Ayers, James T., e. Aug. 7, 1862; on detached duty with view to promotion in U. S. Colored Troops.
 Baird, Jesse W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bright, James A., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Barrack, Robert H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; detached for examination for naval service since April 25, 1864.
 Burdick, James H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 18, 1862.
 Brannan, James, e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bliss, Irvin E., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bailey, James C., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 1, 1863.
 Bullman, Horatio S., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Banta, George, e. Aug. 9, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Coon, Charles H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; wd. May 27, 1864.
 Crabb, Charles, e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. Nov. 15, 1862; disab.
 Crull, James L., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Nov. 25, 1862; disab.
 Conn, James, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Crabb, Benjamin F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Cannon, Turner H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Champlin, Lewis C., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; absent, with leave, at m. o.
 Cables, Stephen A., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Curtis, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
 Carlton, John F., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Drew, Thomas, e. Aug. 7, 1862; detached at m. o.
 Darnall, Nicholas H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. March 30, 1863; disab.
 Darnall, John M., e. Aug. 10, 1862; Corp.; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., March 10, 1863.
 Desmond, William F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; kld. on picket duty July 11, 1864.
 Earnhart, John F., e. Aug. 28, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.
 Earnhart, James F., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Englert, Uriah S., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Englert, Hiram W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. March 16, '63; disab.
 Edwards, William, e. Aug. 7, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Fitzgerald, Elhanan, e. Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Dec. 30, '62.
 Fitzgerald, James E., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Dec. 29, '62; disab.
 Gilman, Edwin M., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
 Harrison, Preston, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hildreth, Joshua T., e. Aug. 10, '62; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Hinkle, Charles D., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Haynes, Albert M., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 John, Lockwood, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.
 Jordnt, Aug., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Knight, Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, Corp.; absent, with leave, at m. o.
 Law, John, e. Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
 McDowell, Franklin E., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, '65.
 McClain, Daniel, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Maston, Merrill S., e. Aug. 6, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. Maston, Harvey, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.

Moore, George W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Morris, Ulrich, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Moore, Wm. F., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 12, 1863.

Markle, Abe., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Newton, George A., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Patton, David A., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June 24, 1865; wounds.

Phillips, Wm. G., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Priest, Wm. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Reed, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Reed, Wm. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. April 6, 1865, wds.

Rilea, Josh D., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Smith, John T., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Shaw, Amos, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 16, 1865, wd.

Straight, Leander L., e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Stoddard, Simeon A., e. Aug. 15, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Stafford, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sage, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Tanner, Boyd P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1863.

Tanner, Robt., e. Aug. 16, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Thomas, Chester G., e. Aug. 7, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. Thomas, John K., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Titus, Elisha B., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. to accept commission June 2, 1864.

Vall, Hubbard F., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 11, 1863, disab.

Wells, Henry, e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. March 19, 1863, disab.

Wince, Philip, e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Wheeler, Manly A., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Hashman, John F., e. Jan. 18, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. G, 16th Ill. Inf.

Irvin, Jesse, e. Feb. 25, 1863, rect.; kld. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

Tracy, Levi C., e. Nov. 11, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. G, 16th Ill. Inf.

Barger, Nathaniel, e. Sept. 29, 1864, sub.; assigned to Co. E, 45th Ill. Inf.

Edwards, John, e. Sept. 25, 1864, sub.; assigned to Co. H, 45th Ill. Inf.

Francis, Jos., e. Sept. 29, 1864, sub.; assigned to Co. D, 45th Ill. Inf.

Company G.

Capt. Henry B. Reed, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

First Lieut. Lemuel Morse, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sergt. Aug. F. Fisher, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as private.

Sergt. H. C. Streeter, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sergt. Richard D. Folks, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as First Sergt.

Sergt. John P. Lathrop, e. Aug. 5, 1862; furloughed by War Dept. Dec. 1, 1863.

Corp. John A. Fellows, e. Aug. 5, 1862; prmtd. to Hosp. Steward.

Corp. Jas. E. Morrow, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Wm. B. Fife, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as private.

Corp. Thos. Catton, e. Aug. 2, 1862; mustered in Co. K, wrongly entered as mustered in Co. G.

Corp. Douglass Lyon, e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent on duty in Pioneer Corps.

Corp. Jas. H. Goff, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Geo. H. Blakeslee, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.

Allen, Geo. C., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Allen, Jas., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Anderson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 7, 1864.

Alden, Asa N., e. Aug. 6, 1862; absent, sick at m. o.

Boxwell, Henry J., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Bodley, David, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Barnstow, P. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. Jan. 21, 1862, disab.

Bemerick, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862; kld. accidental shot, at Buck's Lodge, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

Bay, Geo. W., e. Aug. 5, 1862; Corp., absent, sick at m. o.

Bastion, Jas. E., e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Blake, Daniel W., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Converse, Daniel B., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Sept. 4, wds.

Clark, Amos, e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Campbell, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Conn, Isaiah, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Clark, Alvah G., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. May 24, 1865, absent.

Converse, Orlin, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Cornwell, Jas. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1863.

Craycraft, Jos. N., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 27, 1863.

Craycraft, Samuel I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. March 1, 1863, disab.

Dell, Levi, e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.

Dudley, Wm., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Dunlap, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Earp, Ephr., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Feb. 20, 1865, disab.

Freeman, Jas. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Frazee, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Gould, Clifford A., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Hannah, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Houchins, Wm. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 17, 1862.

Houchins, Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Hamilton, John F., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Hanley, John T., e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Helms, Jonathan B., e. Aug. 5, 1862; deserted April —, 1864.

Handor, Daniel, e. Aug. 5, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Harper, John A., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865, as Corp.; prisoner of war.

Hays, Henry, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Henes, Stephen, e. Aug. 11, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.

Harper, John G., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Feb. 20, —, disab.

Hood, Edward, e. Aug. 6, 1862; on duty as Acting Hosp. Steward; m. o. June 20, 1865, as Corp.

Hoobler, Franklin, e. Aug. 11, 1862; kld. by accidental gunshot at Buck's Lodge, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

Johnson, Jas. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Jenkins, Clarkson D., e. Aug. 5, 1862; deserted Nov. 7, 1862.

Jewett, Ralph P., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Jewett, James E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Kingford, Robert, e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.

Lee, John S., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Laurence, Reuben E., e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent for exam. to enter naval service.

Leonard, Franklin, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 17, 1863.

McIntire, Robert, e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent for exam. to enter naval service.

McIntire, Chas., e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent for exam. to enter naval service.

McCloud, Wm. A., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Murphy, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Nov. 3, 1862.

Myers, Jos. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; absent, sick, at m. o.

Marble, Milo P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

McKee, Samuel W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. March 13, 1863, disab.

Oleson, Oley, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Pearson, Christopher, e. Aug. 5, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.

Parker, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 15, 1862.

Penfield, Francis, e. Aug. 4, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Perry, Wm. H. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.

Pound, Joseph J., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Pound, Hugh T., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Page, Charles N. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Pierson, Martin, e. Aug. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Perry, Ebenezer, e. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, 1864.

Ruter, Matthais, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Rockwell, Eugene B., e. Aug. 2, 1862; on furlough since July 10, 1863.

Rightsell, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sample, Geo. W., e. Aug. 2, 1862; disd. April 7, 1863.

Schlaax, John P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Stewart, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sexton, Alonzo D., e. Aug. 3, 1862; disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.

St. John, Wm. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Snell, Arphad, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Smith, Levi W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sillman, Thos. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. Stewart, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862; missing, supposed to be prisoner of war.

Wycoff, T. R., e. Aug. 26, 1862; detached at m. o. Whaley, C. D., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865. York, P. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865. Penfield, Artemus, e. Nov. 27, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 16th Ill. Inf.

Sample, Alfred, e. Nov. 24, 1863; disd. Dec. 16, 1864, wds. Weatherwax, Henry, e. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 16th Ill. Inf.

Company K.

Allen, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; wrongly entered; was mustered in Co. G.

Coffman, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Challis, H. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Cullen, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Cotton, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862; prmtd. Chaplain.

Dudley, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862; wrongly entered; was mustered in Co. G.

Donivan, Ulich, e. Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Dec. 20, 1862.

Flannegan, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Gasmick, J. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Gibson, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Hallam, J. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862; wrongly entered; was mustered in Co. G.

Hood, Edward, e. Aug. 15, 1862; wrongly entered; was mustered in Co. G.

Jenks, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Myers, Emmet, or Emil, e. Aug. 9, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Mott, I. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862; prmtd. Hospital Steward.

McIntire, R. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; wrongly entered; was mustered in Co. G.

Myers, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Plattenburg, P. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862; prmtd. to First Lieut. and Adjt.

Rush, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. May 16, 1865, Wagoner, disab.

Stopher, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sanford, Lewis, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Remington, George, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Clark, Peter, e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. May 21, 1865.

Taylor, Lawrence E., e. Jan. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

The Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Joliet, Ill., May 14, 1861. Mustered into the United States service, for three years, June 13, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. Left Joliet, June 18, by order of Gov. Yates, and proceeded to Alton, Ill. July 6, moved to St. Louis Arsenal. 10th, moved to Cape Girardeau. 12th, Bird's Point. October 17th, Cape Girardeau; 19th, Fredericktown; and, on the 20th, had an engagement with the enemy under Jeff. Thompson. Victorious. January 14, 1862, accompanied Gen. Grant on reconnaissance in Kentucky, toward Columbus; 20th, returned to Bird's Point. February 2, moved to Fort Henry. 4th, occupied Fort. 11th, arrived before Fort Donelson. Was engaged in the three days' battle. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing, March 24. Was engaged in battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th. Left position before Corinth, June 3d, arriving at Jackson, 8th. Went to Ostentaula, Aug. 14. Fought battle of Britton's Lane, September 1st. Returned to Jackson, 4th. Left Jackson, November 8th. Arrived at La Grange, 11th. Left, Nov. 27. Arrived at Holly Springs, 30th. Left Holly Springs, December 1st. Crossed Tallahatchie River, 3d, and arrived at Oxford. Returned to Tallahatchie River, 24th December, 1862.

Mustered out July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Arrived at Chicago, July 19, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Company A.

Walker, Henry A., e. Jan. 12, 1865; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Company C.

Burns, Geo. W., e. Sept. 22, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 16, '65. Bangs, E. A., e. Sept. 22, 1864, rect.; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. Chas. L. Page, e. June 13, 1861; prmtd. to Sergt. Major, then to Capt. Jan. 17, 1862; kld. in battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Capt. Frederick Shearer, e. as Sergt. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 13, 1863; prmtd. to Capt. June 26, 1865; m. o. as First Sergt. July 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Jo-hua Whitmore, e. April 22, 1861; read. March 28, 1862.

First Lieut. George McFadden, e. June 13, 1861; prmtd. to First Lieut. May 3, 1863; read. July 1, 1864.

First Lieut. James McCabe, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. June 26, 1865; m. o. as Sergt. July 16, 1865.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Reed, e. as Sergt. June 13, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Jan. 17, 1862; read. June 20, 1862.

First Sergt. Charles W. Clark, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Sergt. Albert S. Jones, e. June 13, 1861; disd. Nov. 28, '61. Sergt. Warren Robinson, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Corp. Pleasant Zeph, e. June 13, 1861; died at Pontiac, Ill., March 4, 1862.

Corp. Jacob Gilmore, e. June 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; disd. April 10, 1865, disab.

Corp. Anthony Knight, e. June 13, 1861; supposed kld. at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Corp. James G. Lord, e. June 13, 1861; kld. at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.

Corp. Theo. Higgins, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, '64.

Corp. Thomas Kelly, e. June 13, 1861; died at La Grange, Tenn., May 12, 1863.

Corp. H. McArthur, e. June 13, 1861; died at Avoca, Ill., March 4, 1862.

Musician Essam A. Johnson, e. June 13, 1861; prmtd. to Prin. Musician; disd. Nov.—, 1861.

Musician John R. Garner, e. June 13, 1861; disd. Feb. 14, 1863, for prom.

Wagoner John Mossholder, e. June 13, 1861; died at Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 4, 1861.

Boyles, Wilson, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Bousch, Lawrence, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 16, 1863; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Corp.

Brownson, Urban A., e. June 13, '61; died April 6, '62, wds.

Bonard, Jos., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Clark, John N., e. June 13, 1861; died March 4, 1862, wds.

Crosby, Daniel W., e. June 13, 1861; deserted Nov. 10, '61.

Dann, Henry, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; kld. at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Evans, Richard, Jr., e. June 13, 1861; died at Pontiac, Ill., Feb. 15, 1862.

Egan, Wm., e. June 13, 1861; died Feb. 17, 1862, wds.

Fowler, George J., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Fortner, Jas. N., e. June 13, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '62, disab.

Foster, Chris., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Sergt.

Freeman, Geo. J., e. June 13, 1861; died at Bird's Point Jan. 13, 1862.

Garner, Geo. D., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Goodwin, George M., e. June 13, 1861; disd. Oct. 16, 1862, disab.

Garner, Alva, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Sergt.

Gates, William, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Hanley, Summerfield, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, '64.

Hunt, Lovejoy, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Hayes, Henry, e. June 13, 1861; disd. Oct. 3, 1862, disab.

Highshoe, Jacob, e. June 13, 1861; kld. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Howell, Wm. B., e. June 13, 1861; died at Louisville May 6, 1862.

Hammers, Wm. B., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.

Harbaugh, George C., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Corp.

Herbert, Benedict, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Krise, Frederick, e. June 13, 1861; deserted Sept. 1, 1864.

Lacalf, Nich., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 17, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Lentz, Fred., e. June 13, 1861; died Feb. 16, 1862, wd.

Malone, Frank M., e. June 13, 1861.

Milan, Lindsey W., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 16, 1863; died Aug., 1864, wds.

Murtaugh, Michael, e. June 13, 1861; kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Miller, Wm. H., No. 1, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Morris, Elijah J., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Corp.
 Milligan, Chas. W., e. June 13, 1861; disd. March 31, —, disab.
 Machen, Levi, W., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; prmtd. Corp.
 Moore, Cornelius, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Corp.
 Miller, Wm. H. No. 2, e. June 13, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Potter, Joel A., e. June 13, 1861; died at Cape Girardeau, July 26, 1861.
 Robinson, Marion, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865.
 Roach, John, e. June 13, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1861, disab.
 Robinson, John C., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.
 Sheedy, Michael, e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.
 Shanbecker, Henry, e. June 13, 1861; deserted June 2, 1862.
 Smith, Daniel A., e. June 13, 1861; disd. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Smith, Robert J., e. June 13, 1861; disd. Nov. 28, 1861, di-ab.
 Titus, Benj. F., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 13, 1864.
 Titus, Henry, e. June 13, 1861; disd. Nov. 28, 1861, disab.
 Taylor, Wm. H., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 3, 1862, disab.
 Tuckerman, Hume, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Ullery, Jacob A., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; kld. at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
 Ullery, David E., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865, as Sergt.
 Williams, James, e. June 10, 1861; deserted Dec. 17, 1861.
 Walden, Wm. D., e. June 13, 1861; disd. June 20, 1862, disab.
 Williams, Charles, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Deadrich, Augustus, e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Foster, Christian, e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Sergt.
 Smith, Franklin, e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 13, 1865.
 Thompson, Lewis, e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 13, 1865, as Corp.
 Tubbs, Reuben, e. Jan. 4, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Young, Peter H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Dufinger, Jas., e. June 18, 1861, rect.; died at Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 16, 1861.
 Herbert, John, e. April 22, 1861, rect.; May 9, 1862, wd.
 Hartley, John, e. Dec. 5, 1861, rect.; deserted Feb. 22, 1863.
 Hendershot, Philip, e. March 1, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Miller, Daniel, e. April 22, 1861, rect.; died at Cincinnati May 21, 1862.
 Malone, Joseph, e. June 18, 1861, rect.; disd. June 13, 1864.
 McCoy, Jas., e. Dec. 5, 1861, rect.; disd. for disab.
 Shober, John, e. Dec. 17, 1863, rect.; m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Myers, Wm. W., e. rect.; re-e. vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Umphenour, Frank, e. March 29, 1864, rect.; deserted May 5, 1865.

Company I.

Sergt. Jason B. Ward, e. June 13, 1861; deserted Aug. 8, 1862.
 Corpe, Danl. S., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Collister, Henry A., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; kld. in action July 22, 1864.
 Davis, Nathan W., e. June 13, 1861; re-e. vet. Dec. 16, 1863; m. o. July 16, 1865, as Corp.
 Shafer, Henry, e. June 13, 1861; re-e. vet. Jan. 5, 1864; died at Big Black, Miss., Jan., 1864.
 Terwilliger, James H., e. June 13, 1861; m. o. June 14, 1864.
 Platch, Geo. P., e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 16, 1865.
 Miller, Harrison, e. June 13, 1861; kld. at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

YATES PHALANX.

We mustered into U. S. service, Oct. 13, 1861, and moved to St. Louis, Mo. October 29th, received orders to move to Williamsport, Md., where it was fully armed and equipped. The following are the most important events in the history of this celebrated regiment: Held a force of 10,000 rebels under command of Stonewall

Jackson, for twenty-four hours. Participated in battle of Winchester. Four companies, under Major S. W. Munn, captured thirty prisoners at Columbia Bridge. Was in Gen. McClellan's seven days' fight. Was at Suffolk, Va., September, October and November, fortifying the place and making frequent raids, capturing, on one occasion, two cannon and forty prisoners. Jan. 5, 1863, broke camp and marched to Chowan River, where it took transports and reported to Gen. Foster, at Newburn, N. C. Here its Colonel, T. O. Osborn, took command of the Brigade. Moved on expedition to Hilton Head. Was in Gen. Hunter's expedition against Charleston. At Morris Island, was assigned to Gen. Terry's expedition, and participated in capture of Fort Wagner. Was first in the fort. Left Hilton Head on veteran furlough, Jan. 1, 1864, via New York. Returned 750 strong, and was on Butler's expedition up James River, the entire loss being nearly 200. At Wier's Bottom Church, May 20th, the Thirty-ninth was ordered to dislodge the enemy, which it did most gallantly, losing forty, but capturing many prisoners, including Gen. Walker. On 16th of May, had an engagement with Longstreet's command, losing some thirty-five. August 14th, crossed James River and operated with Army of the James. On Aug. 15th, the regiment lost 104 men, among them several valuable officers. Oct. 13th, in a charge, the Thirty-ninth lost sixty out of 250 engaged. March 27th, about 100 recruits joined. Took part in movements that resulted in capture of Petersburg and Richmond. In engagement at Fort Gregg, which was mostly hand to hand, the loss was six-hundred out of 150 engaged. For this gallantry Gen. Gibbon, their commanding General, had a magnificent brazen eagle cast and presented to the regiment. After various maneuvers and surrender of Lee, the Thirty-ninth was mustered out at Norfolk, Va., and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15, 1865.

Principal Musician Henry T. Jones, e. Sept. 21, 1861, as musician; prmtd. Sept. 21, 1861, to principal musician; disd. June 3, 1862, disab.

Principal Musician Philip M. Lace, e. Jan. 5, 1864, as rect.; prmtd. to principal musician; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Musician B. W. Fisher, e. Aug. 12, 1861, as rect.; trans. to reg. band; m. o. June 4, 1862.

Musician A. Schemmerhorn, e. —; m. o. June 4, 1862.

Musician C. E. Smith, e. Oct. 5, 1861; m. o. June 4, 1862.

Musician Geo. O. Cutler, e. Aug. 28, 1861, as private; trans. to reg. band; m. o. June 4, 1862.

Company C.

Capt. John Gray, e. Aug. 12, 1861; res. May 26, 1862.

Capt. James Wightman, e. as sergeant Aug. 12, 1861; prmtd. to first lieut. Jan. 24, 1862; prmtd. to capt. May 26, 1862; died May 16, 1864.

Capt. John H. Johnson, e. as private, Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 30, 1864; prmtd. to Second Lieut. July 1, 1864; prmtd. to Capt. May 16, 1864; kld. in action (as First Sergt.), Oct. 13, 1864.

Capt. James Hannum, e. Aug. 12, 1861, as Sergt.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; First Sergt., prmtd. to First Lieut. April 20, 1864; prmtd. to Capt. May 16, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

First Lieut. Wallace Lord, e. Aug. 12, 1861; res. Jan. 24, 1862.

First Lieut. Simon S. Brucker, e. Aug. 12, 1861, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. May 26, 1862; res. April 20, 1864.

First Lieut. Daniel Guisinger, e. Aug. 12, 1861, as Corp.; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, as vet.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. from Sergt. Oct. 13, 1864, prmtd. to First Lieut. May 16, 1865; res. July 12, 1865.

First Lieut. Henry H. DeLong, e. Aug. 28, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. Oct. 4, 1865, to First Lieut.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as First Sergt.

Second Lieut. James Henderson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, as First Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. May 26, 1862; res. June 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. John S. Shafer, e. as private Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. Oct. 4, 1865, to Second Lieut.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.

Sergt. Wm. Johnson, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Sergt. Chas. Ellinwood, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. July 4, 1863, disab.

Corp. Martin Howder, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; Sergt.; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 11, 1864.

- Corp. Augustus Gurnsey, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Wm. R. Worth, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 27, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865, as Sergt.
- Corp. Chas. Streater, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. June 5, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Edwin O. Chapman, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, as Sergt.; term ex.
- Corp. Walter Gray, e. Aug. 12, 1861; Sergt.; deserted Feb. 3, 1863.
- Corp. Albert A. Fellows, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. May 21, 1862.
- Allen, Andrew, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died a prisoner, at Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1864.
- Akhurst, James, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., May 28, 1864, wds.
- Akhurst, Henry C., e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Oct. 11, 1862, disab.
- Anderson, F. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. June, 1862, disab.
- Atwater, H. J., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Sept. 16, 1864, term ex.
- Baer, Jos., e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Burnham, Freeman, e. Aug. 21, 1861; disd. July —, 1862, disab.
- Brown, O. P., e. Aug. 18, 1861; disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.
- Cooper, W. S., e. Aug. 28, 1861; disd. Dec. 12, 1863, disab.
- Converse, Melvin, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. May 18, 1865; prisoner of war.
- Converse, Charles, e. Aug. 28, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term ex.
- Davidson, James, e. Aug. 28, 1861; disd. Sept. 27, 1862, disab.
- Drake, Jasper N., e. Aug. 17, 1861; disd. July —, 1862, disab.
- Eggenberger, Gallus, e. Aug. 12, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.
- Fellows, Albert, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. Feb. 19, 1865; was prisoner.
- Gott, Henry, e. Aug. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Andersonville prison Jan. 15, 1865.
- Gorbett, Quincy, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Aug. 16, 1862, disab.
- Gorbett, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Wagoner.
- Gamble, Harvey, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; absent on furlough, at m. o. of regt.
- Girardee, Herman, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.
- Hamilton, Lester, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. in action May 20, 1864.
- Haney, Matthew, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Aug. 21, 1862, disab.
- Haney James, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
- Hughes, Edward, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. for disab.
- Howder, Ephraim, e. Sept. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Johnson, Stephen, e. Sept. 19, 1861; kld. in action May 20, 1864.
- Jenkins, Isaac R., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.
- Kendall, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, as Corp., term expired.
- Long, W. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. July 4, 1863, disab.
- Larkine, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. June 19, 1865, wds.
- Lilly, Joseph, e. Aug. 22, 1861; m. o. Oct. 12, 1864.
- Miller, J. D., e. Oct. —1861; deserted Feb. 4, 1862.
- Moore, A. L., e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. in action April 21, 1865.
- Malone, Wm. H., e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd. Oct. 18, 1864, term expired.
- Malone, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.
- Murphy, David, e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Dec. 12, 1863, disab.
- McGregor, Alonzo, e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term expired.
- Nash, L. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861; disd. July 25, 1862, disab.
- Perry, Wm. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 25, 1862.
- Pennett, Jas., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term expired.
- Pembroke, Jerry, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Jan. 1, 1862, disab.
- Palmer, Gershon, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 21, 1862.
- Potter, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 20, 1862.
- Raney, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 26, 1865, disab.
- Rieley, Thos. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. May 10, 1863, disab.
- Robinson, W. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. May 13, 1862, disab.
- Richardson, Jerry, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. June 24, 1865, prisnr. war.
- Reid, Henry H., e. Aug. —, 1861; died at Hancock, Md., Dec. 25, 1861.
- St. John, Seth, e. Aug. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; Corp., died at Florence, Jan. 23, 1865.
- Shultz, Valentine, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
- Scott, Wesley, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1864.
- Springer, Reason, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. July 1, 1862, disab.
- Sellman, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term expired.
- Sellman, Marion, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Stephenson, Albert A., e. Aug. 27, 1861; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 11, 1864.
- Unrue, Oscar, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Van Valkenberg, B. F., e. Aug. 30, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 18, 1865.
- Vieux, John, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
- Vieux, Cassimere, e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 22, 1862, disab.
- Weidman, Uriah, e. Sept. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Dec. 31, 1864.
- Yapp, Seneca E., e. Aug. 12, 1861; deserted Dec. 6, 1861.
- Argubright, Caleb, e. Feb. 16, 1864, rect.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Eaton, Lanson M., e. Feb. 14, 1864, rect.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
- Gardner, Oscar, e. Oct. 24, 1861; rect.; m. o. Oct. 12, 1864.
- Gorbett, Geo. W., e. Feb. 1, 1864, rect.; died near Alexandria, Va., April 17, 1864.
- Johnson, Saml. B., e. Sept. 20, 1862, rect.; died at Bermuda Hundred, June 30, 1864.
- Jenkins, Wm., e. Dec. 30, 1863, rect.; disd. May 18, 1865, wds.
- Lacy, Thos., e. Aug. 12, 1861, rect.; trans. to Fifty-second Ill. Inf., Oct. 6, 1861.
- Rooker, Vincent, e. March 7, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 5, 1865.
- Starkey, Orlando, e. Feb. 10, 1864, rect.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.

Company D.

- Corp. Cornelius D. Gaul, e. Sept. 21, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Sergt.
- Gaurley, Alex., e. Sept. 21, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
- Kyler, John W., e. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Dwight, Ill., Oct. 24, 1861.
- Rost, Lewis T., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 21, 1864, term expired.
- Spinnings, Clark, e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. June 27, 1863, disab.
- Cutler, Geo. O., e. Aug. 15, 1862, rect.; Corp.; died Sept. 11, 1863, wds.
- Doran, Jas., e. Nov. 24, 1862, rect.; disd. June 27, 1863, disab.
- Ellis, Dwight D., e. Dec. 16, 1862, rect.; kld. at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
- Staley, Abner, e. Dec. 16, 1862, rect.; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Company G.

- Magee, W. T., e. Sept. 5, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Company H.

- Cochlin, David, e. April 5, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 1, 1864; died Aug. 20, 1864, wds.
- Robinson, Hiram, e. April 5, 1862; m. o. May 9, 1865.

Company K.

- Lewis, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864, rect.; capt'd. May 16, 1864.

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THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in the month of September, 1861, by Col. Chas. E. Hovey and mustered into the United States service by Capt. T. G. Fitcher, U. S. A.

September 20, moved to Ironton Mo., via St. Louis. Remained at Ironton during the Winter, with occasional scouts into the country. On one of these the battle of Fredericktown was fought—Company A on skirmish line. March, 1862, moved, with the command of Gen. Steele, southward, passing into Arkansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching *via* Pocahontas and Jacksonport, to Batesville, where it joined Gen. Curtis' army; thence, via Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon, to Helena. Was engaged in the battle of Cache, and in many skirmishes. At the battle of Cotton Plant, Company A, on skirmish line, met and checked a charge of 2,000 Texan Rangers.

During July and August, were camped twenty miles south of Helena, and engaged in eight expeditions up and down the river.

September 1st, was moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Pilot Knob, where it arrived the middle of October, 1862.

November 15th, moved to Van Buren, Ark., in Col. Harris' Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton's Division, of Gen. Davidson's Corps. Made Winter campaign in Southeast Missouri, passing through Patterson, Van Buren, Alton, West Plains, Eminence and Centerville, and returned to Bellevue Valley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1st, 1863.

The Thirty-third was then ordered to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where, with the command, it embarked for Milliken's Bend, La. Attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirtieth Army Corps, it was engaged in all its battles, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson.

In August, moved to New Orleans, with the Thirteenth Corps. In October, with Brigade of Col. Shunk, Eighth Indiana, Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn's Division, and Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord's Corps, engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche. Returned to New Orleans in November. Thence ordered to Brownsville, Texas, but, before landing, was ordered to Arkansas Pass. Disembarked on St. Joseph Island, marched up St. Joseph Island and Matagorda Island to Saluria, participating in the capture of Fort Esperanza. Thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca.

The First Brigade, while on the main land of Texas, was commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren.

January 1st, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14th reached Bloomington, Ill., and received veteran furlough.

April 13, 1864, regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, and proceeded to New Orleans, via Alton and St. Louis—arriving 29th, and camping at Carrollton.

May 17th, ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after its arrival, the regiment was scattered along the line of the road, as guard, as follows: Companies F, C and K, at Bayou Boeuf; Company I, Bayou L'Ours; Companies A and D, Tigerville; Company G, Chacahoula; Company E, Terre Bonne; Company B, Bayou Lafourche and Bayou des Allemands; Company H, Boutte. Regimental headquarters, Terre Bonne. The District was called the "District of Lafourche" commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert A. Cameron, headquarters at Thibodaux.

September 17, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were started home, *via* New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and were mustered out at Camp Butler, about October 11, 1864.

March 2, 1865, ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men killed and 70 wounded. 18th, regiment embarked on Lake Ponchartrain, for Mobile expedition. Company K, remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the regiment April 11, at Blakely. Moved, via Fort Gaines and Navy Cove, landed on Fish River, Ala., and marched with Gen. Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was in the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillan, Ninety-fifth Ohio; First Division, Brig. Gen. J. McArthur; Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

March 27, arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and, until its capture, April 8th, was actively engaged. Loss, one killed, two died of wounds, and nine wounded.

After the surrender of Mobile, marched, April 13, 1865, with the Sixteenth Corps, for Montgomery, Ala., where it

arrived on 25th, and encamped on the Alabama River. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnston's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character.

May 10, marched to Selma, and May 17, by rail, to Meridian, Mississippi. Here remained. In the latter part of July, the regiment was filled above the maximum, by men transferred from Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

Moved to Vicksburg, April 14th, 1865, and remained at that place until mustered out of service, Nov. 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

Company A.

Farwell, Selah B., e. Aug. 21, 1861; disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.

Munzo, Wm. E., e. Aug. 21, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Straight, Johnson W., e. Aug. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 15, 1862, wds.

Company D.

Pettibone, Sanford, e. Jan. 6, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Company F.

Capt. John Stillwell, e. Aug. 1, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. from First Sergt. May 6, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 23, 1864; prmtd. to Capt. Oct. 4, 1865 m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

First Lieut. George W. McKee, e. Aug. 1, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. from Sergt. Jan. 12, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. Jan. 23, 1863; died at Chicago May 6, '63. Second Lieut. Otis T. Barrows, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Oct. 4, 1865; m. o. as First Sergt. Nov. 24, 1865.

Armon, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as Corp.

Armon, Philip, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as Corp.

Argubright, John T., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Bewley, Aaron C., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; drowned Dec. 22, 1864.

Burns, Robt., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 25, 1865, disab.

Haines, Jos., e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Haines, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died at St. Louis Nov. 7, 1862.

Hester, Dilman K., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861.

Lauderback, Thos., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 4, 1865, disab.

Lauderback, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died at home March 9, 1864.

Laycock, Elihu, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Oct. 12, 1865, disab.

Morris, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died at Benton Barracks Nov. 26, 1862.

Morris, Andrew, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Oct. 25, 1865, disab.

McDougall, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as Corp.

McMann, Wm. P., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died at Benton Barracks March 6, 1863.

Morris, David M., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Oct. 25, 1865, disab.

Nigh, Jasper, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as Sergt.

Ostrander, Chas. H., e. Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Perry, Thos., e. Aug. 1, 1861; deserted Nov. 14, 1861.

Schriver, Jos., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Starkley, C. S., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.

Shackleton, J. A., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died near Helena, Sept. 30, 1862.

Trimble, M. M., e. Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.

Thomas, Edward, e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 8, 1862, disab.

Thomas, C. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wilson, Thos., e. Aug. 1, 1861; Corp.; died at Ironton Nov. 9, 1861.

Bean, W. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as Corp.

Brown, W. T., e. Nov. 3, 1862, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Carpenter, David, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Carpenter, Adam, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, '65.
 Erkson, Ira, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Halderman, J. W., e. Jan. 24, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Jackson, Peter, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; disd. Sept. 4, 1865, disab.
 Johnson, Jacob, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, '65.
 Nickerson, Wm., e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, '65.
 Olson, John, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Perry, T. C., e. March 28, 1864, rect.; died at Vicksburg Sept. 26, 1865.
 Platner, Daniel, e. March 28, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, '65.
 Shurvington, Henry, e. Jan. 24, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Company C.

Corp. Nathan L. Spencer, e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; Sergt.; died at Terre Bonne Feb. 22, '65.
 Bunell, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Brook, M. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Spencer, J. A., e. Aug. 20, 1861; disd. Dec. 4, 1862, disab.
 Whiteman, H. F., e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Edwards, Wm., e. Sept. 11, 1861, rect.; died at St. Louis Aug. 19, 1863.
 Spencer, J. W., e. March 22, 1864, vet. rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Company K.

Campbell, Arch., e. Feb. 18, 1865; never reported; drowned March 2, 1865.
 Hinchcliff, Henry, e. Feb. 17, 1865, rect.; died at Vicksburg Oct. 4, 1865.
 Plummer, E. S., e. Feb. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Sims, B. F., e. Feb. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The Forty-fourth was organized in August, 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago, under the supervision of Col. Chas. Knobelsdorff, and was mustered into service Sept. 13, and immediately embarked for St. Louis, Mo. Thence on the 22d to Jefferson City. On 29th, marched to Sedalia, and was assigned to Gen. Sigel's famous division. Oct. 13th, took up line of march for Springfield, Mo. The Forty-fourth was too late to participate in the battle of Wilson Creek. It then moved to Rolla, where it encamped for the winter. Gen. Curtis having assumed command, on Feb. 2, the Forty-fourth moved toward Springfield, to attack Price's army, but found him gone; pursued him into Arkansas. The two armies concentrated their whole strength and met at Pea Ridge, where a bloody battle was fought, defeating the enemy, and in which the Forty-fourth took a prominent part. It was also one of the most effective regiments in the pursuit of the retreating rebels, capturing one stand of colors, many prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Resumed march April 5, to Forsythe, Mo., and Batesville, Ark., where the army was re-organized, and the Forty-fourth placed in Col. Osterhaus' brigade. It thence proceeded to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and thence by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where it arrived May 26, and proceeded to army then besieging Corinth. Two days after arrival, rebels evacuated and the Forty-fourth was assigned to Gen. Pope's command, and went in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

Was in camp at Rienzi, Miss., two months. Cincinnati, Ohio, being threatened, the brigade, under command of Col. Grensell, marched thither, where it arrived Sept. 1, and on the 17th moved by rail to Louisville. Here the army was again re-organized, and the Forty-fourth assigned to the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell, and was in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, in a division commanded by Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Marched to Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, when Gen. Rosecrans assumed command.

Marched to Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26. Moved, with the army, against Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Col. Shaffer commanding the brigade, Gen. Sheridan the division, and Gen. McCook the corps.

At Stone River the Forty-fourth lost half its number in killed and wounded.

June 26, 1863, was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Tenn. Thence moved to Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., and to Chattanooga, Tenn., and took

part in the battle of Chickamauga. In the battle of Mission Ridge, soon after, Gen. Sheridan gave the Forty-fourth the praise of placing their flag among the very first on the rebel works. It then made a forced march to relieve our army at Knoxville, arriving there three days after the siege was raised. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps being consolidated, the Forty-fourth was assigned to the Fourth Corps, and Gen. F. T. Sherman to the command of brigade.

After many marches and hardships, the Forty-fourth arrived at Chattanooga, Feb. 3, 1864, and, for the first time in four months, drew full rations from the Government. Here the regiment re-enlisted and went home on veteran furlough, arriving in Chicago, March 1, having marched during its term of enlistment over 5,000 miles.

April 14, it arrived at Nashville, and immediately marched to Chattanooga, and from thence entered on the memorable Atlanta campaign, and participated in the following skirmishes and engagements: Buzzard Roost, Rocky-Faced Mountain, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Its movements then were to Chattanooga, Tenn., Athens, Ala., Pulaska, Tenn., and from thence gradually fell back on Nashville, closely pursued by the enemy, and took a very prominent part in the battle of Franklin. Thence proceeded, via Nashville, to Huntsville, Ala., arriving January 5, 1865. March 28, was ordered to Knoxville, thence to Blue Springs, Tenn.

After the surrender of the rebel armies, the Forty-fourth was ordered to New Orleans, arriving June 22. It then moved, by steamer, to Port Lavaca, Texas, where it remained until Sept. 25, when it was mustered out and proceeded to Springfield, Ill., arriving Oct. 15, 1865, and received its final payment and discharge.

Lieut. Col. John Russell, e. as Capt. Co. C, Aug. 14, 1861; prmtd. to Lieut. Col. Feb. 23, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Maj. Lewis C. Mills, e. as Sergt. July 1, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 23, 1863; prmtd. to Capt. Sept. 28, 1864; prmtd. to Maj. Oct. 4, 1865; m. o. as Capt. Sept. 25, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Nicholas W. New, e. July 1, 1861, as Corp.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; Sergt.; prmtd. to Com. Sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; returned to Co. C.

Company C.

Capt. Wm. H. Mills, e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 20, 1865; prmtd. to Capt. Oct. 4, 1865; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

First Sergt. Loren H. Malery, e. July 1, 1861.

Corp. Milan Barrackman, e. July 1, 1861.

Corp. Albert H. Keith, e. July 1, 1861.

Corp. Wesley Pickie, e. July 1, 1861.

Corp. Alvin Ritchie, e. July 1, 1861.

Wagoner Thomas Edwards, e. July 1, 1861.

Arguebright, Jas. C., e. July 1, 1861.

Arguebright, John W., e. July 1, 1861.

Belrose, Chas. H., e. July 1, 1861.

Benedict, Wm. H., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Buchanan, John N., e. July 1, 1861.

Boyd, Wm. T., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died July 28, 1864, wds.

Castigan, Henry R., e. July 1, 1861.

Conner, Newton, e. July 1, 1861.

Davis, Francis M., e. July 1, 1861.

Fleming, Isaac B., e. July 1, 1861.

Fenn, Wm. E., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.

Hall, Fred W., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Kelley, Jos., e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

McFadden, Wm., e. July 1, 1861.

Piles, Alfred, e. July 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Sullivan, John, e. July 1, 1861.

Warner, Wm., e. July 1, 1861.

Warner, Jas., e. July 1, 1861.

Williams, John Y., e. July 1, 1861.

Critton, Jas. H., e. March 31, 1864, rect.; died at Chattanooga, July 4, 1864.

Cook, Wm. R., e. April 11, 1864, rect.; trans. from 73d Ill.; m. o. Sept. 27, 1865.

Campbell, Daniel, e. March 21, 1865, rect.; trans. from 73d Ill.; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Elliott, Henry A., e. Jan. 14, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.
 Fenner Roswell, e. March 31, 1864, rect.; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.
 Johnson, David, e. Jan. 14, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Conner, Morris, e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Church, Fred. J., e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Costello, Keren, e. Oct. 4, 1864, substitute; missing in action Nov. 30, 1864.
 Debolt, Jacob, e. Sept. 19, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Harrison, Jas., e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 McKee, Matthew, e. Sept. 23, 1864; died May 30, 1865.
 McGlanthin, Timothy, e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Tucker, Willard B., e. Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Kelley, Barney, e. Sept. 3, 1864; m. o. June 14, 1865.

Company C.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Cowan, Jas., e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Company H.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Antrim, John, e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Boland, Augustine, e. Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Blue, Calvin, e. Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The Fifty-third Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Ottawa, Ill., in the Winter of 1861-2, by Col. W. H. W. Cushman. On the 27th February, 1862, moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

Ordered to Savannah, Tenn., March 23d. Arrived at Shiloh on the night of April 7th, and was placed in the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman commanding brigade, and Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanding division.

Engaged in the siege of Corinth. Marched to Grand Junction, and, June 26th, to La Grange; thence via Holly Springs to Memphis, July 21st. On the 6th of September, moved toward Bolivar, arriving 13th. Moved, October 4th, from Bolivar, and on the 5th engaged four times their number of the enemy, who were retreating from Corinth. While crossing Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie, a regiment from another State fled, breaking through our lines in disorder; but the Fifty-third moved promptly forward and formed line, and fought two and a half hours, losing 10 killed and 49 wounded. Returned to Bolivar October 8th, and to La Grange November 4, 1862.

On the 28th of November, moved southward, with Gen. Grant's army, to Cold Water, Holly Springs, Waterford, Abbeville and Oxford, Miss., arriving at Yocona Creek December 13th, and on the 22d commenced the northward march toward Tallahatchie River.

January 1, 1863, the regiment was brigaded with First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Col. I. C. Pugh commanding brigade, Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman commanding division, and Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson commanding corps. Moved from Tallahatchie River and arrived at Moscow, Tenn., January 17th. Was transferred, with the division, to the Sixteenth Army Corps (Maj. Gen. Hurlbut's), and remained during the Winter.

Moved to Memphis March 11th, and May 17th embarked for Young's Point. On the 20th, moved to Haines' Bluff. Went into position at Snyder's Bluff, and on the 25th joined the main army.

Was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, being temporarily assigned to the Thirtieth Corps, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding. On July 6th, moved, with Gen. Sherman's army, against Jackson. On the 12th, was engaged, with the Third Iowa and Twenty-eighth and Forty-first Illinois, in battle of Jackson. The Fifty-third participated in the gallant but disastrous charge of that day, going into the fight with 200 men and officers and coming out with but 66. Col. Earl fell, pierced with four bullets. Lieut. Col. McClanahan was severely wounded. Capt. Michael Leahy and Lieut. George W. Hemstreet were killed, and Capt. J. E. Hudson mortally

wounded. Capt. Potter and King, wounded. Lieut. Smith lost an arm and was taken prisoner, and Capt. Lodge was taken prisoner; the entire loss being 88 killed and wounded, and 46 missing.

A few days afterward, returned to Vicksburg, and was transferred to Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker commanding division. Moved to Natchez August 18th. Returned, November 30th, to Vicksburg, and camped at Milldale.

On the 1st of February, 1864, the regiment having re-enlisted, was mustered as a veteran organization, and, on the 3d, started on the Meridian campaign, and, returning, arrived at Hebron, Miss., February 29th.

Left Vicksburg March 13, and arrived at Ottawa 22d, where the men were furloughed for thirty days.

Company I having been consolidated with Company E, in 1863, a new company was organized and assigned to the regiment. Rejoined the division at Cairo. Gen. F. P. Blair having been assigned to the corps, it moved up the Tennessee to Clifton, and marched, via Decatur and Huntsville, joining Gen. Sherman's army at Allatoona June 8th. The Second Brigade, Col. George C. Rogers commanding, was ordered to garrison that place. July 13th, ordered to Marietta, and on the 17th joined the division at the front.

Was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, and in the engagements of July 20th, 21st and 22d lost 101 men killed and wounded—Capt. Samuel Haynie being among the killed. After a few days' rest at East Point, moved, October 4th, in pursuit of Hood, returning to Marietta, where the Second Brigade was doing garrison duty, on November 6th.

November 13th, moved to Atlanta, and, on the 15th, commenced the Savannah campaign, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanding division, and Col. B. F. Potts commanding First Brigade, in which the regiment was serving; arrived at the fortifications of Savannah December 10th. Lost 4 killed and 6 wounded in its advance on the works, and on the 21st marched into the city.

January 4, 1865, the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—222 men and officers, Maj. Robert H. McFadden commanding—was consolidated with the Fifty-third, and on the 6th the division embarked for Beaufort, S. C., and soon after moved to Pocomtogo.

On January 29th, commenced the Carolina campaign, Brig. Gen. B. F. Potts commanding brigade. Moved via Orangeburg, Columbia, Fayetteville and Cheraw, participating in the battle of Bentonville, March 20th and 21st, 1865, and marched to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Jones' Station; and, after Johnston's surrender, marched with the army to Washington, and participated in the grand review of May 24th.

June 6th, moved to Louisville, Ky., and July 22d was mustered out of service by Lieut. Robert M. Woods, A. C. M., and moved to Chicago, Ill. July 28th, received final payment and discharge.

Distance marched.....2,855 miles.
 Distance by rail and steamer.....4,168 miles.

Total7,023 miles.

Company A.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Hart, John, e. Sept. 30, 1864; sub; disd. at Washington.

Company B.

Achurst, John, e. Feb. 25, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 26, 1865.
 Campbell, D. W., e. Feb. 21, 1862, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865, prisoner w.

Evans, J. A., e. Feb. 20, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 25, 1865.
 Fowler, Henry, e. March 17, 1862, rect.; m. o. April 22, '65.
 Gilpin, Thos. J., e. March 8, 1862, rect.; died at Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 22, 1865.

Highshoe, C. F., e. Feb. 20, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 26, 1865.
 Lloyd, Aaron, e. Feb. 13, 1862, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

March, A. B., e. March 24, 1864, rect.; trans. from Forty-first Ill.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

McDonald, Dennis, e. Feb. 24, 1862, rect.; m. o. May 21, 1865.

Sclosser, Saml., e. Jan. 20, 1862, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Seberling, Owen, e. Jan. 6, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Thompson, J. A., e. Jan. 20, 1862, rect.; m. o. Feb. 8, 1865.

Young, W. R., e. Jan. 19, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 23, 1865.

Company E.

Montgomery, Hiram, e. Jan. 4, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Company G.

Capt. Morgan L. Payne, e. Jan. 20, 1862, as private; promoted Capt. March 1, 1862; resd. June 14, 1863.
 First Lieut. John A. Anderson, e. Jan. 20, 1862, as private; promoted to Second Lieut. March 3, 1863; promoted to First Lieut. June 14, 1863; term exp. 1864.
 Second Lieut. Geo. W. Hemstreet, e. Feb. 20, 1862, as private; promoted to Second Lieut. June 14, 1863; kld. July 12, 1863.
 Aeri, Enos, e. Feb. 25, 1862; died at Savannah, Tenn., April 26, 1862.
 Achehurst, John, e. Feb. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Bradfield, Joseph, e. Feb. 20, 1862; died at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 10, 1863.
 Campbell, David W., e. Feb. 21, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
 Clark, Stephen, e. March 15, 1862; died at Natchez, Miss., Sept. 12, 1863.
 Clark, Chas. H., e. March 18, 1862; promoted Q. M. Sergt.; disd. Dec. 23, 1864.
 Coulter, John, e. Feb. 20, 1862; died at Corinth June 13, 1862.
 Cullum, Jas., March 5, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1863.
 De Lorimer, Alphonso, e. March 1, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; m. o. March 15, 1865.
 Eagan, J. M., e. Jan. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. K.
 Evans, J. A., e. Feb. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Fowler, Henry, e. March 20, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Gilpin, T. J., e. March 8, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
 Griffith, W. P., e. Feb. 20, 1862; deserted Aug. 2, 1862.
 Hays, J. N. R. P., e. Feb. 24, 1862; disd. Oct. 4, 1862, disab.
 Highshoe, C. P., e. Feb. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Hoover, Francis, e. Feb. 21, 1862; desrtd. Sept. 20, 1863.
 Houghton, Orson, e. Feb. 28, 1862; disd. June 6, 1862, disab.
 Joy, Rodney, e. March 17, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Lovewell, W. W., e. Feb. 10, 1862; disd. July 8, 1862, disab.
 Loyd, Aaron, e. Feb. 8, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
 McDonald, Dennis, e. Feb. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. B.; was prisoner.
 McMillen, J. C., e. March 5, 1862; disd. May 25, 1862, disab.
 Morey, Francis, e. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Morton, A. N., e. Feb. 20, 1862; died at La Grange, Tenn., July 4, 1862.
 Morrell, G. W., e. March 22, 1862; Corp.; died at St. Louis, Aug. 21, 1863.
 Schlosser, Samuel, e. Jan. 20, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
 Scott, Mahlon, e. Feb. 21, 1862; disd. April 23, 1862, disab.
 Shade, F. L., e. Jan. 22, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
 Smith, W. G., e. Feb. 26, 1862; died May 18, 1862.
 Springer, Joseph, e. Feb. 26, 1862; died at Vicksburg July 30, 1863, wds.
 Thompson, J. A., e. Jan. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Waters, Alonzo, e. Feb. 19, 1862; deserted Aug. 20, 1862.
 Wood, J. L., e. March 1, 1862; disd. June 10, 1862, disab.
 Wood, Richard, e. March 18, 1862; deserted May 8, 1864.
 Young, W. R., e. Jan. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Gallitan, C. A., e. Jan. 21, 1864; m. o. July 22, 1865.

Company K.

Eagan, M. J., e. Jan. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. G.
 Lovewell, W. W., e. Feb. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. G.
 Slosser, Samuel, e. Jan. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. G.
 Shade, F. L., e. Jan. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G.
 Thompson, J. A., e. Jan. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Guffy, J. W., e. Jan. 20, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Morrison, J. A., e. Jan. 20, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 22, 1865.

RECRUITS FROM FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Conklin, Andrew, e. March 24, 1865; m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Scott, J. P., e. Jan. 20, 1865; m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Swarthout, J. W., e. March 24, 1864; rejected.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Months)

The Adjutant General's Reports do not give any history of this regiment.

Company F.

Klaine, Hubert, e. June 15, 1862; m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.

Company G.

Second Lieut. John Herbert, e. June 14, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

First Sergt. D. M. Lyon, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

Sergt. Jos. Ross, e. May 30, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Sergt. Milton O. Jayne, e. May 28, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Sergt. Robert Lowery, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Corp. Isaac Rumery, e. May 30, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Corp. Elias Corey, e. May 28, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Corp. Henry G. Challis, e. May 28, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Corp. Elias H. Banks, e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Corp. Geo. B. Reed, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Archer, George, e. June 3, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Butterfield, John, e. May 30, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Bonner, Jerome, e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Britstone, Alva C., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Calder, George, e. June 7, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Concaannon, Thos., e. June 4, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862; Musician.

Cottrell, Jos., e. June 7, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Clelland, Wm. H., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Connery, John, e. June 11, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Crabb, Jos. D., e. June 11, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Demoss, James, e. June 5, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Drago, Isaac, e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Davis, Daniel, e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Elithorp, Halsey, e. June 11, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Graham, Edward, e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Herbert, George, e. May 31, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Hinman, Albert H., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Houston, John W., e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Hanneman, Robt. L., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Hanneman, Duncan M., e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Hougue, Wm., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Irwin, Jesse, e. June 3, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Johnson, Robert J., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Kabus, Gottlieb, e. June 3, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Kellogg, Chas. G., e. June 24, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Leech, James, e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Melody, Michael, e. May 30, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 McDowell, Moses, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Millard, Amos W., e. May 30, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 McClelland, Milo A., e. June —, 1862; disd. June 28, 1862.
 Moore, Jas. J., e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Ostrander, Geo. H., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Overholt, John F., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Peters, Hebrer, e. June 4, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Pound, John G., e. June 5, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Phillips, Josiah C., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Patterson, Hugh S., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Robinson, Hugh, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Sweet, Fernando C., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Sparks, Alfred, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Shields, Andrew, e. June 6, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Tibbetts, Theo., e. June 5, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Willhour, Peter, e. June 2, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Wright, Jacob H., e. June 10, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Warner, Jacob, e. June 12, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Anderson, Marion, e. June 7, 1862, rect.
 Pitzemeyer, Freiderich, e. June 2, 1862, rect.
 Ross, Dillard D., e. July 16, 1862, rect.; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Smock, Isaac U., e. July 16, 1862, rect.; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.
 Schepes, Adolph, e. July 16, 1862, rect.; m. o. Sept. 27, '62.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John W. Goodwin, and mustered in June 21, 1864, for 100 days.

On the 26th July, the regiment moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was assigned to garrison duty. Col. Goodwin commanding post. Maj. Tunison, with Companies C and F, occupied the post of Weston, Mo., from July 7th to

August 3d.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davis commanding District of North Kansas, and Maj. Gen. Curtis commanding Department of Kansas.

The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., October 14, 1864.

Col. John W. Goodwin, e. June 21, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64

Company F.

Capt. David M. Lyon, e. June 21, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64
First Sergt. Jos. S. Colletter, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Sergt. Moses K. McDowell, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Sergt. Robt. J. Johnson, e. April 30, '64; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Sergt. Wm. H. Cleland, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Corp. Geo. H. Herbert, e. April 30, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, '64, to re-enlist.

Corp. Edwin Turner, e. May 16, 1864, as private; disd. Sept. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

Corp. Hugh Robinson, e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Corp. Nathaniel G. Dible, e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Corp. Chas. Hyndman, e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Corp. Benj. F. Myer, e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Corp. Henry Carson, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Musician Levi Eames, e. May 5, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Musician Jos. S. Borer, e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Allen, Henry, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Burnes, Francis, e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

Buck, Willard P., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Corney, Alonzo R., e. May 11, 1864; disd. Aug. 31, 1864, to re-enlist.

Costilor, Jas., e. May 7, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o.

Clark, Leonard, e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Cannon, John F., e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Cox, John, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Cooper, Jas. T., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Erickson, Ira, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Fleming, Wm. T., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Garner, Wm. G., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Gutteridge, Wm. W., e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Gould, Erastus L., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Houston, John W., e. May 13, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Harris, Thos. T., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Hendershot, Philip, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Houchin, Willoughby R., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Jacobson, Peter, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Johnson, Jacob, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Knight, Henry, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Lanfair, David, e. May 5, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Millington, Irving L., e. May 19, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864, as Corp.

McCloud, Simeon, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Maxwell, Richard E., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Mason, Alfred, e. May 9, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o.

Ostrander, Jos., e. May 20, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Preston, Albert W., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Pratt, Lorenzo, e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Price, Chas. J., e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Powell, Newman J., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Pratt, Wm. H., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Rogel, John, e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Smith, Martin P., e. April 30, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

Stephens, Wallis D., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Scott, Morgan D., e. May 7, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Streamar, John V., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Travis, Charles W., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Vanscoy, Wm. F. C., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Woolvoort, Geo. C., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Coats, John, e. May 7, 1864, rect; absent, sick, at m. o., not mustered in.

Frale, Fred., e. May 16, 1864, rect; deserted June 5, '64.

Company I.

Kyser, Orron, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Morgan, Wm., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Osburn, Wm., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Fifty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Geneva, Kane County, Ill., in November, 1861, by Col. J. G. Wilson, and mustered into United States' service Nov. 19th, by Lieut. J. Christopher.

November 28th, moved with 945 men to St. Louis, Mo., and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here, Col. Wilson resigned.

December 8th, the regiment, Lieut. Col. J. S. Wilcox commanding, moved to St. Joseph, Mo. January 16, 1862, moved to Cairo, via Palmyra, Quincy and Mississippi River. January 24th, moved to Smithland. February 7th, T. W. Sweeney was commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-second. February 10th, embarked for Fort Donelson, and arrived 17th; 18th, was sent with prisoners to Chicago. March 7th, arrived at St. Louis. March 13th, left for Army of the Tennessee, and 20th disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and were assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Col. Sweeney commanding brigade and Gen. Smith the division.

The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, losing 170 killed, wounded and missing—Maj. Stark commanding first day and Capt. Bowen on the second. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. Pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville, Miss., and returned to Corinth, where the regiment remained until the battle of Corinth, October 3rd and 4th. Was heavily engaged in this action, Col. Sweeney commanding the regiment—the loss being 70 killed and wounded. Pursued the retreating enemy as far as Ruckerville, and returned 12th.

October 13th, moved to Hatchie River, and returned.

December 9, 1862, moved with an expedition to Alabama. Met the enemy near Little Bear Creek, drove him fifteen miles, and returned to Corinth, arriving 14th. December 19th, under command of Lieut. Col. Wilcox, left Corinth with the expedition of Gen. G. M. Dodge, to intercept Forrest. Marched 100 miles in four and one-half days, and returned, weary and footsore.

January 2, 1863, moved to Tennessee River to intercept Forrest, as he had already crossed at Crump's Landing. Expedition returned.

January 26th, moved to Hamburg, Tenn.; embarked on a little steamer, and on the next day disembarked and returned to Corinth.

February 25th, moved, Maj. Brown commanding regiment, Col. Sweeney commanding expedition, to Jacinto, Miss. Arrived 27th. Remained until March 4th, when it returned to Corinth.

On the 15th of April, Lieut. Col. Wilcox commanding regiment, moved with an expedition of four brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery, Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, to Northern Alabama. Marched to Burnsville on the 15th; through Iuka on the 16th; crossed Bear Creek on the 17th—Col. Cornyn's cavalry skirmishing with the enemy.

April 20th, Col. Sweeney promoted to Brigadier General; 23d, the whole force advanced, driving the enemy. That night, lay in line of battle; 24th, moved forward and entered Tusculum, Ala.

April 27th, moved toward Courtland. Met the enemy at Town Creek, and skirmished till night; 28th, gained possession of the railroad bridge, effected a crossing and drove the enemy three miles; 29th, returned, arriving in Corinth May 2d.

August 18th, moved to Germantown, and regiment assigned to guarding railroad.

October 29th, moved to Iuka; 31st, bivouacked three and a half miles east of Iuka. November 6th, the whole left wing of the Sixteenth Corps moved eastward. Arrived at Eastport and crossed the Tennessee. November 11th, arrived at Pulaski, Tenn. Remained, doing provost duty.

January 9th, three-fourths of the regiment having re-enlisted, it was mustered as a veteran organization. Started for Illinois, and arrived at Chicago January 17th. Proceeded to Geneva, Kane County, and was furloughed 20th.

February 24th, moved for Pulaski, Tenn., under command of Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen, Col. Wilcox having resigned. Arrived at Pulaski 29th. April 29th, in Col. E. W. Rice's brigade (First Brigade), Gen. Sweeney's division (Second), left wing, Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, Sixteenth Army Corps, moved southward, arriving at Chattanooga May 2d.

May 3d, 1864, commenced the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment participated in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, July 22d and 28th, before Atlanta and Jonesboro, and went into camp at East Point.

September 26, 1864, the Second Division, left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, moved to Rome, and, by rail, to Cartersville; and from thence marched to Alla-

toona. Arriving too late for the battle, it returned to Rome.

October 11th, Lieut. Col. Bowen being mustered out, Maj. Boyd took command.

The regiment marched with the division, Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse commanding, to Savannah, Ga.

December 18th, the non-veteran officers were mustered out, and J. D. Davis, having received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, took command of the regiment.

December 21st, marched into Savannah.

January 29, 1865, started on the Carolinas campaign. Was present at the battle of Bentonville, and arrived at Goldsboro March 24th.

April 10th, marched to Raleigh. Lay at Morrisville during Johnston's surrender.

Marched via Richmond and Alexandria, and was in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865. June 2d, moved to Louisville, Ky.

July 5th, mustered out of United States' service. Moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and received final payment and discharge July 12, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. Alex. M. Watson, e. Sept. 10, 1861, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; prmt'd. Sergt. then Capt. Nov. 9, 1864; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Bristol, Edward S., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865, as Corp.

Curbey, Jas., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Fenton, Ephr. T., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Guss, Samuel, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Hadley, James F., e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Hight, Harvey, e. Sept. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Muncill, George H., e. Sept. 10, 1861.

McGinnis, Edw., e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Rice, Geo. W., e. Dec. 25, 1863, as vet.; m. o. July 6, 1865, as First Sergt.; com. Second Lieut., but not mustered.

Brooker, Edward, e. Sept. 11, 1862, rect.; re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Bristol, F. J., e. Feb. 5, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Brown, D. S., e. Feb. 10, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Dickey, J. H., e. Jan. 23, 1865, rect.; m. o. June 24, 1865.

Gammon, M. W., e. Feb. 6, 1865, rect.; disd. June 20, 1865.

Ingraham, W. P., e. Feb. 3, 1863, rect.; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Longnecker, W. W., e. March 20, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

McDowell, Henry, e. March 20, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

McKoane, John, e. Feb. 6, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Mathews, Wilson, e. March 20, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Roe, Thos., e. Feb. 6, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Stott, Emanuel, e. Feb. 9, 1864, rect.; died at Allatoona, Ga., June 13, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Ingraham, Chas., e. Feb. 24, 1865; died at Camp Butler, Ill.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Was recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862.

Moved to Cairo and reported to Gen. Paine on the 12th.

Proceeded to Smithland, Ky., and thence to the vicinity of Fort Donelson, disembarking on the morning of the 14th, having been assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division.

Was there assigned to Second Division in Gen.

Lauman's Brigade, participating in the battle of Fort Donelson. Marched to Fort Henry and embarked in

steamer for Pittsburg Landing. Was in the battle of

Shiloh, and captured while nobly standing their ground,

although surrounded on all sides. After a horrible im-

prisonment of seven months, what were left of the noble

regiment were paroled. The few not captured partici-

parted in all the battles of their command, viz.: siege of

Corinth, battles of Corinth, Iuka, etc. After being

paroled, they did guard duty at Mound City, Illinois.

Jan. 21, 1864, the regiment being re-organized, embarked

for Vicksburg. Was assigned to First Brigade, Third

Division, Fifteenth A. C. Marched to Meridian, Miss.;

was the first regiment to cross the Big Black; first to en-

gange the enemy at Queen's Hill, and first to enter Meri-

dian. Returning to Vicksburg, were ordered to take part

in Gen. Banks' Red River Campaign. Was in siege of Fort De Russay, and first into the fort. At Pleasant Hill, the Fifty-eighth crowned itself with glory by standing its ground while others gave way, and capturing 150 prisoners, and recapturing a battery belonging to First U. S. Artillery. In this engagement the Fifty-eighth lost heavily. The Fifty-eighth was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866.

Company A.

Corp. Stephen Wightman, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. April 1, 1866, as Sergt.

Company F.

Corp. Booker Dove, e. March 11, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o.

Corp. Francis A. Peters, e. March 3, 1865; m. o. March 3, 1866.

Anderson, John T., e. March 22, 1865; m. o. Feb. 21, '66.

Benson, John M., e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, '66.

Cartwright, Robert B., e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Cartwright, John, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. June 29, 1865.

Darling, Chas., e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Faust, John W., e. March 22, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., July 27, 1865.

Fritzee, John, e. March 22, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., July 18, 1865.

Hetherington, Hiram, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Mercer, Richard, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Moyer, Daniel, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Stiff, Wilson, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Turner, Chas., e. March 11, 1865; m. o. March 10, 1866.

Willingham, J. H., e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Willingham, Isaac, e. March 22, 1865; m. o. March 21, 1866.

Company H.

Cannon, Henry, e. March 22, 1865; deserted April 8, 1865.

O'Connor, James E., e. March 22, 1865; deserted April 8, 1865.

Simpson, Benjamin, e. March 22, 1865; deserted April 8, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry was organized at Dixon, Ill., on the 2d day of September, 1862, by Col. George Ryan.

Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 27th. Was brigaded with Thirtieth Brigade, Col. Post; Ninth Division, Gen. Mitchell, of Buell's army.

October 1st, marched in pursuit of Bragg. October 8th, engaged in the battle of Chaplin Hills, losing 47 killed, 166 wounded and 12 prisoners. Marched to Crab Orchard, Col. Woodruff assuming command of the division.

Returned, via Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Nashville, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis taking command of the division.

Encamped four miles from Nashville, on the Lebanon Pike, November 7, 1862; since which time, no historical memoranda has been furnished.

Mustered out June 12, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago June 15, 1865, where the regiment received final payment and discharge.

Q. M. Sergt. Chas. W. Redfern, e. Aug. 20, 1862, as private; prmt'd; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Company B.

Boston, John A., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Fellows, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Green, John S., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.

Howe, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.

Company C.

Sergt. Irving W. Hendshaw, e. Aug. —, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864.

Bacon, Edson L., e. Aug. 3, 1862; Corp.; trans. to U. S. Engineers.

Edson, Samuel W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.

Gunderman, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Mason, Thos., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Mathew, Robert, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 11, 1863.
 Seeley, Oscar A., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.
 Schut, Chas., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Corp.

Company C.

Whallon, Frank, e. Jan. 4, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 1, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria, Ill. October 4th, proceeded to Covington, Ky., and was assigned by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger to duty in the division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. Marched from Covington, with the division, Oct. 17th, and reached Lexington on the 29th, and Richmond 2d November. Marched from that point on Nov. 11th, and arrived at Louisville on the 17th.

At Memphis, the division was re-organized, and reported for duty to Maj. Gen. Sherman; embarked at Memphis on the 20th of December, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's army, for the capture of Vicksburg. Disembarked in the Yazoo River, near Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th. The Seventy-seventh occupied the extreme right of the line, and participated in the attack on the rebel works. After four days' fighting, the attack was abandoned, and the army embarked on their boats and proceeded to Miliken's Bend, La. At this place, Maj. Gen. McClelland arrived and assumed command of the army. He organized it into two corps—the Thirteenth and Fifteenth. The Seventy-seventh was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps; division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, and Corps by Gen. McClelland. Left Miliken's Bend Jan. 5, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. Immediately disembarked, and, on the following morning, participated in the assault. After a few hours' hard fighting, carried the place by assault, capturing all it contained. The loss to the regiment here was six killed and thirty-nine wounded—some of the latter mortally. The regiment in this battle behaved admirably, and was complimented by the Commanding General for its gallant conduct.

Jan. 14th, again embarked and proceeded to Young's Point, La. On the last day of April, crossed the river below Grand Gulf, and marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of the 1st of May, and participating in the engagement there during the entire day. The regiment remained with Gen. Grant's army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg, and the siege of the latter place until its surrender.

The regiment was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17th, Black River Bridge, May 19th, and first charge on Vicksburg, May 22d and 23d, losing in these engagements twenty killed, eighty-six wounded and twenty-six missing. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and the next day the regiment marched for Jackson, with the army under Sherman. Arrived there July 9th, and was under the fire of the enemy at that place until the 16th, when Jackson was evacuated, and the Seventy-seventh returned to Vicksburg. Remained in camp at Vicksburg until August 25th, when it embarked for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until Oct. 3d. After service in various parts of Louisiana, they, with the rest of the army under Gen. Banks, met the enemy in force at Sabine Cross Roads on the 8th of April, 1864, and was immediately engaged.

The Seventy-seventh belonged to the division under command of Gen. Ransom, which division was first ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support, the whole rebel army came down on them and overwhelmed the whole division. In this engagement, the Seventy-seventh suffered terribly. Lieut. Col. Webb was killed instantly, by a musket ball through the brain, and 176 officers and men were killed, wounded and made prisoners, leaving only about 125 men in the regiment for duty. On the next day, Gen. A. J. Smith's corps came up, and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels. The regiment remained with Gen. Banks throughout his retreat down Red River, and until he reached the Mississippi. Here it was ordered into camp at Baton Rouge, until the first part of August. At that time, with five or six other regiments, it embarked and was transported to Dauphine's Island,

under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger. Here it assisted in the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and then returned to Morganza Bend on the Mississippi. In March, 1864, it joined Gen. Canby's army for the capture of Mobile. The regiment was with Gen. Canby's army during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, and was under fire during the entire time.

Remained in camp in Mobile until July 10th, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, where it arrived July 23, 1865.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois, during its term of service, was engaged in sixteen battles and sieges, and in every one of them carried itself with honor and credit to the State.

Company H.

Sergt. Stephen O. Pillsbury, e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 18, 1863, disab.

Corp. Thos. B. Clark, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as private.

Corp. David L. Murdock, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Arnett, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Blake, Wm. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.

Farrell, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hofnagle, Ira, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 16, 1863, wds.

Howell, John W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Herick, Flavius, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Jan. 10, 1863.

Jones, Wm. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nicholsville, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862.

Miller, Jos., e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Spandan, John M., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.

Self, Wm. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at St. Louis May 10, 1863.

Smith, David, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at St. Louis Feb. 18, 1863.

Swift, Robt. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. July 1, 1863, disab.

Smith, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Col. Thaddeus Phillips, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864. On the 3d of June, moved to Rock Island Barracks, and was assigned to duty, guarding prisoners of war. The regiment performed the duty faithfully and efficiently during its term of service. On the 24th of September, 1864, was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Ill.

Company C.

Capt. Walton M. Collins, e. May 31, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Carrol, e. May 31, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Corp. Samuel M. Withite, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Corp. George W. Jones, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

Corp. Wm. A. Viney, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Corp. John Hand, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Bacon, J. N., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Barrow, J. T., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Cole, George, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Griswold, F. A., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Jackson, Adam, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Rouen, John, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Sherman, Edmond, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Smith, J. A., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Smith, N. M., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Whitman, J. H., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., by Col. Waters W. McChesney, and was mustered in May

31, 1864, for one hundred days. Left camp June 3d, for Columbus, Ky., where it was assigned to garrison duty. Mustered out of service Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago, Ill., by Lieut. Joseph Horr, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Company E.

Corp. George Rogers, e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. Carlisle, Alfred, e. May 10, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. Gaghuen, Alfred, e. May 10, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. Guppey, J. H., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. McAllister, Frank, e. May 10, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. McCormick, Oliver, e. May 5, 1864; died at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 7, 1864. Snow, Albert, e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864. Streeter, Charles, e. May 5, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864, as Corp. Vieux, Peter, e. May 15, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

Company K.

Greeley, John, e. May 25, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Feb. 14th, and mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, for one year, and left for the front, Feb. 18, 1865. Arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., Feb. 27th, where it garrisoned Forts Nos. 3 and 4 and the block houses on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Left Bridgeport, March 24th, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., March 25th. Left Cleveland, May 2d, and arrived at Dalton, Ga., May 3d. Left wing of the regiment marched to Spring Place, Ga., and garrisoned that town until July 1st, the right wing remaining on duty at Dalton. Left Dalton, July 7th, and arrived at Atlanta, Ga., July 8th, being the first regiment that passed over the road since the grand march of Maj. Gen. Sherman. Left Atlanta, August 14th, and arrived at Griffin, Ga., the same day, where it occupied the Second Sub-District, District of Allatoona, Third Division, Department of Georgia, as follows: Companies A and E, Griffin; Company D, Jackson; Company C, West Point; Company F, Newnan; Companies B and G, La Grange; Company K, Greenville; Company H, Franklin; and Company I, Atlanta. December 31st, the regiment was assigned to the District of Atlanta, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Mustered out of service Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

Company F.

First Lieut. Sylvester B. Miller, e. Feb. 14, 1865; resd. May 15, 1865. Corp. Edward C. Votan, e. Feb. 7, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866. Musician Henry Myers, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866. Wagoner Chas. S. Tomes, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866, as private. Clark, Henry, e. Feb. 7, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865. Dobbs, John, e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866. Gibbons, Henry E., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Sept. 20, 1865. Hartsock, Elias E., e. Feb. 9, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865. Jennings, Jas. T., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866. Linder, Saml., e. Feb. 2, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Company G.

Corp. Jas. Thornley, e. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866. Cummings, John, e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Col. E. A. Carr, in August, 1861. The regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26th. Oct. 1st, moved up the Missouri River, to Jefferson City, and thence marched to Warsaw, arriving Oct. 11th. On 23d, marched toward Springfield, Mo., in Col. Carr's Brigade, Brig. Gen. Asboth's Division.

On Nov. 2d, Gen. Hunter took command of the army. Nov. 13th, the First and Second Battalions moved, with

the army, on Rolla, Mo. The Third Battalion, Maj. Bugles commanding, remained with Sigel's Division, and was the last to leave Springfield. Arriving at Rolla, Nov. 19th, the regiment remained until Dec. 29th, when it moved in the advance of Gen. Curtis' army, for the Southwest.

On Feb. 11th, the regiment, in Carr's Division, moved to Marshfield; and on 13th, to near Springfield, where the Third Cavalry fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign. On Feb. 14, 1862, occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 15th, came up with Price's retreating army at Crane Creek, capturing some prisoners. On 18th, at Sugar Creek, Ark., the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On 20th, the Second Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, and, on March 5th, fell back to Pea Ridge. On the 6th, the First and Third Battalions marched with Col. Vandever's Brigade, from Huntsville, forty-eight miles. On the 7th, the First and Third Battalions, in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second, in Vandever's, were engaged all day, losing 10 killed and 40 wounded. March 19th moved to Keetsville. Lieut. Col. McCrillis and Maj. Hubbard arrived and went on duty. April 10th, arrived at Forsyth. On 29th, moved to West Plains; and May 1st, started for Batesville, arriving on 3d.

On May 14th, 1862, moved to Little Red River. On 25th, in crossing White River, Capt. McClelland and 5 men were drowned. On June 4th, the regiment fell back to Fairview. On 7th, Capt. Sparks, with 66 men, was surrounded by 300 of the enemy's cavalry, and cut his way out, losing 4 wounded and 4 prisoners. Returned to Batesville on the 11th. June 11th, marched to Jacksonport. July 5th, moved, with the army, for Helena, where it arrived on the 15th, and went into camp. During the stay at this point, detachments of the regiment were sent on scouts and expeditions to different places, including Capt. Kirkbridge's raid to St. Francis River, and five companies with Gen. Hovey's raid to Grenada, Miss. Dec. 23d, 1862, six companies, B, C, D, H, I and L, Capt. Kirkbridge commanding, embarked for Vicksburg, under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. Companies E and G were on duty with Gen. Carr, at St. Louis. Companies A, K, F and M, Capt. Carnahan commanding, reported to Brig. Gen. Steele, at the mouth of the Yazoo River.

At Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed as pickets and escorts for Commanding Generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg, Companies A, K, L and M being the last to embark after the battle.

In the Spring of 1863, Col. McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, leaving Company L as escort to Maj. Gen. McCLernand; and Capt. Carnahan, with Companies A, G, K and E, with Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus and the Thirteenth Corps. This battalion took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. Aug. 16, 1863, reporting to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, was assigned to Brig. Gen. Lee's Cavalry Division, and took part in the Western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou.

In December, 1864, Maj. O'Connor took command of the battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., rejoining the regiment. The regiment had, meantime, participated in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona and Guntown, Miss.

During the month of July, a large portion of the regiment were enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans, under Maj. O'Connor, were stationed, as garrison, at Germantown, Tenn.

In July, 1864, a portion of the regiment, Capt. Carnahan commanding, went on a scout through Western Kentucky. Aug. 21st, the regiment took part in repulsing Gen. N. B. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. Aug. 24th, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and Capt. Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. On Sept. 27th, left Memphis. Crossed the Tennessee, at Clifton, and confronted Hood's army. Fell back, skirmishing, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. On Dec. 15th, in First Brigade, Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. Hatch commanding, was on the right of the army when it turned the enemy's left, and was first in the enemy's works. In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry, under Gen. Wilson, camped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and in February, moved to Eastport.

In May, moved to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to St. Paul, Minn., reporting to Maj. Gen. Curtis. On July 4th, started on an Indian expedition, over the plains of Minn-

nesota and Dakota—north to the British lines, south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold—and returned to Fort Snelling Oct. 1st.

Arrived at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

Company B.

Johnson, Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. F, as consol.

Company K.

First Lieut. Aaron Weider, e. Sept. 21, 1861; term exp. Sept. 5, 1864.

Second Lieut. John Zimmerman, e. Sept. 21, 1861; resd. Aug. 7, 1863.

Second Lieut. Byron Phelps, e. Aug. 7, 1861, as Co. Q. M. Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 17, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. Co. A, as consol., March 29, 1865; resd. May 20, 1865.

First Sergt. Walter Scott, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. April 18, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Thos. Davis, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Sergt. Frederick Journet, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. July 2, 1862, disab.

Sergt. Julius F. Gould, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, '64. Corp. Geo. Lynn, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as private.

Corp. Henry Hay, e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Camp Starks, Mo., Jan. 6, 1862.

Corp. Jacob S. Tucker, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Sergt.

Corp. Meede Baker, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. April 15, 1863, disab.

Corp. Michael Weider, e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Young's Point Feb. 15, 1863.

Corp. Morton A. Pratt, e. Aug. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Corp. Geo. H. Thrift, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. March 28, 1863, disab.

Corp. Warren Griswold, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, '64. Bugler Edward Jones, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. July 20, 1862, disab.

Bugler Gipson De Long, e. Aug. 7, '61; m. o. Sept. 5, '64. Wagoner John Johnson, e. Aug. 7, '61; m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Baker, Nicholas, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. April 6, '62, disab. Bennington, John, e. Aug. 7, 1861; drowned in White River March 11, 1862.

Blue, John L., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. June 19, 1862, disab. Bastian, Robt., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Oct. 10, 1862, disab.

Brownson, Gibson B., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. to join Marine Brigade.

Clark, Lewis, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Chambers, Robert C., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864. Cox, J. S., e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Rolla, Mo., Jan. —, '62.

Clarey, Putsey, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Cook, Robt., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. June 25, 1862, disab. Crosby, Geo., e. Aug. 7, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1863.

Dyer, Myron J., e. Aug. 7, 1861; deserted Dec. 23, 1862. Downing, Francis H., e. Aug. 7, 1861; deserted April 8, 1863.

Dixon, Robert, e. Aug. 7, 1861; accidentally kld. Aug. 12, 1864.

Felkey, Marion C., e. Aug. 7, '61; disd. Aug. 5, '63, disab. Filley, Abel F., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Graves, Horace, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Garner, Moses, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Gibson, Owen, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Oct. 30, 1862, disab. Gray, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. March 20, '63, disab.

Hartley, Geo., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Hefner, Oscar M., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864. Heartman, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1861; kld. near Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

Hudson, Henry, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. June 24, '62, disab. Hays, Byron, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Aug. 9, 1862, disab.

Hoover, John W., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Co. Com. Sergt.

Hefner, Harper, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

Hanselman, Christopher, e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at New Orleans Aug. 27, 1863.

Johnson, Abram O., e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Morganza, La., March 31, 1864, wds.

Kohn, Nicholas, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Kring, John, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Loveless, Edward L., e. Aug. 7, '61; deserted April 8, '63. Layton, James A., e. Aug. 7, '61; disd. April 6, '62, disab.

Miller, Arlington, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Macy, Isaac E., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Aug. 5, '63, disab.

Macy, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

McDowell, James M., e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 13, 1862.

Matthews, Thomas J., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. March 19, 1862, disab.

Ott, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Oct. 31, 1862, disab.

Pratt, Charles A., e. Aug. 7, 1861; died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 29, 1863.

Pierce, David, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Popejoy, Alfred, e. Aug. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 21, '64; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Peabody, James G., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

Rema, Hiram, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Spangler, I. J., e. Aug. 7, 1861; deserted June 21, 1864.

Spangler, Isaac, e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Spear, Edward H., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Steers, Martin, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. June 25, '62, disab.

Snow, Freeman, e. Aug. 7, 1861; disd. Jan. 19, '62, disab.

Smith, Ovid, e. Aug. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Thornton, Chas. R., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Sergt.

Thornton, Milton T., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

Timmons, Francis M., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Veatch, Harrison E., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Walden, James H., e. Aug. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Corp.

Anderson, Theo. T., e. Sept. 22, 1862; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Baker, Thomas F., e. Sept. 10, 1862; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Bennett, Alex., e. Jan. 27, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Baker, Samuel, e. Sept. 10, 1862; rect; died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 25, 1863.

Costello, Karan, e. Aug. 13, 1862; rect; disd. Feb. 4, 1863; disab.

Cowen, William C., e. ———; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Carrier, Peter, e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Caswell, Charles D., e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Cook, or Cork, Theo., e. Jan. 4, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Crouch, Thomas A., e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Dingman, Zachary, e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Davis, Adolphus W., e. Jan. 4, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Dye, William H. H., e. Jan. 27, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Davis, Jasper, e. Sept. 23, 1861; rect; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Elliott, Jesse T., e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Fingan, Arthur, e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Harder, Hudson R., e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Hill, John R., e. Dec. 29, 1863; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Killbury, Thomas C., e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Kemp, John H., e. Feb. 21, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Lamb, John, e. ———; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Loveless, Loren T., e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

McAllen, Alex., e. ———; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Morey, John C., e. Jan. 5, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Nichols, Benjamin F., e. Jan. 28, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Pratt, William L., e. Aug. 16, 1862; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Paris, Sylvester, e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Perry, George, e. Oct. 18, 1862; rect; kld. at Vicksburg June 16, 1863.

Qualif, George N., e. Jan. 5, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Richards, James S., e. Jan. 4, 1864; rect; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

Ruddy, Harrison, e. Sept. 11, 1861; rect; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Russell, Jerome W., e. Sept. 25, 1862; rect; died at Baker's Creek, Miss., July 23, 1863.

Reynolds, Orison S., e. Sept. 1, 1862; rect.; died at Memphis March 17, 1863.
 Stinson, Edward A., e. Sept. 1, 1862; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Stull, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862; rect.; trans. to A, as consol.
 Smith, Eugene, e. Jan. 11, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Smith, James W., e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Tucker, Moses B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; rect.; died at Memphis May 28, 1863.
 Veatch, John N., e. Nov. 23, 1861; rect.; disd. Jan. 24, '63, disab.
 Veatch, Rufus R., e. Sept. 1, 1862; rect.; died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Van Wormer, William, e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Warner, Morris H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Wenger, Reuben, e. Jan. 26, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Williams, Daniel, e. Jan. 25, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Young, James L., e. Jan. 4, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.
 Zuch, Thos., e. Jan. 6, 1862; rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consol.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Cummings, William F., e. Jan. 27, 1864.

(Consolidated.)

Company A.

First Lieut. Byron Phelps, e. as Second Lieut. Feb. 17, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 29, 1865; read. May 20, 1865.
 Bohan, James, e. Dec. 18, 1864; rect.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Colon, William, e. Jan. 23, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Dunham, Chas. H., e. Jan. 16, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Gilbert, Edward W., e. Oct. 17, 1864; rect.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Spendlove, Edward, e. Jan. 16, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.

Company G.

Company Com. Sergt., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Bower, James, e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 McCloud, James, e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.

Company H.

First Sergt. William H. Mills, e. Feb. 27, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Sergt. Adam Drury, e. Feb. 27, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Rale, Charles, e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Rale, Case, e. Feb. 24, 1865; deserted July 4, 1865.

Company K.

Taylor, Freeman H., e. March 21, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, '65

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued Aug. 12, 1863, to Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The rendezvous was established at St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. By the approval of the Governor of the State, the Colonelcy of the regiment was offered John L. Beveridge, then Major in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who assumed the work of recruitment and organization, and opened the rendezvous Nov. 15, 1863. Eight companies were mustered in Jan. 22, 1864. Four other companies were mustered in and the organization of the regiment completed Feb. 12, 1864. The regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where 1,100 sets of horse equipments were received. From there it moved to Alton, Ill., and relieved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in guarding the Military Prison at that place.

Early in June following, the First Battalion was ordered to St. Louis, and the Second Battalion followed immediately. Both being fully mounted, were ordered at once to North Missouri District. The First Battalion, Lieut. Col. Dennis J. Hynes commanding, proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where the commanding officer reported in person to Gen. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The Second Battalion, Major Lucius C. Matlack commanding, was assigned by Gen. C. B. Fisk to the post at Glasgow, Mo. From this period, for four months, the

three battalions were separate and remote from each other, and so extended were their movements that it is impossible to follow them in this brief sketch. They seem to have been all over Missouri after Price's and Jeff. Thompson's guerrilla bands, following them in Kansas and Arkansas, doing most efficient service.

Company A.

First Lieut. Byron Hayes, e. Nov. 26, 1863, as Sergt prmtd. to Second Lieut. May 6, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. July 8, 1864; read. Nov. 17, 1864. ●
 Farrier Thomas E. Wilson, e. Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Farrier Edward L. Wilson, e. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865.
 Armstrong, Francis, e. Dec. 23, 1863; disd. Jan. 26, 1866, to date Dec. 15, 1865.
 Akehurst, Henry, e. Dec. 31, 1863; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Brown, Wm. A., e. Dec. 30, 1863; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Brown, Geo. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Weston, Mo., Aug. 31, 1864.
 Cox, Henry C., e. Dec. 25, 1863; died at Pontiac, Ill., Aug. 21, 1864.
 Fletcher, Isaac, e. Dec. 23, 1863; Sergt.; deserted Oct. 25, 1865.
 Garner, Samuel W., e. Dec. 28, 1863; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Hopkins, Elliott, e. Jan. 18, 1864; m. o. Sept. 15, 1865, as Saddler.
 Johnson, Oliver, e. Dec. 23, 1863; m. o. Sept. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Latonsette, John H., e. Dec. 26, 1863; died at Weston, Mo., Oct. 30, 1864.
 McLaughlin, Michael, e. Dec. 25, 1863; disd. Jan. 26, 1866, to date Dec. 15, 1865.
 Milham, Henry, e. Dec. 25, 1863; disd. Jan. 26, 1866, to date Dec. 15, 1865.
 Pile, Amos L., e. Dec. 30, 1863; deserted June 22, 1865.
 Sampson, Peter, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865.
 Settle, William H., e. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. Dec. 15, 1865, as Sergt.
 Winslow, Charles, e. Jan. 2, 1864, rect.; deserted July 2, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. John Herbert, e. Dec. 24, 1863, as Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 28, 1865; prmtd. to Capt. May 10, 1865; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.
 Dame, Alfred, e. Dec. 28, 1863; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865, as Corp.
 Garner, Jerome P., e. Jan. 4, 1864; Sergt.; died at Ft. Larned, Kas., Oct. 24, 1865.
 McCawley, Franklin, e. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.
 Quinn, Decker, e. Dec. 7, 1863; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.
 Robinson, Ransom, e. Dec. 28, 1863; deserted June 27, 1864.
 Robinson, Alonzo, e. Dec. 28, 1863; deserted June 27, 1864.
 Royle, Wm., e. Dec. 28, 1863; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.
 Royle, Jas., e. Dec. 28, 1863; died at Pontiac, Ill., July 19, 1864.
 Robinson, James G. M., e. Dec. 28, 1863; deserted Feb. 15, 1864.
 Warren, Shadrach, e. Jan. 2, 1864; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865, as Corp.
 Dike, Jer., e. March 19, 1864, rect.; m. o. Dec. 20, 1866.
 England, Ren., e. Jan. 23, 1864, rect.; m. o. May 18, 1865.
 Estabrook, Geo. A., e. —, rect.; deserted July 14, 1864.
 Farago, Daniel E., e. Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. Dec. 20, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Frederick, Martin V., e. Jan. 26, 1864; dishonorably discharged March 17, 1865.
 Horton, Ferd., e. Jan. 28, 1864, rect.; deserted Nov. 18, 1864.
 Miller, John, e. Jan. 15, 1864, rect.; Farrier; deserted Sept. 28, 1865.
 Newton, Warren D., e. Jan. 28, 1864, rect.; died at Odell, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864.

Company E.

Gower, Truman M., e. Feb. 1, 1864, rect.; died at Alton, Ill., July 13, 1864.

Company G.

Gipson, Isaac, e. Dec. 25, 1863; deserted April 20, 1864.

Company K.

Boyer, David M., e. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. from 12th Ill. Cav.; m. o. Dec. 22, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Preston, W. S., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Stone, Chas., e. Oct. 14, 1864.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Cogswell's Battery Illinois Light Artillery was organized at Ottawa, Ill., by Capt. William Cogswell, and was mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A, Artillery, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Col. Cushman commanding the regiment.

On Feb. 28th, 1862, moved to Chicago, Ill., and on March 17th, it was detached from the regiment, and moved to St. Louis, Mo. On April 8, embarked for Pittsburg Landing. Was assigned to duty in Third Division, Army of Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace commanding. Participated in advance on Corinth, and from thence marched to Memphis, Tenn., arriving June 14, 1862. On Nov. 26th, was assigned to Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver commanding, and marched with Gen. Sherman's expedition toward Vicksburg. On the return of Sherman's army, the battery moved with McPherson's army to the Yaconapatala River, and afterward marched to Grand Junction, arriving Jan. 9, 1863.

March 8, 1863, moved to La Grange. On June 4th, moved to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg. On Sept. 28th, embarked for Memphis. On 11th October, marched from Memphis, and Nov. 23d and 24th, participated in the battle of Mission Ridge.

April 20, 1864, moved to Nashville. On Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, was engaged in the battle of Nashville, Lieut. McClary, commanding. Marched to Pulaski, Clifton and Eastport.

On Feb. 5, 1865, embarked for New Orleans. From March 28th to April 8th, was engaged with the Sixteenth Corps in operations against Spanish Fort, Ala. Moved thence to Blakely, and, after its capture, to Montgomery, Ala. July 28, 1865, ordered to Springfield, Ill. Mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.

The battery was in the service three years and nine months, and has marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

Corp. Charles Lawnsberry, e. Nov. 22, 1861; m. o. Dec. 3, 1864, as Sergt., term ex.

Compton, W. J., e. Nov. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Compton, J. F., e. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. Nov. 20, 1864, term ex.

Campbell, J. W., e. Dec. 5, 1861; kld. by railroad accident near La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1863.

Davis, James, e. Nov. 12, 1861; disd. July 16, 1863, disab. Evans, Benj., e. Oct. 23, 1861; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Fogle, George, e. Feb. 15, 1862; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Gebbons, Michael, e. Nov. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Kyser, Timothy, e. Nov. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. June 6, 1865.

Lehman, Wm., e. Nov. 12, 1861; m. o. Nov. 20, 1864, term ex.

Morgan, James P., e. Nov. 30, 1861; m. o. Nov. 20, 1864, term ex.

Pratt, L. D., e. Dec. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 27, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Pratt, V. S., e. Dec. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. June 6, 1865.

Ray, or Wray, Robert, e. Jan. 11, 1862; died at Memphis Sept. 14, 1862.

Swarthout, J. P., e. Nov. 12, 1861; deserted Sept. 22, 1864.

Swarthout, Orsamus, e. Nov. 12, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 2, 1864; Artificer; died at Montgomery, Ala., July 11, 1865.

Sawyer, John, e. Nov. 27, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 2, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as Sergt.

Sawyer, A. J., e. Dec. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Boatman, Stephen, e. March 7, 1862, rect.; desrtd. May 26, 1862, in face of the enemy.

Clezott, John, e. Feb. 18, 1862, rect.; trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.

Graham, J. E., e. Jan. 19, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Hills, N. F., e. Jan. 21, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Harper, G. W., e. Jan. 19, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Ide, Sherman, e. Jan. 19, 1864, rect.; m. o. May 27, 1865.

Lelar, Henry, e. Jan. 23, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as Q. M. Sergt.

Morgan, Charles, e. Feb. 19, 1863, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as Sergt.

Morgan, Nathan, e. Jan. 21, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

Matson, George, e. Jan. 22, 1864, rect.; kld. at Huntsville, Ala., April 11, 1864.

Pembroke, J. W., e. Jan. 22, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

Scoville, S. L., e. Jan. 4, 1864, rect.; absent, sick, at m. o. Singer, W. A., e. Jan. 25, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Tompkins, Thomas, e. Jan. 25, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Wilson, Charles, e. Jan. 21, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 14, '65. 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.**SEVENTH INFANTRY.****Companies C and I Consolidated as Company I.**

Cooper, Robt. T., e. Oct. 20, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 9, 1865.

Woods, J. W., e. Nov. 21, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 9, 1865.

Company K.

Dryon, Isaac W., e. Feb. 20, 1864, rect.; deserted June 23, 1864.

Rattkin, Levi, e. Feb. 27, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 9, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Henderson, Chas., e. Oct. 20, 1864.

Wilkes, Daniel, e. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Barns, J. A., e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Houck, Jacob, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Company B.**RECRUITS, DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES.**

Heart, Robt., e. Jan. 10, 1865; m. o. Jan. 9, 1866.

Heart, Richard, e. Jan. 10, 1865; m. o. Jan. 9, 1866.

Vording, Chas., e. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Zwissler, J. D., e. Jan. 10, 1865; m. o. Jan. 9, 1866.

Company C.

Plank, W. W., e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Company H.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Wooden, John, e. Oct. 19, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 19, 1865.

Company K.**DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Washabaugh, Henry, e. Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. Sept. 26, '65.

West, J. F., e. Oct. 3, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 2, 1865.

William, Jas., e. Oct. 5, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 4, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Jones, Benj. T., e. Jan. 24, 1865; deserted.

McEwin, David, e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. June 13, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.****DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.**

Howard, W. H., e. Sept. 22, 1864; assigned Nov. 9, 1864; never reported.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Angle, Enoch, e. Sept. 1, 1861; disd. Aug. 16, 1864, term expired.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUIT.

Dean, J. K., e. Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company K.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Hopkins, W. M., e. Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Jones, A. D., e. Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

John, Aaron, e. Sept. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Brussels, Thos., e. Feb. 24, 1865.

Russell, Thos., e. Feb. 24, 1865.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Atwood, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861; kld. at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Bailey, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Clover, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Drake, Sidney W., e. Sept. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Kinline, John, e. Sept. 3, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

O'Neil, Edward F., e. Aug. 31, 1861.

Ryder, Squire E., e. Sept. 13, 1861, disd. Sept. 12, 1864.

Wimple, Albert A., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Haynor, Tobias C., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 10, '65.

Pease, Sidney B., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 10, '65, as Sergt.; com. as 1st Lieut., but not mustered.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Street, Wm., e. Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. May 31, 1865.

Company C.

Umphenour, Jacob, e. Feb. 29, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 10, 1865.

(Three months.)

Company B.

Pence, Sidney B., m. o. July 25, 1861.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Wells, Horatio, e. May 24, 1861; m. o. June 18, 1864, as Corp.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Drake, Caleb, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company G.**

Dwever, David, e. May 25, 1861; kld. in R. R. collision Jan. 29, 1863.

FOURTEENTH RE-ORGANIZED INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Corp. J. R. Maddox, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Davis, James E., e. March 1, 1865; m. o. Sept. 18, 1865.

Norris, Jos. C., e. March 1, 1865; m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Raney, Jno. R., e. March 1, 1865; deserted June 27, 1865.

Richey, Jas. O., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. May 18, 1865.

Stoneycypher, L. C., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. June 7, 1865.

Stoneycypher, John, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Company F.

McCormack, James H., e. April 11, 1865, rect.; deserted May 25, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Sergt. Aaron C. Perry, e. May 24, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 28, 1863; m. o. May 24, 1864.

Musician Nathaniel F. Andrew, e. May 24, 1861; died Nov. 8, 1862.

Andrews, Robert K., e. May 24, 1861; disd. Aug. 23, 1861, disab.

Bliss, John D., e. May 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 17, 1862, disab.

Gould, Ed. G., e. May 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 13, 1862, disab.

Haskins, Orville T., e. May 24, 1861.

Meyers, Wm. H. H., e. May 24, 1861; disd. Nov. 22, 1862, disab.

Towelle, Thos., e. May 24, 1861; died Oct. 14, 1861.

Pelton, Addison G., e. Sept. 8, 1861; died Dec. 6, 1862.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Penfield, Artemus, e. Nov. 27, 1863, rect.; trans. from 129th Ill.; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Weatherwax, Henry, e. Feb. 18, 1864, rect.; trans. from 129th Ill.; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Company G.

Aker, George W., e. Jan. 18, 1865; trans. from 129th Ill. Inf.; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Company I.

Funk, James R., e. Dec. 17, 1863, rect.; trans. from 129th Ill.; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Hayes, James A., e. Dec. 17, 1863, rect.; trans. from 129th Ill.; m. o. July 8, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Rubenacker, Joseph, e. Dec. 15, 1863, vet.; m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, from Co. C of 18th Ill., re-organized.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Jefferson, Wm., e. Nov. 1, 1861, rect.; died at New Madrid, Mo., April 18, 1862.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company F.

Atchison, Jesse, e. Feb. 25, 1865, rect.; m. o. Feb. 25, '66.

Company K.

Corp. Isaac Hale, e. March 18, 1865; m. o. March 22, '66.

Bruce, Cyrus, e. March 18, 1865; m. o. March 15, 1866.

Breidenstein, Chas., e. March 18, 1865; m. o. May 11, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Booker, Dove, e. March 11, 1865; m. o. July 6, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Mott, William H., e. Nov. 16, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, '65.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company A.**

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Anderson, Henry, e. Oct. 14, 1864, sub.; m. o. June 19, '65.

Company C.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Fraleigh, Frederick, e. Sept. 30, 1864, sub.; m. o. May 29, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company C.**

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Dunfield, Galand, e. Sept. 23, 1864, drafted; m. o. June 3, 1865.

Company H.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Stroud, Ezra, e. Oct. 18, 1864; m. o. May 25, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Bunley, J. M., e. Sept. 7, 1861.

Durstin, J. E., e. Sept. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.

Durstin, Harvey, e. Sept. 7, 1861; m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.

Durstin, Jacob, e. Aug. 27, 1862, rect.

Company E.

McCarty, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 18, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company G.**

Gould, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1861; Corp.; died Jan. 11, 1863, of wds.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Howard, Alvah, e. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. Oct. 8, 1865.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Shankland, Robert, e. Oct. 18, 1864, sub.; m. o. Oct. 18, '65.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Koonce, John, e. July 30, 1861; died at Evansville, Ind. July 3, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY, VETERAN BATTALION.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Brazen, Henry, e. Jan. 10, 1865.

Conklin, Andrew, e. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Ill. Inf.

Disney, Jos., e. Jan. 20, 1865.

Gruffy, John W., e. Jan. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Ill. Inf.

Morrison, Jas. A., e. Jan. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Ill. Inf.

Marsh, Alonzo B., e. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Ill. Inf.

Smith, Alf. L., e. Jan. 11, 1865.

Scott, Joseph P., e. Jan. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Ill. Inf.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Hays, David, e. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Pittsburg Landing April 9, 1862.

Brussels, Thos., e. Feb. 24, 1865, rect.; trans. from 11th Ill.; m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Company A.

Buck, Willard P., e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. April 19, 1862, disab.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company E.

Sergt. Jas. Haley, e. Feb. 28, 1865; deserted March 14, 1865; second desertion.

Dunnigan, John, e. Feb. 28, 1865; deserted March 6, 1865.

Hanley, Jas., e. Jan. 27, 1865; deserted March 6, 1865.

Ryan, Martin, e. Feb. 28, 1865; deserted March 17, 1865.

Scott, Wm., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Coram, Wm. H., e. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Savannah, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1862.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Birdsall, Guy W., e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.

Gayhart, Leo, e. Aug. 20, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.

Lewis, Slater, e. Aug. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865, as Sergt.

Leach, Matthew, e. Sept. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865, absent, sick.

Manuel, John L., e. Sept. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865.

Nichols, Moses, e. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Quincy, Ill., Nov. 9, 1862.

Reed, Wm. G., e. Sept. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 13, 1865, as Sergt.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Rubsamer, Henry, e. Nov. 18, 1861.

Saunders, John, e. Nov. 14, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.

Sentell, Michael, e. Oct. 27, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Aug. 8, 1865; was prisoner.

York, Troyet, e. Nov. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Company B.

Abbott, Albert G., e. Jan. 31, 1862; disd. Feb. 28, 1865, term expired.

Company E.

Yunt, Harrison, e. Nov. 5, 1861; disd. March 18, 1862, disab.

Yunt, Silas, e. Nov. 5, 1861; disd. Jan. 16, 1865, term expired.

Yunt, Stephen, e. Nov. 5, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Parsons, J. C., e. Jan. 16, 1865, rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Corp. Myron Wheeler, e. Aug. 5, 1861; disd. Dec. 25, '64. Hendryx, L. P., e. Aug. 5, 1861; died at St. Louis April 17, 1863.

Hendryx, Timothy, e. Oct. 14, 1861; deserted.

Wheeler, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861; deserted.

Company C.

Wheeler, Jos., e. Jan. 23, 1864, vet.; Corp.; desrd. June 30, 1864.

Company I.

Corp. Thomas Adams, e. Aug. 7, 1861.

Peters, Peter, e. Oct. 5, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 14, 1864; m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company H.**

Karnes, A. V., e. Dec. 29, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 12, 1865.
Matherly, Wm., e. Dec. 29, 1864, rect.; m. o. Aug. 12, '65.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Graber, Michael, e. Oct. 1, 1861; m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.
Wightman, Stephen, e. Nov. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.; trans.
to Co. A, as consol.
Ward, John, e. Nov. 1, 1861; deserted Feb. 11, 1862.

Company D.

Johnson, Wm. W., e. Dec. 30, 1861; died at Camp Douglas, Feb., 1862.
Johnson, Geo., e. Dec. 30, 1861; m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.
Dayton, Jas., e. Jan. 20, 1862, rect.; wd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Fielding, Edward, e. Dec. 5, 1863, vet.; kld. at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.

Company F.

Armstrong, Geo. D., e. ———, rect.; diad. Nov. 28, 1862, disab.

Company I.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Johnson, Wallace, e. Nov. 8, 1863; missing in action Aug. 3, 1864; not heard of since.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Atkins, Bartlett, e. Feb. 16, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Young, Francis M., e. Feb. 16, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

Company G.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM EIGHTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Porter, Julius P., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

Company I.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM EIGHTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Shofer, Robert, e. March 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Singleton, J. R., e. March 4, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Singleton, Allen P., e. March 4, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Sturgeon, John, e. March 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Corp. Elisha Strang, e. Jan. 15, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consol.

Corp. Joseph Grafton, e. Jan. 15, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consol.

Hubbard, Jas. C., e. Jan. 15, 1862; died at Memphis Sept. 26, 1863.

Hudson, Francis, e. Jan. 15, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consol.

Johnson, Mills, e. Feb. 1, 1864, vet.; trans. to Co. B, as consol.

Company E.

Capple, John, e. Feb. 24, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITS.

Hildebrand, Alvies, e. Feb. 17, 1865; sub.; trans. to Co. G, as consol.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Hill, James, e. Feb. 24, 1865.

Mellow, James M., e. ———; rejected and discharged.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Waldrick, Franklin O., e. March 12, 1862; re-e. as vet. March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consol.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

Company F.

Desvoignes, Alfred, e. June 11, 1862.

Hill, Robert, e. June 5, 1862.

O'Connor, Roger, e. June 11, 1862.

Vieux, Peter, e. June 5, 1862.

Company G.

Schneider, John, e. June 12, 1862.

Company K.

Corp. Lysander B. Young, e. June 2, 1862.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

Company D.

Sergt. Jesse Elliott, e. July 4, 1862.

Corp. Garrison Bowen, e. July 2, 1862.

Adams, Alonzo, e. July 19, 1862.

Cannon, John, e. July 19, 1862.

Chase, Wm., e. July —, 1862; died at Mound City, Ill. Sept. 16, 1862.

Fogleman, Fredrick, e. July 16, 1862.

Frazier, Alex., e. July 19, 1862.

Irving, Jas. O., e. July 19, 1862.

Longworthy, Phineas T., e. July 19, 1862.

Mahona, Edward, e. July 19, 1862.

Phillips, Oregon H., e. July 18, 1862.

Rowley, Judson, e. July 17, 1862.

Robinson, Devias A., e. July 19, 1862.

Stoddard, Bela M., e. July 19, 1862.

Vanevermore, Wealey, e. July 15, 1862.

Warrick, John, e. July 15, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Naugles, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862; kld. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Naugle, John F., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

Company C.

Bacon, Madison, e. Aug. —, 1862; kld. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Armontrout, Wm. H., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. June 12, 1865, as Sergt.

Company E.

Robison, Henry, e. July 30, 1862; trans. to 19th U. S. Inf. Dec. 7, 1862.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Porter, Geo. W., e. March 8, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. G, 61st Ill. Inf.
 Porter, Julius P., e. March 8, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. G, 61st Ill. Inf.

Company H.

Palmer, Fred. R., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Fort Donelson, Nov. 25, 1862.
 Shaffer, Robt., e. March 8, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. I, 61st Ill. Inf.
 Singleton, Albert P., e. March 4, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. I, 61st Ill. Inf.
 Singleton, Jos. B., e. March 4, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. I, 61st Ill. Inf.
 Sturgeon, John, e. March 8, 1865; rect., trans. to Co. I, 61st Ill. Inf.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Brought, Albert, e. March 8, 1865; m. o. June 13, 1865.
 Coy, Henry M., e. March 8, 1865; m. o. May 11, 1865.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Bower, Leonard, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Meng, John C., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Pridgen, Wiley E., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865, as Corp.
 Raney, W. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1864.
 Speelman, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Tanner, Jas., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Dodson, Emeziab, e. Jan. 17, 1865; rect., trans. to 37th Ill. Inf.
 McStaunton, John B., e. Jan. 17, 1865; rect., trans. to 37th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Scott, A. C., e. Jan. 6, 1865; rect., trans. to 51st Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY.**UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.**

Jett, Elisha, e. Jan. 13, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Arringdah, Francis, e. Aug. 20, 1862; m. o. June 21, '65.
 Pepitt, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862; kld. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Rush, Nicholas, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Jan. 63, '6, disab.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. Bernard J. Bettelheim, e. Aug. 10, 1863; resd. Dec. 28, 1863.

Company C.

Ross, Daniel, e. Feb. 28, 1865; rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company F.

Carr, Wm., e. Feb. 25, 1865; rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY.**UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.**

Flick, Albert P., e. Nov. 12, 1863; trans. to 65th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Washburn, Ed., e. Oct. 4, 1864; rect.; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company E.

Palmer, Andrew J., e. Jan. 17, 1865; rect.; deserted Feb. 27, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Clayton, Wm. N., e. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Carlton, James, e. Jan. 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company I.**

Cole, Leonard, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.
 French, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.
 French, Kendrick, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company G.**

Scott, Milford A., e. Nov. 18, 1863; rect.; trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.; prior. war.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Prather, W. B., e. —, rect.; m. o. Aug. 3, 1865, as Corp.

Company H.

Campbell, R., e. Jan. 5, '65; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.
 Thomas, C., e. Jan. 6, 1865; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.

Company I.

Hanson, R. J., e. Jan. 14, '65; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.
 Sidner, J., e. Jan. 12, 1865; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.
 Hollinger, Chas. W., e. March 14, 1865; rect.; m. o. May 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Williams, G. W., e. Sept. 25, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. Yapp, Seneca, e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Oct. 30, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Shards, Lemuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Memphis Nov. 20, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Kuch, Wm. E., e. Jan. 18, 1865; rect.; trans. to 33d Ill. Inf., wd.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company C.

Winterment, Leonard D., e. Jan. 24, 1865, rect.; trans. to 61st Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

McDonald, Aaron, e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. May 4, 1863; disab.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Atkinson, Robert, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. May 31, 1865, as Corp.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company D.

Sergt. Wyatt Brooksbeer, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 29th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Company B.

Jones, Elwood, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Joyce, M. H., e. May 9, 1864; m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Company K.

Bulard, Alonzo, e. May 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
Gardner, Alonzo, e. May 1, 1864; m. o. 10, 1864.
Green, Chas. J., e. April 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
Hill, Chas. L., e. May 10, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
James, John H., e. May 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
Leach, Nathan H., e. May 17, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
Pike, Ezra G., e. May 17, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.
Stowell, Oscar, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company F.

Holmes, Andrew J., e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company G.

Adams, Edward, e. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. to 121st Ohio Inf. as a deserter from that regiment.
Adams, Wm., e. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. to 121st Ohio Inf. as a deserter from that regiment.
Hicks, John W., e. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.
Kinser, Jas., e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.
Stevenson, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.
Ambrose, Morris, e. Oct. 10, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 14, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Company A.

Sergt. Isaac Hughson, e. May 21, 1864; died at Rolla, Mo., Aug. 10, 1864.
Corp. Thos. Roper, e. May 21, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
Corp. Saml. M. Hues, e. May 21, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

Company K.

Ramsey, Jas. W., e. May 26, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company B.

Hawes, Geo. B., e. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Company G.

Peterson, Jos. H., e. Feb. 9, 1865; m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Col. Wm. C. Kueffner, e. Feb. 15, 1865; prmtd. Brevet Brig. Gen. March 13, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866.

Company A.

Sergt. Rufus W. Parks, e. Feb. 1, 1865; m. o. Jan. 27, 1866, as First Sergt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company A.

Doss, Saml. H., e. Feb. 11, 1865; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865, as Sergt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company G.

Corp. John Davis, e. Feb. 16, 1865; private, deserted Feb. 25, 1865.
Ellison, Geo., e. Feb. 15, 1865; m. o. May 22, 1865.
Hammel, Simon, e. Feb. 15, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o.
Marlow, James A., e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. Sept. 1, 1865.
Peyton, Silas, e. Feb. 15, 1865; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 3, 1865.
Peters, Jacob L., e. Feb. 15, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o.
Short, Alfred, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. May 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company D.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Hamilton, e. as Sergt. in Co. G, Feb. 20, 1865; prmtd. Com. Sergt.; prmtd. to First Lieut. Co. D, Aug. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Company G.

Bell, Waterman, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865, as Corp.
Guppy, Josiah, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Murphy, John, e. Feb. 23, 1865; deserted March 2, 1865.
Ox, John, e. Feb. 24, 1865; deserted March 2, 1865.
Palmer, Jos. J., e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

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CAVALRY.**SECOND CAVALRY.****Company L.**

Lounsberry, Guy F., e. Aug. 5, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Miner, Chas., e. Oct. 17, 1864, vet.; diad. May 21, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.**Company A.**

Wilson, James M., e. Dec. 2, 1863; rect.; trans. to Co. C, as consol.

Company B.

Briscoe, Francis M., e. Sept. 4, 1863; rect.; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Company E.

Noe, George E., e. Sept. 20, 1861; absent, sick, at m. o.

Company H.

Brutke, Gust., e. Feb. 14, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Flick, Danl. W., e. Feb. 11, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Gassenich, Ernest, e. Feb. 14, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Company I.

Kaminke, Ernst, e. Nov. 18, 1863, rect.; died at Natchez, Miss., June 19, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company B.

Hall, R. A., e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. I, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY.**Company C.**

Rote, Chas. e. Dec. 10, 1861; disd. Oct. 1, 1862, disab.

SIXTH CAVALRY.**Company A.**

King, T. R., e. Feb. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o., Nov. 5, 1865.

Miles, Jas. A., e. Feb. 17, 1865, rect.

Company D.

Chapman, Jos., e. Feb. 28, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Company F.

Arnold, Michael, e. Feb. 16, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Brush, Jonathan, e., rect.; m. o. Nov. 17, 1865.

Company L.

Burns, Conda, e. March 11, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Porter, J. H., e. March 11, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Scudmore, Jos. B., e. March 11, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.**Company G.**

Beam, S. D., e. Dec. 10, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Fox, A. F., e. Dec. 10, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.**Company A.**

Hall, Lewis, e. Nov. 4, 1864, rect.; deserted July 2, 1865.

Company H.

Barberry, Peter, e. Dec. 7, 1863, rect.; m. o. July 17, 1865, as vet.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Hall, Louis, Nov. 4, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.**Company A.**

Cleland, S. D., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. March 16, 1865.

Webster, G. P., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; prmtd. Sergt., then Second Lieut.

Company B.

Williams, Robert, e. Jan. 19, 1865, rect.; deserted July 19, 1865.

Company D.

Hartwick, Uriah, e. Oct. 4, 1864, rect.; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865, to date Oct. 3, 1865.

Sinclair, Alex., e. Oct. 4, 1864, rect.; m. o. Oct. 24, 1865.

Company K.

Murray, Wallace, e. Oct. 21, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, as Corp.

McKay, Jos., e. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. from Co. D.; trans. to Co. L.

Company M.

Corp. Daniel P. Clark, e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Guiles, Nelson, e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.; m. o. July 8, 1865, to date May 30, 1865, prisr. war.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Swartout, Jas. M., e. April 7, 1864.

TENTH CAVALRY.**Company M.**

Sparks, Alfred, e. Jan. 5, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. C, as re-organized.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.**Company B.**

Clark, David, e. Jan. 26, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company C.

Russell, Geo., e. Feb. 25, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company D.

Hart, Lewis C., e. Jan. 23, 1864, vet.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Corp.

Company H.

Reed, John W., e. Jan. 18, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company L.

Judd, Harrison T., e. March 14, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

King, Wm. E., e. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 9, 1864.

Wilcox, Harmon H., e. March 14, 1865.

Wilson, Geo. W., e. Jan. 5, 1865.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.**Company F.**

Capt. Henry L. Reans, e. Dec. 31, 1861, as First Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. June 28, 1862; resd. June 2, 1864.
 Duncan, Jas. F., e. Oct. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 10, 1863; trans. to Co. F, as consol.
 Morris, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861; disd. April 1, 1862, disab.
 Pitchford, Grannis, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Simmons, Daniel A., e. Oct. 7, 1861; disd. May 25, 1862.
 Skaggs, Thomas, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Wilkerson, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861; deserted June 15, 1862.
 Maher, Patrick, e. Nov. 10, 1863, vet.; trans. to Co. F, as consol.

Company G.

Second Lieut. John M. Russell, e. Dec. 30, 1861, as Corp.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. March 3, 1864; trans. to Co. E, consol.; resd. June 11, 1865.
 Bugler Jos. Hitz, e. Dec. 24, 1861; disd. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Kintline, Valentine, e. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Sutherland, Wm., e. Dec. 24, 1861.
 Whalon, Thos., e. Dec. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E, as consol.

Company L.

Vandel, Abram, e. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to Co. G, as consol.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company B.**

Sergt. Peter Reising, e. Sept. 18, 1863; wd. and captd. July 31, 1864; not heard from since.
 Sergt. John Molitor, e. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 1, 1863.
 Ehmi, Anthony, e. Dec. 1, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Forrer, John, e. Sept. 20, 1862; captd. July 31, 1864; not heard from since.
 Hiermier, John, e. Sept. 9, 1862; m. o. July 8, 1865, prisr. of war.
 Mechmel, Henry, e. Oct. 2, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Munk, John, e. Oct. 2, 1862; m. o. March 25, 1863.
 Peters, Helmer, e. Sept. 20, 1862; deserted March 25, 1863.
 Shott, John, or Joseph, e. Sept. 25, 1862; disd. June 23, 1865, disab.
 Sausfians, Jacob, e. Sept. 25, 1862; disd. May 17, 1864, disab.
 Shramm, Fred., e. Sept. 18, 1862; disd. May 30, 1863, disab.

Company K.

Curry, Nathan G., e. Sept. 14, 1862; disd. July 2, 1863.
 Connery, John, e. Oct. 7, 1862; deserted March 24, 1863.
 Kime, Wister G., e. Nov. 15, 1862; disd. July 2, 1865.
 Pratt, Augustus G., e. Dec. 1, 1862; disd. Jan. 9, 1864, as Sergt.
 Ridley, Jas., e. Sept. 14, 1862; kld. at Tullatown, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864.
 Smith, L. B., e. Dec. 7, 1862; m. o. Aug. 19, 1865.
 Gleason, Albert H., e. Feb. 9, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 31, 1865, as Sergt.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company L.**

Merriman, Geo., e. Feb. 10, 1862; trans. to 10th Ill. Cav., as consol.
 McFadden, John, e. Sept. 4, 1862, rect.; trans. to Co. F, 10th Ill. Cav., as consol.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company B.**

Sanders, Wm. G., e. Oct. 11, 1861.
 Triden, or Spiden, J. H., e. July 21, 1861.

Company M.

Mussey, Pulaski, e. Aug. 5, 1863; was prisr.; m. o. June 16, to date May 30, 1865.

ARTILLERY.**FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.****Battery M.**

Second Lieut. Wm. J. Murphy, e. as Q. M. Sergt. July 2, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Oct. 10, 1863; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Barr, Josiah N., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Kempf, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Loomis, Maynard, e. July 17, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Patton, Samuel, e. July 17, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Rawley, Albert J., e. July 19, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Rollins, James, e. July 9, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Setzer, P. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Oct. 24, 1862, disab.
 Trowbridge, James F., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. June 3, 1865, disab.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Gower, Eben W., e. Jan. 2, 1864.

SECOND ARTILLERY.**Battery B.**

Snow, Philip, e. May 25, 1861, rect.; died at Detroit, Ill. June 26, 1864.

Battery C.

Barr, Miletus E., e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Ryan, Jas., e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.

Battery D.

Gatruby, Edward, e. Aug. 24, 1861, rect.

Battery G.

Flischman, John, e. Feb. 25, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Kuntz, Fred., e. Feb. 25, 1865, rect.; m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Battery I.

Grant, Thos., e. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Hodge, Irvin, or Tanin C., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Hodge, G. N., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. June 14, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Chalnger, Reuben D., e. Jan. 26, 1864.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Coleman, George, e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; m. o. June 30, '65.
 Flynn, Patrick, e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; m. o. May 29, 1865.

HENSHAW'S BATTERY.

Cummings, Jas. B., e. Nov. 6, 1862; m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Dunnivan, Michael, e. Nov. 14, 1862; died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 19, 1865.
 Luckes, Presley P., e. Dec. 4, 1862; deserted Jan. 24, 1863.
 Murphy, Wm., e. Nov. 14, 1862; m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Stafford, John M., e. Sept. 3, 1862; m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Turk, Sanford, e. Dec. 19, 1862; died at Ottawa, Ill., March 6, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.**Company A**

Buckner, Wm., e. Jan. 24, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Curtis, David, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Smith, Frank, e. Jan. 24, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company B.

Johnson, John H., e. Aug. 29, 1864, rect.; died at New Orleans July 20, 1865.
 Nie, Robt., e. Jan. 9, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company D.

Adams, Geo., e. Dec. 31, 1864, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company E.

Green, Lewis, e. Feb. 3, 1865, rect.; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Pettiford, Archie, e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company F.

Douglas, John, No. 2, e. Jan. 18, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 6,

Company G.

Summerville, Wm., e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Carter, Robert, e. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Dowery, Elijah, e. Oct. 17, 1864; m. o. May 29, 1865.
 Smith, Chas., e. Jan. 18, 1865.
 Williams, Edward, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Nov. 27, 1865,
 to date Nov. 6, 1865.

U. S. COLORED RECRUITS.**Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.**

Allen, Jas., e. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Browning, Geo., e. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Bute, Ottawa Ross, e. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Cook, Willison, e. Jan. 7, 1865.
 Clark, John, e. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Frank, Benj., e. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Harding, Jas., e. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Logan, Vincent, e. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Ringo, Robt., e. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Stewart, Jackson, e. Dec. 4, 1864.
 Tolley, Peter, e. Jan. 6, 1865.

Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry.

Bunkley, Thos., e. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Martin, Richard, e. March 1, 1865.
 Wills, Jacob, e. March 1, 1865.

Eighty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Brown, Chas., e. March 21, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.**Infantry.**

Craig, John W., e. Jan. 25, 1865, 49th Inf.
 Machwert, Henry, e. Jan. 22, 1865, 49th Inf.

Cavalry.

Dohme, Edwin, e. Jan. 18, 1865, 2d Mo. Cav.
 Hamby, Wm. J., e. June 12, 1864, 3d Mo. Cav.
 McFadden, John, e. June 5, 1864, 3d Mo. Cav.
 Simpkins, Wm. J., e. May 23, 1864, 3d Mo. Cav.
 Swearengen, Aaron, e. June 13, 1864, 3d Mo. Cav.
 Beach, John W., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Brown, Jas. H., e. Sept. 25, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Harvey, John, e. Sept. 25, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Lindsey, Warren W., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Linder, John M., e. Oct. 23, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 McGary, Wm. L., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Moody, Thos. L., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 O'Neal, Cyrus C., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.
 Shermeyer, Chas., e. Sept. 24, 1864, 14th Mo. Cav.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.**Company No. 1.**

Carson, Gideon K., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Feb. 3, 1866,
 as Sergt.
 Temple, Jos., e. Feb. 4, 1865; m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

Company No. 5.

Grow, Asa K., e. March 8, 1865.
 Kelly, Thos. J., e. March 8, 1865.

Company No. 7.

Weber, Peter, e. March 24, 1865.
 Uthland, Jacob, e. March 24, 1865.

Company No. 8.

Hitzing, Wm., e. March 27, 1865; m. o. March 26, 1866.

RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.**Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.**

Bevis, John, e. Oct. —, 1864.
 Blake, Chas., e. Jan. —, 1865.
 Frost, Henry, e. Jan. —, 1865.
 Jenkins, Aaron, e. Oct. —, 1864.
 Wood, Israel, e. Oct. —, 1864.

POPULATION OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY,

By TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNS.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Amity.....	790	700	90	790	.....	595	.....	.....	.....
Avoca.....	825	732	93	818	7	758	.....	.....	.....
Avoca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Belle Prairie.....	630	547	83	630	.....	317	.....	.....	.....
Broughton.....	823	660	163	823	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte.....	746	568	178	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatsworth.....	1622	1211	411	1618	4	310	.....	.....	.....
Chatsworth.....	999	706	293	995	4	20	.....	.....	.....
Dwight.....	1804	1435	369	1798	6	532	.....	.....	.....
Dwight.....	1044	857	187	1038	6	295	.....	.....	.....
Eppard's Point.....	861	739	122	844	17	481	.....	.....	.....
Esmen.....	917	740	177	914	3	457	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	257	163	94	256	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forrest.....	1084	882	202	1082	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germantown.....	369	245	124	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Grove.....	2635	2228	407	2635	.....	768	.....	252	.....
Fairbury.....	1493	1276	217	1493	.....	269	.....	.....	.....
Long Point.....	970	828	142	970	.....	564	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1162	796	366	1162	.....	607	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	877	629	248	877	.....	297	.....	.....	.....
Newtown.....	1114	998	116	1112	2	981	.....	.....	.....
Odell.....	1455	1182	273	1451	4	318	.....	.....	.....
Odell.....	739	616	123	735	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego.....	800	652	148	800	.....	270	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	847	622	225	847	.....	247	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Ridge.....	809	653	156	808	1	336	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac.....	2438	2103	335	2374	64	1259	5	27	.....
Pontiac.....	1657	1430	227	1605	52	728	5	.....	.....
Reading.....	1503	1358	145	1503	.....	1145	.....	.....	.....
Ancona.....	250	215	35	250	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
Reading.....	70	65	5	70	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
Rook's Creek.....	945	724	221	945	.....	428	.....	.....	.....
Round Grove.....	640	506	134	640	.....	184	.....	.....	.....
Saunemin.....	974	811	163	974	.....	228	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	921	700	221	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	891	724	167	891	.....	422	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	711	534	177	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldo.....	1051	770	281	1051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PATRONS.

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP.

J. F. ADAMS, brick maker and mason, Pontiac; born in Cumberland City, Alleghany Co., Md., June 21, 1836; he began working at the brick making business at the age of 13 years; he came to Livingston Co. in 1856, and started a brick kiln in Avoca Township; this was the first kiln of brick ever burned in Livingston Co.; the next year he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1866, when he came to Pontiac, since which time he has been engaged at the brick business and mason work. He was married on the 23d of December, 1860, to Miss Nancy M. Garner, daughter of S. P. Garner, one of the early settlers of Eppard's Point Township; she was born in Indiana March 12, 1843; they have eight children—Edward F., Mary L., Grant, Sarah, William, Joseph, Lida and Nannie.

HENRY AUGUSTINE, nurseryman, Normal, McLean County, formerly of Pontiac; was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 25, 1844; he came to Illinois and settled in Canton, Fulton County, in 1857; in August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 55th I. V. I.; was soon appointed Sergeant, and after the battle of Shiloh was commissioned Second Lieutenant; shortly after this he was promoted to First Lieutenant; and on the re-enlistment of his regiment as veteran, was elected Captain of the company; after the fall of Atlanta, he returned home and recruited a company of volunteers, which was assigned to the 51st Regiment, and served until November, 1865. He then returned to Canton and spent five years in the drug business; he came to Livingston

County in March, 1869, and engaged in farming and the nursery business. On the 16th of the same month and year, he was married to Miss M. E. Gapen, of Lewistown, Ill., and has one child—Archie M. In Nov. 1875, he removed to Normal, Ill., where he is now engaged in the nursery business.

FRED L. ALLES, editor and publisher of the *Pontiac Sentinel*, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., August 2, 1851; he attended the public schools until he was 10 years old, and afterward entered the offices of of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* and the *Pittsburgh Post*; in 1868, he went to Chicago and engaged as foreman of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, where he remained five years; after the fire, he removed to Sparta, Ill., and engaged in publishing the *Sparta Plaindealer*, and afterward the *Belleville Advocate*; he came to Pontiac in 1875, purchased the *Sentinel*, enlarged and improved it, and increased its circulation and its advertising patronage, until it now has the largest office in the county. July 1, 1878, the *Sentinel* was 21 years old. Mr. Alles is Vice President of the Illinois Press Association, to which he was elected at East St. Louis in June, 1877. He was married Dec. 4, 1873, to Miss Mary Allen, of Randolph Co., Ill., and has one child—Allen C.

ROBERT AERL, dealer in live stock and proprietor of Aerl's feed yard, Pontiac; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1813; he resided there until 1839, when he removed to Brown Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1853, and then came to Illinois; he spent one year in McLean County, and from

there came to Livingston County in 1854; has always been engaged in farming until 1857, when he disposed of his farm and moved into town; in 1859, he made the overland trip to California, with a team, being nearly five months on the journey; he followed mining nearly three years, returning by way of the Isthmus; since that time he has continued in the stock and feed yard business, excepting two years spent in Kansas. He was married Feb. 6, 1836, to Miss Ann L. Gore, who was born Loudon Co., Va., June 15, 1812; they have three children living—Alvaro, Sarah F. and Isaac; one son, Enos, died in Savannah, Tenn., in 1862. He was a member of the 52d I. V. I.

O. F. AVERY, attorney at law, and Deputy County Clerk; was born in Hillsdale Co., Mich., Nov. 19, 1841; after receiving a high school education at the Jonesville Union School, he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, remaining until 1861. He then entered the 11th Mich. Infantry, as a private, and was made a non-commissioned officer of Co. B; served in the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the latter place; he was then detailed in the Michigan Military Agency at Nashville, and returned with his regiment in 1864; returning soon afterward to Nashville, he entered the government employ, and while there, took command of a company of volunteers to defend Johnsonville, Tenn., which was threatened by Gen. Forrest's army; he afterward took charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the 40th U. S. Colored Infantry, and remained with them until Nov., 1865. He came to Livingston Co. in 1866, and taught seven years in the schools at Fairbury, five years as Principal; in 1872, he became Principal of the High School at Burlingame, Kan., remaining two years, during which time he was admitted to the bar; on his return to Fairbury, he taught one year as Principal, and was then admitted to the bar of Illinois, and commenced practice. In 1877, he was the Republican candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, and though defeated, carried his own township by a majority of 374 out of a total vote of 550; he was appointed Deputy County Clerk the same Fall. He was married April 22, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Kring,

of Fairbury; they have one child—Kittie M.

HENRY BLACKMORE, proprietor city omnibus line, Pontiac; was born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan 6, 1834; his parents removed when he was quite young, to Indiana; thence to Danville Ill., and in 1844 to Ottawa; they resided there about five years, and then came to Livingston Co., and settled on a farm in Sunbury Tp.; after becoming of age, Mr. Blackmore went to Peoria County, and engaged in farming; returning two years later to Sunbury. He was married Aug. 17, 1855, to Elizabeth King, of Peoria Co., Ill., on the 17th of Aug., 1861; he enlisted in Co. C, 1st Illinois Light Artillery; he was present at Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, battle of Stone River, siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Jonesboro and Chickamauga; he served constantly with his regiment until Sept., 1864, when he returned to Sunbury. In the Spring of 1866, he removed to Five-Mile Grove, and in 1874, came to Pontiac, and purchased the city omnibus line.

WILLIAM BURKE, dealer in wines and liquors, Pontiac; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, November 3, 1836; he received a common English education in the pay schools of his native country; he was raised to farming pursuits; he came to the United States in Oct., 1863, previous to which time he had been employed as a clerk in a flour-mill and bakery some ten years; after spending seven months in New York, he came to Tazewell Co., Ill., and a year later to Livingston Co., settling in Pontiac; he engaged in his present business in 1872. He was married Sept. 21, 1872, to Mary A. Thornton, of Chicago; she was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 12, 1854; they have two children living—Margaret and Mary; one child—Mary, died in 1873.

JOHN W. BRUNER, farmer, dealer in real estate, stock, &c.; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, July 8, 1837; when he was about 4 years old, his father moved with his family to Montgomery Co., thence to Wabash Co., Ind.; after six years, Mr. Bruner returned to Ohio, and settled in Butler Co.; after receiving a common school education, he spent nearly a year in Dennison University, Granville, Ohio; in 1859 and 1860, he was engaged in the dry goods business in

Cincinnati; returning to Butler Co., he followed the boot and shoe and clothing trade for three years. He was married Aug. 15, 1861, to Miss Eliza J. Crane, daughter of Stephen C. Crane, of Butler Co., afterward a prominent citizen of Pontiac; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1843; they have had four children, one of whom, Hal. C., is living. They came to Pontiac in 1865; Mr. Bruner owns a farm of 160 acres, a mile and a half south of Pontiac, besides considerable property in the city, and as administrator of the estate of the late S. C. Crane has charge of some 2,000 acres of improved farms in Livingston Co., besides a large amount of town property and a thousand acres or more of land in other parts of the West.

R. W. BABCOCK, Agent for the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.; Pontiac; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., July 29, 1822; he received an academic education, and at the age of 19 began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practiced his profession ten years. He was married Feb. 7, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, of Franklin Co., Mass.; they have six children, one of whom, Bennie C., is now living. Mr. Babcock came to Livingston County in 1856, and spent the first three years in farming; he then followed merchandising from 1859 to 1871, since which time he has been the Agent of the Chicago & Paducah and Chicago & Alton R. R. Cos. He served seven or eight years in the School Board, being one of the Directors at the time of the erection of the new public school building; he held the office of Town Clerk one year and served two terms on the Board of Supervisors; he was elected the first Mayor of the city in 1872, served two terms, and also served several terms on the Board of Trustees and as a member of the City Council.

H. S. BENNETT, Agent of the American and United States Express Companies, Pontiac; was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1846; he lived there until he was about 14 years of age, when he came with his father's family to Pontiac in 1860; he has been a resident of the city principally ever since; he has been engaged in telegraphing, express and railroad business about eleven years. He was married Sept. 11, 1872, to Miss Anna M. Miller, of Delphi, Ind., who was born in the State of Ohio in May, 1848;

they have one child—Mabel E. His father, Charles Bennett, still resides in Livingston County on a farm about three miles east of Pontiac. Mr. Bennett is also Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office.

J. W. BABCOCK, dealer in groceries, crockery, glassware, etc., Pontiac; was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1837; he lived there until he was about 15 years old, and then removed with his parents to Steuben Co., N. Y., where his parents now reside; he was raised to farming pursuits, which he followed until his removal to Livingston County; he received an academic education at the Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, N. Y., and after leaving school, taught for several years; he came to Livingston County in 1858, and after teaching a while, entered a hardware store, and three years later engaged in the grocery business for himself; he followed this about two years and then engaged in farming for some six years; he then resumed clerking for four years, and again engaged in merchandising, which he has followed to the present time. He was married May 18, 1862, to Miss Minnie S. Lawrence, daughter of A. Lawrence, Sr., of Pontiac; they have two children—Nettie K. and Lucy A.

FRANCIS BRUCKER, merchant, Pontiac; was born in Alzey, in Rhine Hesse, Germany, Aug. 9, 1806; he was educated under a private tutor at home, and when about 15 years of age he engaged in selling goods through the country, and followed that until his marriage, which took place June 6, 1828. His wife was Miss Jeannette Franck, who was born in Hesse in 1800; they have three children living—Julia, wife of J. M. Greenebaum of Chicago, President of the Livingston County National Bank; Adolph and Simon S., now employed in the dry goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago. After his marriage, Mr. Brucker engaged in the grocery trade, and from 1848 until he came to this country, in 1854, was the agent of the German Emigration Society; on arriving in this country, he spent about nine months in Newark, N. J., and then came to Chicago, where he resided three years, coming to Pontiac in 1857, and engaging in the dry goods and grocery trade, which he still continues.

ADOLPH BRUCKER, son of Francis Brucker; was born in Alzey, Germany,

July 21, 1836, and came to this country with his brother, Simon S., in 1853, and to Pontiac in 1857; he has always been engaged in the dry goods trade, and now has charge of the business in Pontiac. He was married Jan. 11, 1864, to Miss Bertha Rosenhought, of Peru, Ill., and has four children—Bella, Julia, Blanche and Albert.

MARTIN I. BROWER, attorney at law; is a native of Ashtabula Co., Ohio; he was born on the 21st of March, 1847; in 1862, he came with his father's family to Livingston Co., settling on a farm in Esmen Tp.; his father, Arlineus Brower, now resides in Pontiac, to which place he removed in 1875; Mr. Brower was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., from which institution he graduated in June, 1871; he began the study of the law in the office of Judge L. E. Payson, in Pontiac, in May, 1872; was admitted to the bar in September, 1874, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected City Attorney in April, 1875, serving one year, and is at present Justice of the Peace, to which office he was elected in May, 1877.

W. W. BERRY, dealer in wines and liquors, Pontiac; was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1830; he was educated in the national schools, and at the age of 20 years he went to Wales, and was employed in an iron manufactory until April, 1853, when he came to the United States; after spending one year in New York City, he settled in Joliet, Will Co., Ill., where he followed various kinds of business until 1863; he spent three years of this time in attending the Academy there; he hauled the first load of stone for the Illinois State Penitentiary in that city; in 1863, he removed to Chicago, and in 1865, to Pontiac, where he has resided ever since. He was elected the first Street Commissioner of Pontiac under the city organization, holding the office three years, during which time he was Assistant City Marshal. He was foreman of the Pontiac Coal Mine, and broke the first ground in the sinking of the shaft in 1867. He was married Oct. 17, 1859, to Miss Catherine Hand, and has three children living—Daniel J., Charles J., and Elizabeth A.

MRS. MARY O. BABCOCK, farming and stock raising; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Farmington, Maine, April 11, 1834;

she was educated at Farmington Academy; in 1862, she came to Livingston Co. and engaged in teaching. She was married on the 29th of December, 1862, to the late Joseph S. Babcock, who was born in Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 26, 1831. In 1850, at the age of 19 years, he entered Lima College, where he graduated in 1854; after completing his college course, he came West, and invested quite largely in land in Livingston Co.; returning East, he engaged in merchandising in New York City, where he remained until the Fall of 1860; he then removed his stock of goods to Pontiac, and came to Livingston Co. to reside; after following the dry goods business for two years in Pontiac, he sold out and engaged in farming; he had been very successful as a merchant, and, after moving upon his farm, dealt quite extensively in stock; he died July 6, 1869, leaving two children—Mary H. and Joseph S. Mrs. Babcock resides on her farm near Pontiac, where she owns 532 acres of land, valued at \$30,000; she still continues in the stock business, and during the past two years has devoted a great deal of attention to fine stock; she has erected three tenant houses on her land, and keeps a hundred head of cattle and large numbers of horses, etc.

A. L. BABCOCK, dealer in groceries, crockery, etc., Pontiac; was born in Albany County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1851; in 1856, his father, W. C. Babcock, removed with his family to Livingston Co. and located at Pontiac, where he followed farming for about four years, and then engaged in the hardware business for a number of years, and finally for about seven years previous to his death he was engaged in the grain and stock business; he died Feb. 14, 1876; Mr. Babcock's mother still resides in Pontiac; the family consists of three children—Albert L. and two sisters, Emma and Sadie. Mr. Babcock was educated in the public schools of Pontiac, and at the age of 21 engaged in the grocery trade, which he still continues. He was married Sept. 12, 1877, to Miss Nettie Packer, of Pontiac, who was born in the State of New York Jan. 20, 1854.

L. R. BANCROFT, horticulturist, Sec. 24; P. O. Pontiac; is a native of Wayne Co. N. Y.; he was born on the 6th day of

May, 1814; when he was 16 years old, he was apprenticed to the tailor business, which he followed until he was about 25 years old, when he engaged in the clothing trade; he followed that about twelve years; his health failing, he engaged in farming and dealing in grain, stock and country produce; he came to Livingston Co. in 1861, and purchased ten acres of land in the timber, about a mile and a half east of Pontiac, which he cleared and set to fruit, and now has twenty acres, eight of which are under cultivation; he raises every variety of fruit which is susceptible of cultivation in this latitude, making a specialty of small fruits and plants; he has a fine orchard of some six hundred apple and three hundred cherry trees; he sold in 1877, a hundred and sixty bushels of strawberries. He was married in Sept., 1838, to Miss Jane Wanzer, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who died in May, 1857, leaving one child—Mary, now Mrs. Henry C. Jones, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Bancroft was married again in March, 1859, to Miss Sarah H. Green of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and has two children—James L. and Edna.

CALDWELL & SMITH, druggists, Pontiac; dealers in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, etc., northwest corner of public square. J. A. Caldwell was born in Kanawha Co., W. Va., March 22, 1831; he has followed the drug business since he was 15 years of age; came to Pontiac in 1865, and established his present business, which he has followed constantly to the present time. J. W. Smith was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1832; came to Pontiac in 1858, and taught two years in the public schools, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1861; he resigned the office in 1862, and enlisted in the 129th I. V. I.; was elected Second Lieut. of Co. A, and afterward promoted to First Lieut.; was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Returning, he spent one year in the grocery business; entered the Ill. State Normal University in 1866, and graduated in 1870; taught one year of this time as Principal of the Fairbury schools; after graduating, he taught four years as Principal of the public schools in Pontiac, and then spent a year in California, returning in 1875; after teaching one year in Odell, he entered into partnership with Mr. Caldwell in the above business.

These gentleman have one of the finest stores in the county, and keep a full stock of all goods in their line.

JOSEPH F. CULVER, banker and attorney at law, Pontiac; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 3, 1834; he attended the common schools until he was 14 years of age, and then spent two years in an academy; he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., where he remained four years and a half; leaving school, he worked on the farm during the summer for two years, spending the winter months in the study of law; he afterward removed to Ohio and spent two winters as Principal in a Normal school; he came to Pontiac in 1859, and entered the office of the County Clerk as Deputy, continuing his legal studies at the same time. At the breaking out of the war, he entered the 129th I. V. I., as First Lieut. of Co. A, and was afterward promoted to the rank of Captain, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was admitted to the bar April 28, 1866, and in the Fall of 1865, was elected Judge of the County Court, serving four years; since which time he has been engaged in loan, real estate, insurance and banking business, and in the practice of law; he is a Trustee of the State Reform School, of which institution he is also Chaplain; he was President of the State Sunday School Association in 1873-74.

THOMAS CLELAND, retired, Pontiac; was born near Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1814; when about 6 years old, he removed with his parents to Chautauqua Co.; at the age of 14 years, he left home and started for himself, learning the blacksmith's trade and working a year and a half in an axe factory; his business has always been that of a blacksmith; he removed to Erie Co., Penn., thence to Geauga Co., Ohio, thence to Cuyahoga Co. Here he was married Nov. 22, 1837, to Miss Mary A. Duncan; she was born in Butler Co., Penn., Oct. 17, 1817; they have had six children, four of whom are living—Clara, now Mrs. J. G. Cheesebro, of Saunemin; William H., Walter M. and Thomas O. From Ohio he moved to Mercer Co., Penn., and three years later, to Allen Co., Ohio; in 1847, he came to Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1850, he went California, leaving

his family in Kendall Co.; returning in 1852, he removed with his family to Pontiac, and has been a resident of Livingston Co. ever since.

WM. T. CRAWFORD, dealer in live stock and proprietor City Meat Market; Pontiac; was born in the city of New York, on the 13th of October, 1832; at the age of about 6 years, he came, with his parents, to Harrison Co., Ohio; he was raised on the farm, and lived there until October, 1854; when he went to Scott Co., Iowa, and spent one year, returning to Ohio in 1855. He was married Feb. 14, 1856, to Miss Sarah C. Johnson, of Harrison Co., Ohio; they have six children—Elizabeth, George, Elmer E., Addie, William and Maud. In April, 1856, he removed to McLean Co., and, after three years, removed to Tazewell Co.; he followed farming there about four years, and then returned to McLean Co.; two years later, he settled in Bloomington, where he resided until his removal to Pontiac, in 1875. He is a man of the strictest total abstinence principles, and, although he has been engaged for the last fifteen years in buying and shipping stock in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, exposed in all kinds of weather, and associating, often, with men of intemperate habits, he has never bought nor drank a glass of intoxicating liquor in his life, never used tea nor coffee, nor smoked a cigar; has never played a game of billiards and does not know one card from another, and yet he belongs to no church, temperance society nor order of any kind.

F. M. CAMPBELL, farmer, stock raiser and stock dealer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pontiac; is a native of Livingston County; born in Pontiac Township, on the 16th of March, 1841; he is a son of James and Sarah (Graham) Campbell, who were among the earliest settlers of the county, coming from Ohio; his father died when Francis M. was but 2 years old, leaving five children, of whom Francis M. was next to the youngest. Mr. Campbell settled on his present farm in 1871, and owns 200 acres of land finely improved, with good buildings and valued at \$10,000.

MARTIN DOLDE, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Pontiac; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 9, 1835; he learned his trade in his native country;

came to the United States when he was 16 years of age, and after spending about four years in Ottawa, Ill., came to Pontiac in 1856, and engaged in his present business. He was married July 9, 1855, to Miss Mary Wagner, of Ottawa, Ill.; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 28, 1836; they have eight children—Florinda L., now Mrs. John F. Cook, of Pontiac; Albert, Mary, Rosa, Gertie, Maud, Martin and Minnie. Mr. Dolde has also a wagon manufactory at Ottawa, under the charge of his son, Albert. He has served several times on the Board of Trustees and Board of Aldermen, having been one of the first Aldermen under the city organization; he is President of the Board of Education, of which he has been a member for the past four years; in 1875, he was the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, and came within thirty-four votes of an election.

ISAAC T. DOWNING, furniture and undertaking, Pontiac; was born in Minerva, Mason County, Ky., Aug. 5, 1837; when about 5 years of age, he went with his parents to Adams Co., near Winchester, where the family resided about ten years, and then removed to Bentonville, in the same county. There he was married June 30, 1860, to Miss Amanda J. Leedom, who was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1835; they have one child—Cora Dell. He engaged in mercantile business in Bentonville and continued in it until the beginning of the war, when he went with Todd's scouts, 4th Independent Battalion, as sutler, and afterward returned and enlisted in Co. H, 173d Ohio Vols., and served till the close of the war. Returning in 1865, he engaged in the wholesale notion business through Adams and adjoining counties, and after two years came to Livingston Co.; followed farming in Rook's Creek Tp. about three years, and then removed to Pontiac; he spent the first year as clerk in the hardware store of W. S. Lacey, and then engaged in the clothing business, which he carried on successfully for five years. In September, 1877, he exchanged his interest in the clothing business for the furniture business in which he is now engaged. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in April, 1876, serving two years.

J. E. DYE, grain and coal, Pontiac; was born in Miami County, Ohio, Feb-

ruary 20, 1820. He followed merchandising there until 1849, when he removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., continuing in trade there until his removal to Livingston Co., in 1856; here he opened a general store, and also engaged in the grain and lumber business; in 1860, he disposed of his business and began dealing in stock; in 1863, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and served as such two years. He continued in the stock business until 1868, when he resumed the grain business, which he has followed ever since, with the exception of about a year and a half, during which time he superintended the Pontiac Woolen Mill for Messrs. Duff & Cowan. He was married in September, 1844, to Miss Sarah Ivers, of Miami Co., Ohio; she died in 1846, leaving one child—Deborah Virginia. He was married again in 1854 to Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Dayton, Ohio, who died in 1855. In February, 1857, he was married to Miss M. A. Watson, of Jasper Co., Ind. They have three children—Carrie L., Sarah E., and Mary J. Mr. Dye has served three terms as member of the City Council of Pontiac.

SAMUEL DENSLOW, of the firm of E. Reilly & Co., proprietors of the Pontiac Steam Mill, Pontiac; was born in Richmond, Me., October 7, 1808. He was engaged in mercantile business until his removal to Illinois. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for nineteen years. He was married in 1831 to Miss Mary A. Jeck, of Litchfield, Me.; she died in September, 1874; they had three children—Henry M., who was born May 28, 1834, became a prominent business man of his native town, and died in January, 1876; William F., now engaged in business with his father in Pontiac, born Dec. 28, 1842; and Clara M., who became the wife of James Stout, of Pontiac, and died June 13, 1866.

WM. F. DENSLOW was born in Richmond, Me., Dec. 8, 1838; he was educated at the Litchfield Liberal Institute, and in 1858 came to Illinois and joined his father, who had removed west the year before, to La Salle County, where they resided until 1860. The family then removed to Saunemin Tp., Livingston County, and settled on a farm, remaining until 1866, when they removed to

Pontiac. Mr. Denslow was engaged in running the *Pontiac Sentinel* one year, and in 1868 he and his father purchased a farm of 240 acres near the city, which they carried on until May, 1876; in January, 1878, they became partners in the firm of E. Reilly & Co. Mr. Denslow was married Nov. 14, 1872, to Miss Rebecca R. Gore, daughter of Wm. Gore, of Pontiac, and has one child—Carl.

D. C. EYLAR, Pontiac; Assistant Cashier Livingston Co. National Bank; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1846; at the age of 9 years, he came with his parents to Livingston Co.; his father, A. A. Eylar, still resides about a mile and a half south of Pontiac; Mr. Eylar was educated in the public schools of Pontiac, and in 1866 attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, completing his course in Peoria in 1867; he then entered the office of the County Clerk, as Deputy, under R. B. Harrington, remaining about two years, when he entered the office of Duff & Cowan; on the organization of the Livingston County National Bank in 1871, he was elected to his present position.

JOHN W. EAGLE, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1819, where he resided until 1850, and then removed to Meigs Co., Ohio, where he followed merchandising successfully up to 1856; he then came to Livingston Co., and purchased 640 acres of land, having visited the county the year before, and bought 80 acres, and engaged in raising fall wheat; the season of 1857 was so wet that he lost 300 acres of wheat, and the next year 500 acres from the same cause; this, added to a loss of some \$5,000 in Ohio, so embarrassed him that he sold off all but eighty acres, and went to Pike's Peak, where he succeeded in locating two rich claims, which, however, were illegally taken from him by the Kansas border ruffians, who held sway there for some time; returning at the end of three years, he spent the time from 1861 to 1865 in farming and carpentering. He was then appointed City Marshal, and held that position three years; during two years of this time he served as Deputy Sheriff, under James H. Gaff. In 1868, he again engaged in farming, which he has followed to the present time. He was married Oct. 25, 1843, to Miss Jeannette Womeldorff, of

Gallia Co., Ohio; they have two children living—Mary E. (now Mrs. Charles L. Bigelow, of Pontiac) and Fannie L.; one child, George W., died in 1860.

RICHARD EVANS, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; was born in New Town, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Dec. 3, 1811; he was raised to the business of a woolen manufacturer, his father being engaged in that business; he came to the United States in 1831, and settled in Fairfield Co., Conn., and carried on the manufacture of woolen goods about seven years in that county, and ten years in New Haven Co. In 1834, he revisited his native country and was there married, Jan. 23, 1835, to Miss Esther Jones, of Montgomeryshire; she was born July 10, 1810; they have had seven children, three of whom are living—Jane (now Mrs. C. W. Osborn of Pontiac), Mary L. (now wife of Alfred Dann of Owego Tp.), and Esther S.; one son, Richard, was a member of Co. D, 20th Ill. Vols., and died in Feb., 1862, from disease contracted in the service of country. Mr. Evans removed to Ohio in 1848, and in 1854 to Livingston Co.; he resides in the city, but owns a farm of 80 acres on Sec. 13, which he is engaged in cultivating. He was Township Trustee and Commissioner of Highways in Owego Tp., and has served several terms as Commissioner of Highways in Pontiac.

JOHN EGAN, Constable of Pontiac Tp., was born in Kings Co., Ireland, in 1823; he received a liberal education in the national schools of the city of Dublin; he engaged in teaching for a number of years in Ireland, and in 1854 came to the United States, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided some ten years, being the confidential clerk of the Northern Transportation Company for about six years; he removed to Pontiac, in May, 1863, where he has resided ever since. In 1873, he was elected Constable of Pontiac Tp., which office he still holds; he also served as City and Township Collector, in 1875 and 1876. He was married Jan. 22, 1864, to Miss Eliza Breen, of the Province of Ontario; they have four children living—Thomas J., Margaret E., Mary E. and Eliza F.; one child, Martin E., died in 1874.

COL. J. G. FORD, Proprietor of *Livingston County Democrat*, Pontiac; was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1831;

at the age of 12 years he left home and went to Owensboro, Ky., arriving on foot in the town which was afterward his home for thirty-three years; having a natural taste for journalism, he learned the printing business, and in 1856 established the *Southern Shield*, the oldest newspaper in Southern Kentucky, which he continued up to July, 1876. We extract the following from an article in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Daviess County, Ky.*, published in 1875: "Ford's *Southern Shield*, one of the most widely circulated and influential papers of the Green River country, was established in 1856, by its present editor and proprietor, Joshua G. Ford. The claim is made for it, that it is the oldest paper in Southern Kentucky, and under the control of its editor, Col. Ford, it has been thoroughly identified with the interests of this section of the State during the score of years of its existence. Its columns have been filled with interesting reading matter, and the conduct of the paper has been marked by a freedom in the discussion of various topics which has made it a live newspaper in every sense of that term. The editor has not hesitated to express his own opinions fearlessly on the issues of the day, and while the local department has been maintained in a peculiarly spicy and attractive manner, questions of State and National bearing have not been passed over in silence. It has been Democratic, of course, in politics; but, at the same time, has preserved an independence which has done much to add to its influence." On the 22d of December, 1857, he was married to Miss Eliza Imbler, of Owensboro; they have five children—Clinton G., Charlie W., Daisy B., Frank W. and Josh. G. In 1875, Col. Ford was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Daviess County, receiving the unprecedented majority of 1,100 votes. In September, 1876, he removed to Marshall Co., Ill., and established *Ford's Marshall County Democrat*, which he published successfully until June, 1878, when he came to Pontiac and established *Ford's Livingston County Democrat*, which is now being conducted by him with success.

RICHARD D. FOLKS, carpenter and builder, Pontiac; was born in New York City, Oct. 25, 1835; when he was about

17 years of age, he learned the trade of piano maker, at which he worked until he was 20 years old; he then engaged in carpentering and stair building; came to Chicago in 1856, and in 1858 removed to Pontiac, since which time he has resided here, engaged in his business as a carpenter and builder; he was the contractor and builder of the second Phoenix Hotel, the Presbyterian Church, and other prominent buildings; he also superintended the building of the Methodist Church. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. G, 129th I. V. I., was promoted in September to Orderly Sergeant, and served until the close of the war; he was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. He was married April 25, 1860, to Miss Elmira Wallen, of Pontiac, and has three children—Carrie E., John E. and Maud.

WM. B. FYFE, attorney at law, Pontiac; was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1822; he was raised to the mercantile business, and in 1844 came to Canada as the employe of a wholesale dry goods house in Hamilton, Ontario, remaining until 1849, when he came to Ottawa, Ill., and engaged in the dry goods trade in company with another employe of the Hamilton house. He was always a staunch Abolitionist; was associated with Owen Lovejoy, James H. Collins, Ichabod Codding, Chauncey Cook, Otis Richardson, John Hossack, Rev. H. H. Hinman and others in the early days of the anti-slavery movement, and while in Ottawa kept one of the depots of the Underground Railroad. He came to Livingston County in 1856, and followed merchandising two years at New Michigan, and then went to farming; in 1862, he removed to Pontiac and entered the law office of E. A. Harding. In the Fall of the same year, he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., Co. G, and was with Sherman on his march "from Atlanta to the Sea." On his return, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer and Co. Land Commissioner, and in 1867 was elected County Treasurer, serving two years, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law, to which he was admitted in 1867. He was married Aug. 29, 1850, to Miss Mary M. Stark, of Glasgow, Scotland; they have seven children living—Maggie E. (now Mrs. E. Miles of Chicago), Mary E., Alice, Hattie

B., Jessie M., William B. and Ormiston B.; one daughter, Julia, died in 1863.

JOHN A. FELLOWS, abstract and loan agent, Pontiac; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1831; when he was 12 years of age, his parents removed to Walworth Co., Wis.; after their death he came to Livingston Co., to reside with his uncle, Isaac Burgit, one of the early settlers of Avoca Tp.; after one year, he came to Pontiac and remained about two years, and then returned to Wisconsin; two years later, he came again to Pontiac, which place has been his permanent home ever since; up to the breaking out of the war he was engaged in clerking. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 129th I. V. I., and served until the close of the war. On his return he was appointed Postmaster, and entered the drug business with James A. Caldwell, which he continued about thirteen months, and then engaged in the agricultural implement business; he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk Jan. 1, 1869, and at the end of four years was elected Circuit Clerk. During his term of office, he formed a partnership with R. Olney, Esq., in the abstract business, which still continues. He was married April 10, 1862, to Miss Lucinda H. Hollingsworth, of Pontiac; she was born in Ohio, in Oct., 1831.

A. F. FISHER, capitalist, Pontiac; was born near the City of Berlin, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1838; he came to the United States in 1855, and spent three years with an older brother in Chicago, where he learned the trade of a carriage maker, and then was employed by his brother in the lumber business until he came to Pontiac, in 1858; he entered the employ of Wm. Ellis, in the lumber business, and continued with him until 1862, when he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., Co. G, and serving until 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment; he served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta; he took part in most of the battles in the Atlanta campaign, and afterward served in the famous march through the Carolinas. On his return from the war, he engaged in the lumber business for himself, and did a successful business for over twelve years, building up a trade second to none in the State, outside of Chicago; during the last three years of his business, he

sold about four million feet of lumber annually; in Aug., 1877, he sold his business to Mitchell & Keek, and is now engaged in looking after his investments, loaning money, etc.; he has always been an enterprising business man, and a public-spirited citizen, and in recognition of his merits, he was elected Mayor of the city in 1877; he has also served three terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen.

JOSEPH FISCHER, furniture and undertaker, Pontiac; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1842; he learned his trade of a cabinet maker, at the age of 16 years, which he followed in his native country until 1865, when he came to the United States; after remaining in New York City one year, he came to Illinois and settled in Geneseo, where he established himself in the furniture business; in 1872, he removed to Chicago, where he followed the same business four years, coming to Pontiac in 1876. He was married May 5, 1870, to Miss Annie Koch, of Geneseo, Ill.; she was born in Germany, on the 2d of Feb., 1847; they have two children—Louisia and Anton.

REV. H. W. FINCH, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Pontiac; was born in the city of New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1853; when he was about 13 years of age, he entered the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, remaining two and a half years; he afterward graduated from St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in June, 1869, and remaining three years longer in the institution, engaged in the study of theology; received the degree of A. M. in 1872; he then returned to New Orleans and was employed as a reporter on the *New Orleans Republican*; one year later, he came north, remaining three months at Mexico, Mo., and then spent seven months at a German Seminary in Milwaukee, in order to perfect himself in the German language; thence he went to Chicago and was ordained a clergyman, by the Rt. Rev. Thos. Foley, Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago; he then officiated one month in St. Mary's Church, on Wabash av., in the absence of the Pastor; after which he was appointed assistant to the Rev. P. Toner, of Champaign, Ill., where he remained eleven months, and on the 8th of July, 1877, was settled over the church in Pontiac, and has

also the pastoral charge of a church in Nebraska Tp.

J. M. FINLEY, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 4; P. O. Rowe Station; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1831; when he was about 6 years of age, his father removed to Illinois and settled in Kane Co., where Mr. Finley resided until 1853; he then came to Livingston County, and the following year opened his present farm, being one of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 an acre. He was married on the 20th of November, 1861, to Miss Frances E. McDougall, of Livingston County; she was born in East Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 25, 1842; they have two children—Marian E. and Eloise O. Mr. Finley has served one term as Commissioner of Highways, and is at present School Director.

J. W. FILKINS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Pontiac; is a native of New York State; he was born on the 22d of May, 1845; when he was 2 years old, his parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he lived until 1860; he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. M. Davis, of River Falls, Wis., and in 1862 entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1864, at the age of 19 years; he received the "*ad eundem*" degree of M. D. from the Chicago Medical College in 1866; during his attendance there, he practiced in the Mercy Hospital; he settled in Pontiac the same year, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in addition to his practice as a physician, he had always been engaged in business enterprises, being owner of a part of Union Block—the finest block of buildings in the county—of the Union Elevators, having a capacity of 25,000 bushels, and of the Union Drug Store. He was married Dec. 25, 1867, to Miss Carrie E. Moore, of Pontiac, and has one child living—Mabel. Dr. Filkins is United States Examining Surgeon.

NATHAN S. GRANDY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 6, 1816; he was raised to farming pursuits, which he has followed most of his life. He was married Jan. 13, 1850, to Miss Eunice Kent, of his native county, and in June, the same year, removed to Greene Co., Ill., residing there six years; his wife died there April

4, 1853. He was married again, Feb. 13, 1854, to Miss Harriet E. Christy, of Greene County, and has eight children—Truman E., Harriet A., Clara, Charles, George, William, Henry and Mary. In August, 1856, he removed to Livingston County, settling in what is now Owego Township, which he helped to organize in 1858; removed to Pontiac in 1872, and settled on his present farm, adjoining the city on the east, where he has 275 acres of land, valued at \$20,000; he also has a farm of 160 acres in Owego Township, valued at \$6,400. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1858, serving eight years, and has also served two years on the Board of Supervisors.

HENRY G. GREENEBAUM, Cashier of the Livingston County National Bank; Pontiac; was born in Gelnhausen, Germany, on the 6th of May, 1837; he came to this country in 1854, and after spending two years in Lexington, McLean Co., came to Pontiac in 1856; he engaged with his brother, J. M. Greenebaum, in the clothing business, the firm being Greenebaum Bros., which they continued until 1874; they established the Livingston County National Bank in 1871, with J. M. Greenebaum as President, and Henry G. as Cashier. He was married Aug. 14, 1864, to Miss Carrie Hart, of Chicago, who was born in Germany, Nov. 27, 1847; they have three children—Moses, Harry and Rosie. Mr. Greenebaum is considered one of the ablest financiers of the county, and during a long business career, has by upright and honorable dealing gained the confidence of the entire community.

H. B. GUNSUL, livery, sale and feed stable, Pontiac; was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1833; when he was about 6 years old, his parents removed to Watertown, N. Y., where they lived until about 1847, and then came to Illinois, settling in Lisbon, Kendall Co., where his mother still resides; at the age of 18 years, Mr. Gunsul went to Chicago, where he engaged in the business of a carpenter; he came to Pontiac in 1856, and followed his trade until 1862, when he engaged in the livery business.; in the fire of July 4, 1874, his stable was burned down, and he then built his present stable—the finest in the county—at a cost of \$4,500; he keeps an average of some twenty-five horses, and a fine stock

of carriages, buggies, etc.; he is also engaged in farming, having a farm of eighty acres on Sec. 3, which he farms in connection with eighty acres adjoining. He was married in the Fall of 1867, to Miss Kate Winans, of Owego, N. Y., and has two children—Louis P. and Harry.

J. H. GAFF, blacksmith, Pontiac; was born in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, March 23, 1827; when he was 4 years of age, his mother removed with her family to Fayette Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1851; he followed farm life until he was 18 years old, and then learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed to the present time; in 1851, he removed to McLean Co., Ill., residing there until his removal to Pontiac in 1859. Worked at blacksmithing until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., as a private in Co. G; was promoted to Sergeant and served until the close of the war; he took part in every battle in which the regiment was engaged. In the Fall of 1866, he was elected Sheriff of Livingston Co., serving two years, and afterward two years as Deputy Sheriff; he held office of Assessor for four years. He was married Dec. 23, 1850, to Miss Catherine Powell, of Fayette Co., Ohio, and has one child living—Ann E.

C. C. GILBERT, bakery, confectionery and ice-cream parlors, Pontiac; was born in Sidney, Province of Ontario, March 8, 1839; he was raised to farming pursuits, which he followed until his removal to Illinois, in December, 1864; coming to Chicago, he remained there a month, and then went to Lacon, Marshall Co., where he learned his trade of a baker, and followed it there five years, coming to Livingston Co. in 1870; he settled in Dwight, where he remained four years, and then came to Pontiac in 1874, remaining here ever since. He is a member of Pontiac Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., and also of Vermilion Encampment No. 54, which he represented, in 1877 and 1878, in the Grand Encampment of Illinois; he was one of the charter members of Dwight Lodge, No. 513, I. O. O. F., which was instituted in 1873.

BENJAMIN W. GRAY, harness and saddles, Pontiac; was one of the early settlers of Pontiac; born in Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 31, 1820; when about 15 years of age, he learned the trade of

a harness maker, and at the age of 19, came to Clinton, DeWitt Co., Ill., and, some years later, to Bloomington; in 1853, he removed to Pontiac, and after following the saddle and harness business a short time, engaged in merchandising. Soon after coming here, he was appointed Postmaster by President Pierce, and served until 1856, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Livingston Co., and held that office four years; on the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the milling business for a few years, since which time he has been engaged principally in his business of a harness maker. He was married in November, 1844, to Miss Lavenia Jones, of Logan Co., Ill.; she is a native of Indiana, and was born Feb. 6, 1826; they have one child living—Harriet H., now Mrs. John A. Montgomery, of Chicago; they have lost two children, a son and a daughter, by death.

JOHN H. GIBBONS, Constable, Pontiac; was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1846; he is a son of James Gibbons, a stone mason of that county, who died when John H. was about 8 years of age. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. E, 111th New York Vols., served in the army of the Potomac, and was present at both battles of Fredericksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded on the 7th of May, 1864, from which he was laid up nearly a year; was mustered out in March, 1865, and the year following, he came to Illinois and settled in Joliet, where he resided until 1874, when he removed to Pontiac; he followed his trade of a carriage painter up to May, 1877, when he was elected Constable. He was married Oct. 12, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Mehan, of Lockport, Ill.; they have one child—John H.

H. W. GORE, of the firm of Evers & Gore, dealers in clothing, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, trunks and valises; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1842; he is a son of William Gore, who came to Illinois in 1851, and settled in Livingston County in 1853, and after living in Rook's Creek Township until 1856, removed to Pontiac, where his father now resides; he was raised to farming pursuits, but on becoming of age, he

engaged in clerking in Pontiac; he started in business for himself in November, 1877, with Mr. F. O. Evers, in the clothing business; they keep a complete stock of everything in their line, which they sell at the lowest prices. He was married on the 24th of Feb., 1870, to Miss Mary A. Brown, of Verden, Macoupin Co., Ill.; they have one child—Edna May, born May 2, 1877.

A. E. HARDING, attorney at law; Pontiac; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., June 24, 1830; he was raised on the farm, and in 1849, entered the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, afterward attending Bethany Academy; prepared for Yale College, and went to Connecticut and taught during the Winter, intending to enter college in the Spring, but his health failing, he returned to Allegany County and read law in the office of his brother, E. E. Harding, Esq.; while there, he was elected School Commissioner of the county; he was admitted to the bar in May, 1856, at Buffalo, N. Y., and practiced one year with his brother, coming to Pontiac in 1857. He was married in Oct., 1856, to Miss Laura G. Manwaring, of New London, Conn., who died in 1875, leaving two sons—Ben A. and Alfred. After his arrival in Pontiac, Mr. Harding took charge of the *Livingston County News*, which he edited until Jan. 1, 1859, advocating the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer. He is the earliest attorney now practicing in Pontiac. Was President of the Board of Trustees, at the time of the organization of the city in 1872, and was elected Mayor in 1875, holding the office two years; he has twice declined the nomination as candidate for Member of Congress on the Democratic ticket.

P. M. HANNAMAN, dealer in groceries, etc., Pontiac; was born in Hamilton Co., Ind., Oct. 20, 1837; his grandfather, John Hannaman, settled on a Spanish land grant, near East St. Louis, in Illinois, in 1797; afterward removing to the blue grass region of Kentucky, thence to Ohio, and coming to Rooks' Creek, in what is now Livingston Co., in 1828; during the troubles of the Black Hawk war, he returned to Indiana; in 1841, Peter M., then a child of 4 years, came, with his mother and step-father, to Livingston County; he came to Pontiac

at the age of 18 years, and is the second oldest settler of the county now living in the city; he has been engaged, since 1856, in the bakery and general grocery business. He was married March 25, 1860, to Miss Marian M. Brewer, of Otsego Co., N. Y., and has three children living—George B., Inez I. and Stella T.

EPHRAIM HOUDER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1822; he is a son of Jacob Houser, one of the prominent farmers of Pontiac Tp.; when he was 9 years of age, his father's family removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where the family resided until 1859, and then came to Livingston Co.; Mr. Houser, however, removed to the State in 1851, settling in Tazewell Co., and in 1858, came to Livingston Co., and after spending three years in Rook's Creek Tp., settled on his present farm; he owns 160 acres of land in Epard's Point Tp., valued at \$35 an acre. In Aug., 1861, Mr. Houser enlisted in Co. C, 39th I. V. L., serving until six months after the surrender of Lee's army; among the principle battles in which he was engaged may be mentioned Bermuda Hundreds, Winchester, siege of Charleston, the Peninsula Campaign, etc. He married on the 15th of May, 1857, to Miss Hannah F. Harder, of La Salle Co.; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1833; they have one child—Leroy G., and an adopted child, John H. Bochen. Mr. H. has been School Director for the past seven years.

BENNET HUMISTON, farmer, stock raiser and stock dealer; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 6, 1830; he received a common school education, and afterward spent two years in an academy; he came West in 1852, and after looking about the country, settled in what is now Emsen Township, Livingston Co., and, with Mr. Apollus Camp, entered a section of land in one body, besides other outlying tracts; Mr. Humiston continued to purchase land until he had, at one time, about a thousand acres; he now owns 550 acres, and also a fine residence, built at a cost of not less than \$6,000, in Pontiac, to which place he removed in July 1876; when he came to Emsen Township, there was not a house between there and Pontiac, a distance of seven miles, and the nearest house

in any direction was nearly four miles away; the timber for his house was hauled from Ottawa, a distance of thirty miles; he has always been engaged in raising and dealing in stock, and has now about 120 head of cattle, a portion of them thoroughbred, and twenty head of horses. Mr. Humiston was married May 22, 1856, to Miss Harriet J. Camp, daughter of Apollus Camp, who now resides in Emsen Township, on the place first located by them.

S. W. HUBER, dealer in live stock and proprietor of Centennial Meat Market, Pontiac; came to Livingston Co. in February, 1866. He was born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1833, but was raised in Cumberland Co., whither his parents had removed when he was but about 2 years of age; in 1853, he went to Harrisburg, Penn., where he spent one year, going from that place to Altoona, Penn., where he was married June 18, 1856, to Miss Amanda E. Runyan, of Altoona; they have two children—Harris W. and Martin H. From Altoona he came to Illinois in 1859, and settled in Atlanta, Logan Co., where he resided until his removal, in 1866, to Pontiac, where he has resided ever since.

J. D. HONEYWELL, stone and brick mason, Pontiac; was born in Summit Co., Ohio, August 30, 1837. The following year his parents removed to Portage Co., in the same State; he was raised to farming and the mason's trade; he came to Illinois in 1861, and settled in Marshall Co. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 86th Ill. V. L., and on the organization of the company was elected Sergeant of Co. E; he served for six months, principally in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty. In 1866, he came to Pontiac, where he has remained to the present time. He was married Sept. 7, 1868, to Miss Mary L. Powell, daughter of John Powell, of Pontiac; she was born in Darke Co., Ohio, on the 7th of April, 1848; they have four children living—Mary E., Jesse F., Sarah L. and Alva B.; one child—John W., died in July, 1872.

SQUIRE HENDERSHOT, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, July 13, 1823; when he was 10 years old, his father

removed to Logan Co., where he lived till 1850, and then removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind.; in 1860, Mr. Hendershot came to Illinois, spent four years in McLean Co., and then settled in Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1864; he settled on his present farm, where he owns 184 acres of land, valued at \$45 an acre. He was married June 30, 1844, to Miss Margaret A. West, of Logan Co., Ohio; she was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, March 27, 1824; they have seven children living—Philip, Sarah C., Oman, Thomas, Rosetta, Elsie and Amos.

CHARLES HANEY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in the province of Ontario June 17, 1837; when he was about 17 years of age, his father came with his family to Illinois and settled in Winnebago Co., near Rockford; in the Spring of 1859, the family removed to Livingston Co. Mr. Haney was married in Pontiac on the 19th of December, 1859, to Mrs. Lorrilla Robinson, of Pontiac; her maiden name was Lorrilla Russell; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., June 29, 1829, and came to Illinois in 1851; they have two children—Charles W. and Mattie J. Mrs. Haney has three children by her former marriage—James P., Benjamin M. and Harriet A. On the 22d of September, 1862, Mr. Haney enlisted in Co. C, 129th I. V. I., and served till the close of the war; he was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence through Georgia and the Carolinas, and home via Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., where the regiment was discharged and came to Chicago to be paid off; among the engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the battles of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle of Bennington, and others. Mr. Haney settled on his present farm in 1873, where he owns 120 acres of land on Secs. 17 and 18, valued at \$45 an acre.

R. J. JOHNSON, coal dealer, Pontiac; was born in Delaware Co., Ind., April 2, 1843; his parents lived in Warren Co., Ind., until 1852, when they removed to Livingston County, and settled near Pontiac; Mr. Johnson received an English education in the common schools. In 1862, he entered the 69th I. V. I., as a

member of Co. G, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant; he served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. Returning, he engaged in farming, following it until 1874, when he engaged in his present business. He served as School Trustee of Avoca Township from 1871 till 1874. He is First Lieutenant of Co. A, 10th Battalion Ill. Nat. Guards, having enlisted as a private, and promoted Oct. 1, 1877. He was married Jan 1, 1867, to Miss Elmira Robinson, of Pontiac, formerly of New Jersey, and has one child—Maggie J.

A. K. JOHNSON, M. D., homeopathic physician, Pontiac; a native of this State; he is a son of William Johnson, of Ottawa, and was born in Marseilles, La Salle Co., Jan. 15, 1852; after receiving a liberal education, he began the study of medicine in 1875, in the office of Dr. G. A. Corning, of Marseilles, entering the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1876, and receiving his degree Feb. 21, 1878; he at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Pontiac, and has already an extensive practice, which is steadily increasing as he becomes better known.

W. H. JENKINS, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Pontiac; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1846; he is a son of Samuel R. Jenkins, and came with his parents to Esmen Tp., Livingston Co., at the age of 13 years. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Co. C, 39th I. V. I., and served until May, 1865, in the Army of the James, in Virginia; he was severely wounded in the neck at the battle of Drury's Bluff, on the 15th of May, 1864; after spending about three months in the hospital, he rejoined his regiment, and on the 13th of October, 1864, was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Strawberry Plains, from the effects of which his leg was amputated in Chicago, May 15, 1868. The Winter of 1866-7 he spent at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. He was appointed Deputy County Clerk in December, 1868, occupying the position six years; in November, 1876, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Livingston County. He was married December 28, 1870, to Miss Emma G. Perry, daughter of Wm. Perry, of Pontiac; she was born

in Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 11, 1854; they have one child living—Charles L.

MORRIS JOHNSON. dealer in stock, Pontiac; was born in Monroe Co., W. Va., March 24, 1823; until the age of 17 he remained on the farm, his father following that calling; he then entered a store as a clerk, and at the age of 23 began business for himself; he came to Illinois in 1858, spent a short time in McLean County, returned to Virginia, and again came West the following Spring, and settled in Livingston County. He followed merchandising nearly five years, and then engaged in dealing in stock. He was married Jan. 7, 1848, to Miss Minerva Ellis, of the same county and State; they have two children living—E. M. Johnson, editor of the *Pontiac Free Trader*, and Eunice J., now Mrs. C. A. McGregor, of Pontiac. Mr. Johnson spent the Winter of 1877–8 in Texas, returning in the Spring of 1878; he has five farms in Pontiac and Eppard's Point Townships, comprising 571 acres, and valued at some \$23,000.

E. M. JOHNSON, editor and publisher of the *Pontiac Free Trader*, Pontiac; firm of Johnson & Stuff; was born in Monroe Co., W. Va., May 11, 1845; he left there in the Fall of 1856, coming to Pontiac with his father, Morris Johnson, in the Spring of 1857; prepared for college at the Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, in 1863, graduating in 1867; he then pursued a course of law studies at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1869; he then returned to Pontiac, and the following year, 1870, entered the newspaper business as editor and publisher of the *Free Trader*, which he has placed on a firm foundation, increasing its circulation until it now has a circulation of from 1,200 to 1,500 copies. Mr. Johnson being an earnest advocate of the Greenback cause, the *Free-Trader* has always been ably conducted in the interests of the Greenback party. He was married Dec. 8, 1869, to Miss Carrie M. Saxton, of Huntingdon, Penn.

R. M. JOHN, abstract, real estate and loan office, Pontiac; was born in Greene Co., Penn., May 13, 1844; when he was about 2 years old, his father's family re-

moved to Wood Co., Va., where they resided seven years, removing to Marietta, Ohio, in 1853, and from that place came to Illinois in June, 1857, settling in Coles Co.; the following year, Mr. John left home and went to Moultrie Co., where he enlisted in the 10th I. V. C., but shortly after his enlistment he was thrown from a horse, by which his hip was dislocated, and he was rejected at the time of the muster in of his regiment; in 1864, he recruited a portion of Co. E, 139th I. V. I., and was appointed Corporal, and was soon after promoted to Sergeant, in which capacity he served until the expiration of his term; he had previously attended Heading *Seminary*, and after leaving the army he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and in 1868, attended one term at the State Normal University, teaching school in the meantime, which profession he followed principally until 1872; in 1873, he entered the abstract office of R. Olney & Co., and in 1875, started in business for himself. He was married April 23, 1873, to Miss Mary Nelson of Pontiac, a daughter of James Nelson, Jr.

LUKE JORDON, farmer and stock raiser, Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, in the Parish of Killanne, in 1823; in 1849, he came to the United States, and was engaged in various employments in New York City until the 4th of July, 1850, when he was married to Miss Ann Nevalle of New York, a native of Wexford Co., Ireland; Mr. Jordon resided in New York until 1855, when he came to Livingston Co.; after living in Pontiac three years he settled on his present farm, purchasing forty acres of land of the county on credit, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$11,000. Mrs. Jordon died Sept. 18, 1872, leaving four children—Thomas H., John, James and Anna M. Mr. Jordon has served thirteen years as School Director.

I. J. KRACK, County Treasurer, Pontiac; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Nov. 16, 1816; he is of German descent, his grandparents on both sides being from Germany; in his father's family the German language was used; after receiving a common school education, he followed teaching during the winter months for about eight years; in 1835, he came with

his parents to Montgomery Co., Ind., and a few years later removed to Tippecanoe County; he came to Livingston Co. in 1854, settling at Forrest, which village he laid out in 1866; his principal business has been farming and dealing in grain. He was appointed the first Postmaster at Forrest, continuing as such until about three years ago; he was Notary Public eight years in Indiana, and several terms in this State; he was elected Treasurer of Livingston County in November, 1877, and removed to Pontiac in January, 1878. He was married March 11, 1840, to Miss Mary Worl, who was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Feb. 3, 1821; they have seven children—Mary J., now Mrs. Henry H. Ulbright, of Forrest; John M., William L. and George C., all of Forrest Township; Delphia D., wife of J. W. Graham, of Lafayette, Ind.; Jessie O. and Lizzie A.

JOSEPH T. KAY of the firm of Duffy & Kay, insurance and real estate agents; Pontiac; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, April 23, 1847; when he was about 6 years of age, his parents removed to Highland Co., Ohio, residing there until they removed to Livingston County in 1859. Mr. Kay was educated in the public schools of Pontiac, and at the High School in Peoria, graduating there in 1868. He was appointed Deputy County Treasurer in 1869, and remained in the office five years, and was then appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held three years. In 1877, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business with Mr. Benjamin A. Duffy, which they still continue. He was married Oct. 15, 1872, to Miss Annie A. Gore, of Pontiac, and has one child.

JOHN C. KEACH, manufacturer of carriages and spring wagons, Pontiac; was born in Brooke Co., Va., June 8, 1841; when he was 11 years of age, his parents removed to Adams Co., Ohio; there he resided until 1868; he learned his trade in Manchester, Ohio. In September, 1861, enlisted in Co. F, 70th Ohio Vols., serving in the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps; was with his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, thence to Memphis, at the siege of Vicksburg, thence to Jackson, Miss., thence to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Atlanta and on the famous march "From Atlanta to the Sea." After his return he remained in Ohio till 1868, when he removed to

Union Co., Iowa, and a year later to Pontiac, and engaged in the manufacture of carriages, etc. He was married Sept. 27, 1866, to Miss Sarepta McKee, of Adams Co., Ohio, and has two children—Anna and James N.

A. W. KELLOGG, teacher, Pontiac; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1836; he is a son of Rev. H. H. Kellogg, and when he was 5 years of age, his father removed to Galesburg, Ill., to take the Presidency of Knox Manual Labor College, now Knox College; Galesburg at that time contained only about fifty houses; Mr. Kellogg lived there six years, returning to Oneida County, where he resided until 1866; he received a collegiate education, spending three years in Knox College and going from there to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he graduated in 1857; he read law with Prof. T. W. Dwight, one year, when, his health failing, he was compelled to engage in other business; he came to Livingston Co. in 1866. Was appointed Assistant U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue for the county in 1869, resigning in 1871. He was employed on the *Pontiac Sentinel* seven years, leaving the paper in 1875; for the past three years he has been teaching in the city schools. He was married Dec. 16, 1861, to Miss Sarah Allen, of Oneida Co., and has seven children. He served as Justice of the Peace in Oneida Co.

L. E. KENT, grain dealer, Pontiac; has been a resident of Livingston Co. for the past twenty years; he came to Illinois in 1857, from Hartford Co., Conn., where he was born Aug. 18, 1836; after spending one year in Kane Co., Ill., he came to Pontiac in 1858, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the grain, stock and lumber business; he owns two elevators here, having a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain, one at Blackstone in this county, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and one at Cayuga, holding 10,000 bushels; he owns a stock farm of 160 acres, at Blackstone, and has other real estate interests in this county; he is engaged in the grain, stock and lumber trade at Blackstone, the business being in charge of his brother, D. W. Kent; Mr. S. K. Brittenham has the management of his grain and stock business at Cayuga. Mr. Kent was married in 1867, to Miss Antoinette Graves

of Pontiac, and has one child. He was a member of the City Council four years.

C. KECK, of the firm of Mitchell & Keck, dealers in lumber, lime, cement, etc., Pontiac; was born in Monroe Co., Ill., April 16, 1843; when he was 2 years old, his father's family removed to St. Clair Co., and four years later to Hermon, Mo.; his father then entered the ministry, and as a Methodist clergyman was stationed at various points in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; after leaving school Mr. Keck spent five years clerking in St. Louis, and at Bunker Hill, Ill.; at the breaking out of the war, he assumed charge of the business of a firm of army supply contractors, where he remained two years; he was afterward engaged in a dry goods house in St. Louis, and in a grocery house in Alton, Ill. In 1864, he recruited four companies of the 144th I. V. I., and was appointed First Lieutenant of Co. D. Returning at the end of his year's service, he engaged for about two years in the grocery business for himself in Litchfield, Ill.; he afterward clerked for a while in a lumber yard in that place, and in 1871, removed to Chicago, and was engaged for about five years in traveling for Dean Bros. and F. E. Bradley; in May, 1876, he removed to Newark, Ohio, and went into partnership with Mr. Bradley in the lumber business, taking charge of the yard there; he came to Pontiac in August, 1877, and with Mr. S. B. Mitchell, of Chicago, purchased the lumber business of A. F. Fisher. He was married March 1, 1869, to Miss Lucretia E. Wright, of Upper Alton, Ill., and has two children—Warren P. and Stella L.

WALLACE LORD, contractor and builder and proprietor of Lord's Opera House, Pontiac; was born in Kennebec Co., Me., Dec. 17, 1834; when he was 17 years of age, he shipped on board a merchantman bound for California; he followed the sea for three years, making the voyage around the world, and visiting Canton, Calcutta, Singapore, Madras, Cape Town, the Island of St. Helena, and other places; he came to Illinois in 1855, remaining in Chicago till 1858, when he settled in Pontiac. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Matilda J. Ross, of Pontiac, and has six children—Ladella, Floretta, Annie, James, Dick and Jo. In August,

1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. C, 39th I. V. I., and served about six months, when, on account of ill health, he resigned and returned to Pontiac.

DUDLEY LAYCOCK, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; a resident of Livingston Co. since 1854; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1819; there he lived until the Fall of 1832, when he came to Illinois with his father's family, settling in Vermilion Co.; there he was married, in June, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Clow, of Vermilion Co.; she was a native of Kentucky; she died in March, 1849, leaving four children, two of whom are living—Elihu and Jefferson. In 1854, he removed to Livingston Co., and settled on his present farm, entering a portion of it from the Government; he owns 360* acres of land in his home farm, and several other pieces of land in different parts of the country, amounting to 160 acres more, valued in all at \$21,000. Mr. Laycock has neither sought nor accepted public office of any kind, except three years as School Director.

C. E. LEGG, dealer in boots and shoes (firm of Legg & Voght), Pontiac; was born in Monroe Co., W. Va., Nov. 8, 1856; when he was less than a year old, his parents removed to Illinois, residing one year in McLean Co., and settling in Rook's Creek Township, Livingston Co., in 1858; his father resided there until 1869, when he removed with his children (his wife having died in 1865) to Missouri, where he now resides; after three years, young Legg returned to Pontiac, and shortly afterward entered the boot and shoe store of D. M. Lyon, where he remained until Sept. 1, 1877; he then formed a partnership with Mr. J. S. Voght in their present business.

W. S. LACEY, dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves and agricultural implements, Pontiac; was born in Buckinghamshire, England, Dec. 17, 1829; when he was 6 years old, his parents came to New York City, and after residing there seven years removed to Canada; Mr. Lacey came to Illinois in 1854, and spent three years in Aurora and three more in Peru, coming to Pontiac in 1861; he has always followed his present business. He was married Jan. 8, 1853, to Miss Louisa Leavitt of

Dundas, C. W.; she was born in Chatauqua Co., N. Y., July 12, 1832; they have three children living—Addie E., George W. and Nellie D.; their oldest daughter, Mary L., a teacher in the Pontiac public schools, died in Nov., 1877. Mr. Lacey served one year on the Town Board of Trustees, four years as School Director, and is at present City Treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1877.

JOHN S. LEE, blacksmith (firm of Lee & Umphenour), Pontiac; was born in New London Co., Conn., March 22, 1826; he was raised on the farm until he was 17 years of age, when he learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed it until he came West; in 1858, he came to Illinois, spending two years in farming in McLean Co., and settled in Livingston Co. in 1860. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th of July, 1864, and mustered out with his regiment June 21, 1865. Returning to Pontiac, he was sick for about two years, and then resumed his business of blacksmithing, which he has continued ever since. He was married Nov. 26, 1848, to Miss Eunice Packer, of Colchester, Conn., and has four children—Addie E. (now Mrs. Pound), Hattie L., wife of J. R. Roggy, of Bureau Co., Ill.; Frank P. and Charles H.

D. M. LYON, dealer in boots and shoes, Pontiac; was born in Sabina, Clinton Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1841; he is a son of Wm. B. Lyon, and came to Livingston Co. with his father's family in 1852, when he was eleven years of age, and after living at Reading eight years came to Pontiac in 1860; he received an academic education in Ottawa, Ill., and in 1858 entered Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., remaining there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. D, 20th I. V. I., the first company to leave the county; after his term of enlistment—three months—had expired, he recruited Co. F, 138th I. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of the company, serving with them until October, 1864, when they were mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of service; returning to Pontiac, he engaged in the boot and shoe and clothing business, the firm being Wm. B. Lyon & Son, which

continued until 1867, when it was dissolved and he continued the boot and shoe business alone to the present time. He is at present Township Treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1872. He was married Oct. 25, 1865, to Miss Abbie J. Remick of Pontiac; they have two children—William R. and James M.

P. S. LINELL, harness maker, Pontiac; was born in Woodstock, Vt., May 13, 1833; when he was quite young, his parents removed to Champaign Co., Ohio, and afterward to Warren Co., Ohio; in 1848, he left home and went to Franklin Co., Ind., where he learned his trade as a harness maker; resided there about two years and a half, and then removed to Peoria, thence to Henderson Co., returning, thence to Indiana; he afterward returned to Henderson Co., from which place he went to Chicago, and from Chicago he removed to De Kalb Co.; in 1866, he settled in Pontiac, where he has continued to reside to the present time. He was married on the 2d of Nov., 1856, to Miss Mary A. Burkholder of Franklin Co., Ind.; they have three children living—William B., Frank A. and Cornelia A.

WM. H. LUNT, dealer in grain and coal, Pontiac; was born in Sagadahock Co., Me., Aug. 31, 1819; he was raised to mercantile pursuits, his father having been a merchant in Bowdoinham, Me., for twenty-five years, and at the age of 18 years began business for himself; in 1855, he represented his native town in the State Legislature; in 1856, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, the next year after the laying out of that city, and was one of the pioneers in the grain trade of that State; he has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and as President of the Board of Education of Clinton, superintended the erection of the fine public school building there; in 1865, he went to Chicago, locating his family at Evanston, and continued the grain business there, running two large elevators, the Iowa and the Lunt, until the great fire, when they were both destroyed; he has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1865, and was a Director for three years; in 1872, he became Secretary and Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston; he was for two years President of the Board of Education in Evanston, and was the

first President of the Highland Park Building Company, and one of its original incorporators; he came to Pontiac in 1876, and has since been engaged in the grain and coal business. He was married in 1840, to Miss Susan P. Littlefield, of Kennebec Co., Me.; she died in 1870, leaving four children; he was married again in 1876, to Mrs. Jennie Brewster, of Evanston, Ill.

L. F. LUTYEN, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and silver ware, Pontiac; was born in Newark, Kendall Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1839; he received an academic education; he early displayed great love and talent for music, and at the age of 14 years, became leader of the band in his native town; he afterward spent two years in traveling as leader of a band, and in 1862, entered the army as leader of the band of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps; he served during the siege of Vicksburg, at Black River, Jackson, Champion Hills, etc., his band leading the army on its entrance into Vicksburg, after the surrender; he was present with his band, and led the 17th Army Corps at the grand review in Washington, at the close of the war. Returning in 1865, he engaged in business in Sandwich, Ill., but the next Spring sold out and spent the Summers for the next five years in traveling; in 1868, he purchased a drug store in Secor, Woodford Co., which was placed in charge of his uncle, and during the next three years he spent his Winters in the store; about 1871, he sold out, and purchased an interest in a drug store at Newark, where he remained until his removal to Pontiac in 1874; besides his jewelry business, he is senior partner in the drug firm of Lutyen Bros.; he is leader of Lutyen's Cornet Band, which was organized in the Fall of 1876.

S. H. MOSSHOLDER, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddles, Pontiac; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, June 18, 1842; when he was 5 years of age, his parents removed to Pontiac; that was in 1847; at that time there were but two or three frame houses and a number of log cabins in the town; his father, Daniel Moss-holder, resided here until 1859, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he died in Feb., 1878; Mr. Mossholder has resided here constantly since he came in 1847, and one of the frame houses of that time constitutes a part of his residence at the present

time; he has counted as many as eighty-four deer at one time, within a mile and a half of Pontiac; he learned the trade of a harness maker in 1862, and has followed it ever since. He was married Oct. 29, 1865, to Miss Minnie A. England, of Pontiac; she is a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio; they have one child living—Milton S. Mr. M. is Collector of Pontiac to which office he was elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878.

JAMES E. MORROW, President of the National Bank of Pontiac, has been a resident of Livingston Co., since 1857, having come at that time from Highland Co., Ohio, where he was born on the 23d of Sept., 1836; in 1859, he went to California, and was there at the breaking out of the war. Returning in 1862, he entered the army as a member of Co. G, 129th I. V. I., and served until the close of the war, in the 20th Army Corps; he was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. On the close of the war, he returned to Pontiac, and took a clerkship in the office of Duff & Cowan. In 1868, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Livingston Co., holding the office four years; he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for the past six years, and as Chairman of the Building Committee, and the only resident member of the board, had almost the entire charge of building the new Court House; the efficient manner in which the work was performed, and his vigilance in looking after the interests of the county, are evident from the fact that the building was erected at a loss to the contractors, and a consequent corresponding gain to the county; he has also served one term on the Board of Aldermen. He organized the National Bank of Pontiac, March, 1874, and was elected President. He was married Sept. 11, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth J. Maxwell, of Pontiac, who died July 4, 1872, leaving one child—Elsie E.

WILLIAM H. H. McDOWELL, attorney at law, Pontiac; was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., March 6, 1840; at the age of 10 years, he came to Livingston Co., where he attended the common schools until 1857; he then returned to Indiana and entered Thorntown Academy, remaining until 1860; returning to this county, he taught school during the Winter, and resumed his studies at the Academy in

the Spring. The war breaking out, he enlisted in the 17th Ind. V. I., and was discharged by reason of ill health the following Winter; he returned to Pontiac, and six months later recruited and drilled a company of men which afterward became a part of the 129th I. V. I., he was made Sergeant Major of the regiment, and afterward promoted to Lieutenant; he participated in all the battles of his regiment, and with fifteen picked men, captured the noted guerilla chief, Capt. Burton, receiving the warmest commendation of Brig. Gen. Sweet, commander of the post; during the Winter of 1863 and 1864, he was sent to Springfield, Ill., on a recruiting expedition, rejoining his command in the Spring of 1864; he was with Sherman in his "march to the sea," and after the fall of Atlanta was detailed as an Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier General-Commanding, holding the position until mustered out, in June, 1865. On his return, he engaged in merchandising at Fairbury, studying law at the same time; he was admitted to the bar in 1869; removed to Pontiac in 1872, where he still resides, engaged in the practice of law. He was married Jan. 1, 1866, to Miss Emma C. Thayer, daughter of Prof. Gilbert Thayer, of Morgan Park, Ill.

A. J. MARSH, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1838; his parents died when he was quite young; he remained in Chenango County until he was 16 years of age, and then came West, spending one year in Wisconsin; in 1845, he came to Peoria Co., Ill., and went to work on his uncle's farm; in 1866, he removed to Livingston Co., settling on his present farm, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. He was married on the 30th of November, 1866, to Miss Augusta Butler, of Peoria County; she was born in the State of Maine; they have two children—Adell and Mabel. Mr. Marsh has been School Director for the past nine years, and Commissioner of Highways for the past three years.

JOHN McCALLA, dealer in boots and shoes, Pontiac; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1840; when he was 11 years of age, he came with his mother's family to Tazewell Co., Ill., and after remaining there two years the family removed

to LaSalle Co.; he was engaged in farming up to the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1863, in the 53d I. V. I., as a member of Co. I, and served till the close of the war; took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, among which may be mentioned the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Siege of Atlanta, Allatoona Mountain, Jonesboro, Savannah and Bentonville, N. C. Returning from the war, he followed farming one year, and in 1868, came to Livingston Co. and followed the nursery business one year, and then engaged in general merchandising, which he followed till 1877, since which time he has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He was married April 29, 1869, to Miss M. A. Macy, of this county; they have two children—Emery E. and Josephine A.

MRS. M. J. MCGREGOR, Pontiac; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27, 1820; she was married in Clinton Co., Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1838, to the late John H. McGregor; he was born in Orange Co., N. C., August 30, 1814; his parents emigrated to Kentucky when he was about 3 years of age, and settled near New Castle, afterward removing to Ohio; when a boy in Kentucky, he learned the printing business, and remained with his brother there, occasionally teaching school, until about 1836, when the family removed to Iowa, and kept the first hotel in the city of Davenport; after his marriage in 1838, he resided in Clinton County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845; he removed to Ottawa, Ill., in 1850, and in 1853, came to Pontiac, being one of the first attorneys in the place; he continued to practice here until his death, which occurred in January, 1856. He left five children, four of whom are living—Emma and Charles A. (both of whom reside in Pontiac), Alonzo H. (now of Bloomington, Ill.) and H. Buxton (of Pontiac); one daughter, Elizabeth J., died in July, 1877. Mrs. McGregor still resides in Pontiac.

CHARLES A. MCGREGOR, son of J. H. McGregor, was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 14, 1844; came to Ottawa, Ill., with his parents in 1850, and to Pontiac in 1853; he was educated in the public schools of Pontiac, and spent a year at school in Davenport, Iowa, and

in 1861, entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. In the Spring of 1863, he entered the 39th I. V. I., Co. C, serving till the close of the war. In the Spring of 1866, he engaged in the drug and book business, in Pontiac, which he continued until the Fall of 1877. He was married in October, 1871, to Miss Eunice J. Johnson, daughter of Morris Johnson, Esq., of Pontiac; they have one child living—Bernice E. Mr. McGregor served two years as Postmaster, and several terms as Township Treasurer.

JOHN McNICHOL, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Pontiac; was born in County Tyrone, in the north of Ireland, in 1833; he came to the United States in 1851, being then nearly 18 years of age; after spending about two months in Philadelphia, he came west to Adrian, Mich., where he learned his trade, and afterwards went to Indiana; in 1856, he came to Livingston Co. and worked in the shoe shop of his brother, James McNichol, until 1862; he afterward entered the employ of W. B. Lyon, till 1874, since which time he has been doing business for himself. He was married Nov. 15, 1858, to Mrs. Rachel Meyers, of Pontiac; her maiden name was Rachel Cook; she was born in Clinton, Ind., Sept. 30, 1838; they have four children living—James H., John B., Charles and Maud.

G. D. NEWCOMB, of the firm of Pierce & Newcomb, contractors and builders, proprietors of the Pontiac Planing Mill and manufacturers of building material, Pontiac; was born in Waldo Co., Me., May 2, 1834; he received an academic education at the Freedom Academy, and then went to Boston, where he learned the machinists' trade; in 1855, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and followed his trade until the beginning of the war, the last two years having charge of the Muskingum Valley Works, manufacturing portable engines and saw-mills; in Dec., 1861, he entered the 62d Ohio V. I., Co. I, and served nearly four years; he participated in sixteen engagements, and was wounded during the night assault on Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, July 18, 1864. He came to Pontiac in 1866, and a few years later went to Rock Island, Ill., where he had charge of the building of the stairs in the government works; returning to Pontiac in 1875,

he engaged in his present business. He was married Dec. 28, 1865, to Miss Lucy Humphrey, of Zanesville, Ohio; they have three children living—Lulu M., Carrie F. and George D.

JAMES NELSON, SR., retired, Pontiac; was born in Pennsylvania, March 4, 1789; his parents removed to Bourbon Co., Ky., when he was about 1 year old, and about three years later, to Hamilton Co., Ohio; after the death of his father, the family removed to Brown Co. He entered the war of 1812, serving six months under Gen. Harrison. He afterward removed to Fountain Co., Ind. He was married Nov. 20, 1810, to Miss Rebecca Montgomery, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 1786, and died Sept. 17, 1833, leaving eight children—Eliza, Mary, John, James, Jane, Susanna E., Clarissa and William P.; all but two of whom, Eliza and Clarissa, are still living. Mr. Nelson was thus left with six children, the oldest two being old enough to start for themselves, and he had not over \$250 in property; packing up his few household effects in a wagon, he started with his children to Kane Co., Ill., reaching his destination on the 9th of Dec., 1833; he unloaded his goods in a grove since known as Nelson's Grove; he erected a rude log cabin, covering it with strips of timber split out with a froe, and stopping the crevices in the walls by driving pieces of wood between the logs; in this, he and his six children spent the Winter, an unusually severe one, and by planting time he had the rails split and forty-four acres of land fenced; and after putting in his crop, he fenced forty acres more for a neighbor; he sold this claim in the Fall for \$700; he then bought half of it back, improved it and sold it for \$1,200, and afterward improved another claim, which he sold for \$1,000; he then removed to Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1848 came to Rook's Creek Tp., Livingston Co., where he resided until his removal to Pontiac in 1868. He was married again May 4, 1849, to Miss Marcie R. Middleswart, who died Aug. 22, 1861; he was married a third time, June 19, 1862, to Mrs. Ann Reynolds, who was born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 19, 1810, and came to Livingston Co. with her former husband, Mr. Joseph Reynolds, in 1846.

H. H. NORTON, firm of Geo. W. Rice & Co., manufacturers and dealers in furniture, Pontiac; has been a resident of Livingston Co. since 1854; he was born in Farmington, Franklin Co., Me., May 23, 1829; he was raised on the farm, and after receiving a common school education, he entered the Farmington Academy, remaining several terms; in 1849, he went to Massachusetts, and there learned the carpenters' trade, and two years later, returned to Maine, and in the Fall of 1852, came to Illinois, and after spending about two years in various places, settled in Pontiac in May, 1854, where he has resided most of the time ever since. He was married April 28, 1855, to Miss Catherine Sutcliff, of Amity Tp., Livingston Co.; she was born near Sheffield, Eng., Aug. 19, 1829, and came to this country in 1849; they have two children living—Rufus W. and Emma S., now Mrs. N. J. Caldwell, of Chatsworth; shortly after coming to Pontiac, he built a sash and door factory, carrying it on about three years under the name of H. H. Norton & Co.; in 1866, he superintended the building of the public school building, and a year or more later, of the Odd Fellows' Hall, besides other prominent buildings; in Jan., 1872, he became a partner in the furniture firm of Bertram & Norton, and they continued the business until July, 1874, when they were burned out with the balance of Union Block; during the next year, he carried on the furniture business at Cornell, and in June, 1875, became a member of the present firm. Mr. Norton is a member of the City Council; he served on the Board of Trustees previous to the organization of the city, and also served three years as School Director.

J. O. PERRY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Pontiac; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1823; he was raised to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life to the present time; in the Winter of 1862 and '63, he came to Livingston Co., and purchased his present farm. In 1867, he returned to Ohio, and was married on the 17th of January, to Miss Emma Dowle, of Miami Co., Ohio; she was born there, on the 8th of March, 1843; they have three children living—Lida Belle, Orrin Bruce and Benton. He then settled permanently in Pontiac; he

owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Mr. Perry served about nine years as School Director.

W. L. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Pontiac; was born in Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1852; he is a son of Capt. M. L. and Sarah (Barkley) Payne; his parents moved to Livingston Co., in 1853, and settled on a farm in Eppard's Point Tp., and after living there ten years, came to Pontiac. He was married March 13, 1877, to Miss Fannie A. Collins, daughter of E. B. Collins, of Chicago; she was born in Covington, Ky., Jan. 24, 1854; they have one child—Matie.

W. W. PERRY, Janitor of Court House, Pontiac; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1841; his father, Dr. James M. Perry, removed, with his family, to Livingston Co., in 1852, and after practicing medicine here for twenty-two years, died in 1874; his mother died in 1860, after suffering eight years with a cancer. Mr. Perry enlisted in the Summer of 1862, as a member of Co. A, 129th I. V. I., and soon after reaching the front, was put upon detached service with the medical department, to care for the sick and wounded, and in that capacity served till the close of the war. Returning to Pontiac, in June, 1865, he was married on the 24th of December following, to Miss Mary A. Malott, who was born near Wabash, Ind., in 1847, and died Dec. 12, 1875, leaving one child—Hattie O. He was married again July 10, 1876, to Miss Melissa E. Gambel, of Pontiac; she was born in Lexington, Ill., May 12, 1858.

A. J. PIERCE, of the firm of Pierce & Newcomb, contractors and builders, and proprietors of the Pontiac Planing Mill and manufacturers of builders' material, Pontiac; was born in York Co., Me., March 7, 1838; he was raised to his present business, his father being a builder; in 1856, he removed with his father's family to Davenport, Iowa, and in 1861 he enlisted in the 2d Iowa V. I., Co. E; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and served till the close of the war in the Army of the Mississippi and the Army of the Tennessee, taking part in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee, and was never off duty for a day. On the close of the war, he settled in Pontiac; he started the Pontiac Planing Mill in 1871, and in 1875

Mr. Newcomb became a partner in the firm. He was married March 11, 1865, to Mrs. Julia E. Humphrey, of Davenport, Iowa, and has one child—Mark.

HON. N. J. PILLSBURY, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, Pontiac; was born in York Co., Me., October 21, 1834. In 1850, he entered the employ of the York Corporation, a manufacturing company at Saco, Me., where he remained until 1855, when, broken down in health, he came to Illinois, and, in 1858, removed to Livingston Co. and opened a farm, on which he resided until 1863; he then entered the law office of Samuel L. Flemming, at Pontiac, and after completing his studies, was admitted to the bar in May, 1864, and began the practice of his profession; in 1869, he was elected one of the delegates from the Forty-fourth District to the Constitutional Convention. At the first election for Judges, under the new constitution, in June, 1873, he was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois; under the act of 1874, establishing the Appellate Courts of Illinois, he was selected by the Supreme Court as one of the Appellate Judges for the Second District.

FRANK E. PACKER, painter; Pontiac; was born in South Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., May 6, 1854; he is a son of Rev. Jedediah and Rhoda A. Packer; when he was a year old his parents came to Stark Co., Ill., and a year later removed to Princeville, Peoria Co.; from that place they went to La Prairie, Marshall Co., thence to El Paso, Woodford Co., and again to Princeville; they afterward removed to Sandwich, De Kalb Co., and in 1865, came to Pontiac. Mr. Packer received a public school education in these various places, and afterward spent a year and a half in the High School in Dayton, Ohio. He was married Oct. 25, 1877, to Miss Hannah D. Payne, daughter of the late Capt. Morgan L. Payne, of Pontiac; she was born in Eppard's Point Tp., Livingston County, Sept. 14, 1857; she was educated in the public schools of Pontiac, and in 1872 began teaching in the schools of the county.

~ CAPT. MORGAN LEWIS PAYNE, deceased, was born near Goshen, Orange

Co., N. Y., April 20, 1805; he was named after Hon. Lewis Morgan, then Governor of New York. In 1813, his father removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1818, to Rising Sun, Ind. Mr. Morgan was married in 1828 to Miss Rebecca Adams. By this marriage he had six children, four of whom are living—James P., George W., Artemisia (now Mrs. McCready, of Michigan), and John A. (now a Lieutenant in the 19th Regt. U. S. A.). He removed to Illinois in 1831, and became a resident of Danville; in May, 1832, he became Captain of the local military company of Danville, which was attached to the 9th Ill. State Guards. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, a company of volunteers was raised from that regiment, and Capt. Payne was elected Captain. Here were first displayed those soldierly qualities which afterward distinguished him. On arriving at Naperville, he was placed in command of that post, where he erected a fort and remained during his term of service; he afterward lived some years at Greensburg, Ind.; he was in Texas on the breaking out of the Mexican war, and at once took command of a company of Texan Rangers, and served with bravery until after the capture of Monterey, when, his time having expired, he returned to Indiana and raised a company of volunteers for the war, and returned to the front, where he served till the close of the war. Returning, he was married on the 9th of December, 1849, to Miss Sarah Barkley, who was born in Grant Co., Ky., Aug. 27, 1828; they had seven children, all of whom are living—William L., Lydia H., Hannah D. (now Mrs. Frank E. Packer, of Pontiac), Anna E., Burnett H., Jane E. and Belle. Capt. Payne removed with his family to Livingston Co. in 1853, and settled in Eppard's Point Tp., and after ten years, removed to Pontiac. In 1862, he entered the Union army as Captain of Co. D, 53d Ill. V. I., and served a year and a half, when, owing to ill health, he resigned and returned home. In 1871, he was elected Constable, and, in 1872, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, holding both offices until the Spring of 1877; he was a man of remarkable energy and force of character. He died April 29, 1878, honored by all who knew him.

S. O. PILLSBURY, foundry and machine shop, Pontiac; born in York Co., Me., Aug. 23, 1837; when he was about 14 years of age, his father removed to Saco, and four years later, came to Illinois, spending two years in Bureau Co., and settling in Livingston Co., in 1857. In the Fall of 1862, Mr. Pillsbury enlisted in Co. H, 77th I. V. L., serving until the following Spring, when he was discharged by reason of ill health. In 1865, he came to Pontiac and engaged in the grocery business, and about a year and a half later, engaged in the foundry business; he is a member of the grocery firm of Hunter & Pillsbury, which was formed in February, 1873. He was married Aug. 9, 1862, to Miss Helen Parmeter, who was born in Kennebec Co., Me., Sept. 6, 1837; they have two children—Maud and Guy. Mr. Pillsbury served one year on the Town Board of Trustees, and two years on the Board of Education.

F. F. POST, land agent for the M., K. & T. R. R. Co., Pontiac; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 13, 1825; his father was a manufacturer of carriages, and he learned the trade when quite young, and worked in his father's shop until 1844; he received an academic education; in 1844, he went to Madison Co., Ky., where he engaged in merchandising for some five years; he afterward spent two years in teaching; and then purchased a large farm, with a saw and grist-mill, which he carried on two years more. While in Madison county, he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving until his removal from the county. He was married Jan. 18, 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Moberly, of Madison Co., Ky.; they have six children living—Mary C., Alice L., William W., Harry A., John F. and Thomas A.; in 1857, he removed to Bloomington Ill., and followed the grocery business until 1863, when he came to Pontiac, where he was engaged in the grain business until 1877; he is now the agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., for the sale of their lands in Kansas. He served two terms on the Board of Trustees of Pontiac.

O. F. PEARRE, attorney at law, Pontiac; a native of Clermont Co., Ohio; born on the first of June, 1836; he received an academic education, and at the age of 16 years, he began teaching, following it dur-

ing the Winter, and attended the academy during the Fall and Spring terms; in 1859, he came to Illinois and entered Eureka College, in Woodford Co., from which institution he graduated in 1871; he then came to Livingston Co., and took charge of the New Michigan Academy in Newtown, as Principal, remaining two years; he next spent two years as Principal of Public Schools of Dwight; in 1865, he was elected School Commissioner for the county, serving in that capacity for two years, in the meantime reading law with Samuel L. Flemming of Pontiac; he was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and has been engaged in practicing ever since; he makes a specialty of collecting, having an extensive business in that line; he has been Local Editor of either the *Free Trader* or *Pontiac Sentinel* most of the time during his residence in Pontiac. He was married Oct. 20, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Alden, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has six children—Frank, Luke, Victor, Maud, Pearl and Daisy. Mr. Pearre was appointed United States Internal Revenue Collector in 1864, serving until 1869; he has also served as Police Magistrate since 1866.

WILLIAM PERRY, proprietor of the Perry House, Pontiac; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1818; he was raised on the farm. Was married Aug. 9, 1839, to Miss Catherine N. Mathews, who was born in Frederick Co., Md., May 29, 1818; they have eight children living—John B., William H., Augustus L., Evans A., Arnold D., Emma G. (now Mrs. W. H. Jenkins), Sarah E. and Carrie; their oldest daughter, Orelia (wife of W. H. Cleland), died in 1872. Mr. Perry removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1843, and engaged in the manufacture of cheese, which he followed seven years; he came to Livingston Co. in 1857, settling on a farm in what is now Eppard's Point Tp.; in 1865, came to Pontiac and took a contract in grading the Chicago & Paducah Railroad; after which he built the Perry House, which he has kept ever since. He was elected Assessor in 1870, holding the office four years, and was again elected in 1877; he was a member of the Board of Aldermen five years from the organization of the city until 1877.

MRS. ELVIRA RUDD, farming, Sec. 17; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Clay,

Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 26, 1835. She was married on the 6th of October, 1853, to the late Wm. Rudd, who was born in Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1828; the same year they were married they came to Illinois and settled in Joliet, where they resided until 1864, when they removed to Livingston Co. Mr. Rudd died on the 13th of November, 1875, leaving four children—Daniel, Florence E., Ida L. and William L. Mrs. Rudd owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$9,000.

JACOB W. RIGHTER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 10, 1832; he came to Illinois in 1855, and settled in Joliet, Will Co., where he followed farming and contracting and building until the breaking out of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1862, he entered the service of the government, and spent one year in constructing bridges over the Cumberland River at Chattanooga, Tenn.; in 1863, he removed to Saunemin Tp., Livingston Co., where he resided until his removal to Pontiac in the Spring of 1878. He was married Dec. 24, 1855, to Miss Martha J. Reed, of Lockport, Ill.; they have three children—William H., Rose Etta and Frank. Mr. Righter has served one term on the Board of Supervisors and several years as School Director. On the organization of the Saunemin Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company in 1876, he was chosen Treasurer, and held the office until he removed from the township.

B. E. ROBINSON, Sheriff of Livingston Co.; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 24, 1836, and came with his parents to McLean Co., Ill., in 1859; in May, 1861, he went, with others, to Missouri, and enlisted in Capt. Wilson's independent company, and served nearly a year, after which he entered Co. I, 95th Ohio Vols., at Columbus; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served in the army of the Mississippi; he was wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, and again at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; he was taken prisoner at the latter place, and, with eleven men of his company, taken to Andersonville, where he remained about five weeks, and was then taken to Macon, Ga.; he was afterward removed, with about 500 officers, to Charleston, S.

C., and placed under the fire of the Union guns, in an open jail yard, for two months, during the bombardment of the city; they were then taken to Columbia, S. C., from which place he made his escape, and attempted to join Sherman's army, but, after twenty-six days, was re-captured, and after being taken to several Southern cities, was finally exchanged at Wilmington, N. C., in March, 1865: On the close of the war, he came to Fairbury, where he was married, March 27, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Finch, of that town; they have two children—Lucy J. and Charles L. Mr. Robinson was elected Sheriff in 1872, and removed to Pontiac; he was re-elected in 1874 and '76. He is Captain of Co. A, 10th Bat. Nat. Guards, which was called out in the Summer of 1877 to quell disturbances at Braidwood, and was under orders twenty-one days.

GEO. W. RICE (of the firm of G. W. Rice & Co.), manufacturers and dealers in furniture; Pontiac; was born in Penobscot Co., Me., Dec. 20, 1834; when he was about 10 years of age he came with his parents to Illinois, and after spending one year in Kendall Co., came to Livingston Co. in 1847. His father, E. G. Rice, resided in Esmen Tp. until 1871, and removed to Alexander Co., in the extreme southern part of the State. Mr. Rice made his home in Esmen Tp. principally, until 1872, when he removed to Pontiac; he engaged in his present business in 1874. In September, 1861, he entered the Union army as a member of Co. D, 52d Ill. Vols., serving in the Army of the Tennessee; he was with his regiment in all its engagements, the principal ones being the battle of Shiloh, both battles of Corinth, siege of Atlanta, and on Sherman's march to the sea; he was promoted to Second Lieutenant just previous to his discharge, in July, 1865. He was married in March, 1860, to Miss Adeline Smith, of this county, who died July 24th of the same year; he was married again Jan. 2, 1870, to Miss Charlotte Norton, of Pontiac, and has four children—Elbridge W., Mary O., Charlotte N. and Georgia. Mr. Rice is at present a member of the Board of Education, to which he was elected in April, 1877.

M. A. RENOE, publisher and printer, Pontiac; was born in the Province of On-

tario, Sept. 29, 1833; when about 10 years of age, he left home and went to Detroit, Mich., where he learned the printer's trade, graduating on the *Detroit Free Press*; he came to Pontiac in June, 1855, and became proprietor of the *Livingston County News*, which had been started about fourteen weeks before; in 1859, he sold out to Albe Bros., and engaged in farming, which he followed two years, and then returned to Detroit; in 1865, he came again to Pontiac, and for two years had charge of the *Pontiac Sentinel*; in 1867, in company with his brother-in-law, H. C. Jones, he established the *Free Press*, which they continued until 1869, and then purchased the *Pontiac Sentinel*, and combined the two under the title of the *Sentinel and Press*; the same year they dropped the *Press* and continued the *Sentinel*, until 1871, when he withdrew and carried on the job department, Mr. Jones continuing in charge of the paper; in 1872, he purchased a half interest in the *Free Trader*, which he retained until July 1, 1877; since which time he has been engaged in the drug business. He was married in August, 1857, to Miss Eliza Jones, of Pontiac; they have two children—Edward E. and Stella M. Mr. Renoe is a member of the Board of Aldermen, to which he was elected in March, 1877.

S. RICKETSON, dealer in hogs and proprietor of Ricketson's feed yard and Ricketson's restaurant, Pontiac; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 8, 1814; he followed farming there until 1854, when he removed to New York City and engaged in the milk business; there he lived four years, coming to Livingston Co. in 1858; he settled in Pike Tp., about two miles from Chenoa, and engaged in farming; in 1861, he came to Pontiac and started the first restaurant in the city, which he has continued ever since. He was married Oct. 27, 1837, to Miss Mary Barmore, who was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in September, 1816; they have two children—Annie (now Mrs. Wm. Barker, of Hennepin, Ill.) and Susan (wife of John J. Anderson, of Pontiac).

EDWARD REILLY, of the firm of E. Reilly & Co., proprietors of the Pontiac Steam Mill, Pontiac; was born in County Meath, Ireland, May 23, 1823; his father was a farmer, and he was raised

to that calling and followed it until he came to the United States in 1848; he received in English education in the pay schools of his native county; arriving in this country, he spent one year in the State of New York in making brick; he then came to Illinois, spending one year in Chicago, and settled in Peoria in 1850; removed to Bloomington in 1858, and Pontiac in 1869; engaged with the late Stephen C. Crane in the brick making business; Mr. Crane died in 1877, since which time Mr. Reilly has carried on the business alone; he purchased the Pontiac Steam Mill with Wm. Byrne in 1875; Messrs. S. Denslow & Son becoming partners in Jan., 1878. Was married in May, 1855, to Miss Bridget Quinn, of Peoria; they have four children—Rose A. (a teacher in the Pontiac public schools), Thomas (now in the brick business with his father), Mary and Maggie (both of whom are engaged in teaching in the county). Mr. Reilly is a member of the Board of Education of Pontiac.

THOMAS J. RANKIN, school teacher, Pontiac; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 25, 1845; his father was a manufacturer of salt, and he assisted in the business a portion of his time, but spending most of his time in school; at the age of 15 years, he engaged in teaching, which he followed during the Winter seasons for two years, in Western Pennsylvania; in February, 1863, he came to Pontiac, and on the 29th of September, the same year, he enlisted in the 3d I. V. Co., Co. A, serving until July, 1865; he took part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., the siege of Nashville, and in the series of engagements between Gens. Thomas and Hood, during the retreat of the latter from Nashville. Returning to Pontiac, he learned the mason's trade, which he has continued to the present time, teaching during a portion of each year. He was married Oct. 4, 1866, to Miss Winnifred Ryann, of Pontiac; she was born in the Province of Ontario; they have one child—Eva May.

J. W. REMICK, Pontiac; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1823; when he was about 11 years of age, he entered the Mont Alto Iron Works and was employed in manufacturing cut nails; in 1841, he removed to Perry Co., and followed the same business in that county and

Cumberland Co. until he removed to Livingston Co. in July, 1850; he followed the milling business until the Fall of 1856, when he was elected Sheriff, serving two years; after farming two years, he was elected in 1860, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Livingston Co.; he held that office two terms of four years each; since which time he has followed various kinds of business, residing three years in Chicago; during his term as Circuit Clerk, he read law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1868, but has never engaged in practice to any extent. He was married in July, 1844, to Miss Sarah DeNormandie, of Cumberland Co., Penn.; they have two children living—Abbie J. (now Mrs. D. M. Lyon, of Pontiac), and Lida E., (wife of Edgar Cook, of Pontiac); one son, Noah P., lost his life by drowning in the Vermilion River, in 1857, at the age of 4 years. Mr. Remick has also served one term as Town Collector.

J. S. STUFF, of the firm of Johnson & Stuff, publishers of the *Pontiac Free Trader*, Pontiac; was born in Blair Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1853; he is the son of Adam Stuff; in 1855, the family removed to Tipton, Ind., where his father died, and the following year the family came to McLean Co., Ill., and after living there three years, removed to Fairbury in this county; he learned the printing business in the office of the *Fairbury Journal*; in 1873, he came to Pontiac and entered the office of the *Free Trader*, and in July, 1877, became one of the proprietors.

MRS. F. A. SOULE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Newport, Penobscot Co., Me., Jan. 23, 1830; she is a daughter of Matthew and Mary Patten, of Newport. She was married on the 12th of Aug., 1850, to the late Wm. K. Soule, who was born in Waterville, Me., in Aug., 1820; they came West the same year of their marriage, and settled in Decatur, Ill.; several years later, they removed to Alton, Ill., returning after a year to Decatur; about 1863, they removed to Ullin, Ill., and in 1865 to Pontiac; in Oct., 1867, they settled on the farm owned and occupied by Mrs. Soule, where she owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; Mr. Soule was, by trade, a millwright, and followed that business almost to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1868;

he left one son—William S., and an adopted daughter, Lilla V.

JACOB STREAMER, drug and variety store, Pontiac; familiarly known as "Uncle Jake Streamer;" he is one of the early settlers of Pontiac, having resided here since 1852; he was born on the 8th of Feb., 1818, in Williamsburg, Blair Co., Penn.; he was raised to the business of a tailor, and came to Illinois in 1844, settling in Putnam Co., and opening a grocery store; he established the first Sunday school in Putnam Co.; in 1850, he came to Reading, in this county, where he remained two years, and then removed to Pontiac, when there were but six houses in the place, and opened a tailor shop; he acted as Postmaster two years, although the regular appointee was J. P. Garner; he has been Justice of the Peace twelve years. He was married April 14, 1853, to Miss Salina Sturman, who was born in Virginia, Oct. 3, 1831; they have three children—Mary E., Hattie E. and Francis M.

JAMES Siner, retired, Pontiac; was born in Worcestershire, Eng., Dec. 6, 1804; his father was a soldier in the British army for seventeen years, and served under Wellington; when he was 15 years old he left home, went to London and shipped on board a school ship; he made five voyages to the East Indies, in the East India Company's service, and came from China to the United States in 1829; he spent four years longer in following the sea, making thirteen years in all, and, in 1833, settled in Lowell, Mass., and engaged in carpet manufacturing; he followed that business twenty-two years, in New England, having resided in all of the New England States, excepting Rhode Island; in 1855, he removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business, dealing largely in machinery and mechanics' supplies, which he shipped from the Eastern cities; he came to Pontiac in 1868, and employed a portion of his means in the erection of dwelling houses; he has built as many as nine dwellings in the city; he has also quite an amount of property in Iowa and Texas. He was married Dec. 8, 1833, in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Eliza Bradford, of that city; she died on the 31st of December, 1859, leaving six children, four of whom are living—James B. (superintendent

ent of the Washington mills, Lawrence, Mass.), George H. and William H. (both of whom are now residing in California) and Eliza (now Mrs. Henry J. Colburn, of Fitchburg, Mass.); Mr. Siner was married again July 26, 1868, to Miss Rachel Averill, who was born in York Co., Maine, Feb. 8, 1810.

W. H. STORY, photographer, Pontiac; was born in Sheffield, Eng., Dec. 21, 1839; when he was 5 years of age, his parents came to the United States, coming at once to Illinois and settling in Peoria; he received his education in the Peoria Graded and High Schools, and, in 1858, learned the art of photography, beginning business for himself in 1860; after following his business in various places, he removed to Pontiac in May, 1876; by constant study of his art he has made important improvements, and as an artist ranks second to none in the State. He was married Dec. 28, 1875, to Miss Wilhelmina F. Elliot, of Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill.; she was born in Lewistown, Ill., April 5, 1848.

C. C. STRAWN, attorney at law, Pontiac; is a native of this State; he was born in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Aug. 22, 1841; his father, Eli Strawn, is one of the early settlers of Illinois, having come to the State previous to the Black Hawk war; Mr. Strawn received his education at the Northwestern University at Evanston, entering the preparatory department in 1857; the following year he entered the Freshman class, leaving college at the end of his second year, in 1860; he then entered the Albany Law School the same Fall, and on the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 11th I. V. I., for three months; on his return he read law in the office of Arrington & Dent in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; he practiced two years in Chicago, removing thence to Omaha, Neb., where he remained until the Fall of 1867; he then located in Pontiac, where he is still engaged in the practice of law. In the Fall of 1870, he was appointed State's Attorney for the 23d Judicial Circuit of Illinois, by Gov. Palmer, and performed the duties of the office in a very creditable manner. He was married in 1863, to Miss Clara F. Bouvrain, of Chicago; she is a daughter of John Bouvrain, who was a Major in

Napoleon's Body Guard, and served with him at the battle of Waterloo and during the retreat from Moscow; Mr. Strawn has four children—Virginia B., Louis F., Roscoe B. and Christopher C. He voted for Gen. Grant, at both elections, and, in 1876, for Cooper and Cary, when he was the candidate for State Senator on the Independent Greenback ticket.

FRANK SMITH, jeweler, Pontiac; is a native of the State of New York; he was born in the city of Utica on the 5th of November, 1846; his parents removed to Illinois, when he was about 3 years of age, and settled in Peoria; he was educated at the public schools of that city. In May, 1864, he entered the Union army as a member of Co. E, 139th I. V. I., serving until November of the same year, when the regiment was discharged by reason of the expiration of term of service; he re-enlisted in January, 1865, in the 151st I. V. I., Co. C, serving in Georgia, and was mustered out at the close of the war. Returning to Peoria, he began the business of a jeweler, and continued it until 1872, when he removed to Pontiac and engaged in business for himself. He was married Jan. 1, 1871, to Miss Mary Story, of Peoria; they have three children—Maud, Bonnie and Harry.

JOHN F. STAFFORD, propr. Phœnix Hotel, Pontiac; born in Essex Co., N. Y., April 3, 1832; he received an academic education in his native village, and at the age of about 15 years engaged as cabin boy on a steamboat on Lake Champlain, and was promoted successively to clerk and pilot; he followed steamboating until 1859, when he came with his father, Capt. John Stafford (now of Dwight), to Joliet, Ill., where they engaged in the hotel business; about five years later, they removed to Rock Island, and kept the Island City Hotel about four years; his father then removed to Ottawa, and he went to Chenoa, and became proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, where he remained two years; he came to Pontiac in 1873 and opened the Phœnix Hotel, which was burned, with the balance of Union Block, on the 4th of July, 1874; it was at once rebuilt and opened about June 1, 1875; since then he has spent three years in the Phœnix Hotel in Bloomington, the rest of the time residing in Pontiac. He was married in March, 1864, to Miss

Mary Buffam, of Plainfield, Ill., and has one child—Fred. B.

E. F. SCHULZ, saloon and billiard hall, Pontiac; was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, Feb. 28, 1844; came to the United States when he was 10 years old, with his father's family, and lived in Richmond, Va., eleven years, and in 1866, went to Chicago, where he made his home until 1872, when he settled in Pontiac and engaged in his present business. He was married Nov. 11, 1873, to Miss Kate Proessel, of Pontiac Tp.; who was born in Evanston, Ill., April 29, 1854.

J. J. STITES, M. D., physician and surgeon, Pontiac; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1826; he was educated at the public schools of his native city, and at Woodward College, where he graduated in 1847; among his classmates were George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh; he attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, graduating March 7, 1850; practiced in that city until 1854, and then removed to Fayette Co., West Va., remaining until Dec., 1861; he graduated at the Virginia Medical College, in Feb., 1860; on the breaking out of the war, he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed his practice there; in 1864, he removed to Pontiac, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the practice of medicine; he is consulting physician of the State Reform School. He was married Nov. 16, 1851, in Covington, Ky., to Miss L. Virginia Manser, of New Haven, West Va.; they have four children living—Kate M. (now Mrs. Wm. H. Orr, of Covington, Ky.), Margaret A., H. Virginia, and Angie E.

J. D. SCOLLER, M. D., Superintendent of the Illinois State Reform School, of Pontiac; was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Jan. 16, 1836; he came to the United States in 1863, and graduated in medicine at the Buffalo University, in 1865; practiced medicine in Washington, St. Clair and Randolph Counties; was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the St. Louis House of Refuge, and while there was appointed to the Superintendency of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac, in May, 1872. He was married Jan. 1, 1870, at St. Louis, to Miss Louisa Detharding, of Belleville, Ill., and has three children living.

E. SCHLOSSER, farmer; P. O. Rowe; one of the early settlers in the county; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1840; came to this State in 1840, and was married Nov. 12, 1873, to Miss Julia Luglan, who was born in Norway, April 17, 1853; they have had three children—Della, May, Alta and Unis Hursey. Mr. Schlosser was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in the 129th I. V. I.; he served nearly three years, during which time he was engaged in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peachtree; in the latter, he received a very severe wound, fracturing his skull and causing a partial deafness; he was in fourteen battles; was discharged with honor at the close of the war, by general order 77, and A. G. O., 1865.

GEO. C. TAYLOR, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born on the Island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, Jan. 30, 1817; he was raised in Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1858; when he removed to Livingston Co., and settled in Pontiac Tp., on his present home; he was raised to farming pursuits, which he has followed principally to the present time; he owns a farm of fifty acres, finely improved, on Sec. 36, valued at \$100 per acre; he also owns business and residence property in Pontiac, valued at \$6,000. He was married Sept. 13, 1837, to Miss Uretta T. Bentley, who was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1817, and died March 8, 1877, leaving one son—John C.; one son, Otis B., died at Buck's Lodge, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862; he was a member of Co. A, 129th I. V. I.; another son, Geo. W., a jeweler of Pontiac, died in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1871. Mr. Taylor was married again Aug. 16, 1877, to Miss Minerva E. North, of Pontiac Tp.

JOSEPH P. TURNER, capitalist, Pontiac; was born in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, Dec. 20, 1825; at the age of 11 years, he entered the store as clerk, and when he was 15, began business for himself, which he continued until 1845; he then came to La Salle, Ill., and engaged in clerking; in 1850, he made the overland trip to California, and after following various kinds of business with good success for a while, he located on Mare Island, twenty-five miles from San Francisco, comprising 700 acres, and engaged in stock raising; after residing there four years, he was dispos-

sessed of his claim by the government, by whom it was converted into a navy yard; after remaining two years longer and disposing of his stock, he returned to Illinois in 1856, with the view of purchasing stock and going again to California; but after visiting his native country, business called him to Pontiac, where he located and engaged in real estate operations, loaning money, etc; he owned at one time as many as ten farms in Livingston Co., and still has considerable real estate interest in the county, and in the city of Pontiac; after the close of the war, he spent nearly three years in merchandising. He was married Feb. 1, 1865, to Miss Susan R. Dupuy, of Chicago; they have three children—Lorena, Josephine and Albert E.

ISAAC UMPHENOUR, of the firm of Lee & Umphenour, blacksmiths, Pontiac; was born in Jefferson Co., Va., July 15, 1830; his father's family removed to Illinois in 1841, and settled in Edwards Co., in the southern part of the State; when he was 19 years of age, he came to Vermilion Co., and his father's family followed a few years later; he lived there about three years, coming to Livingston Co., in 1853; spent a year and a half in Avoca Twp., removing thence to Eppard's Point, and to Pontiac in 1856; he followed blacksmithing at each of these places, and has continued it to the present time. He was married on the 29th of May, 1851, to Miss Sarah F. Merton, of Vermilion Co.; she was born near Xenia, in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1832; they have six children living—Martha J. (now Mrs. W. H. Robinson, of Pontiac), Elizabeth E. (wife of J. W. Loftus, of Pontiac), Savannah, Theodore B., Upton C. and William. Mr. Umphenour has served one term on the Board of Aldermen.

LEANDER UTLEY, JR., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Providence, R. I., May 29, 1828; he is a son of Dr. Leander and Hannah (Harris) Utley, and a descendant of Wm. Harris, who came to Massachusetts with Roger Williams about the year 1632, and when he was banished from Massachusetts, accompanied him to Rhode Island, and with him founded the city of Providence; his mother is a sister of the late Hon. Elisha Harris, at one time Governor of Rhode Island; Mr. Utley received an academic

education, and in 1853, came to Illinois, and in 1856, located in Pontiac. He was married Jan. 7, 1861, to Miss Margaret A. Murphy, daughter of George A. Murphy, of Pontiac; she was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, on the 14th of Feb., 1837, and came to New York when less than a year old, and to Pontiac in 1858; they have had six children, three of whom are living—Albert A., Nannie C. and Amy H. Mr. Utley settled on his present farm in 1861; he owns 270 acres of land on Secs. 10 and 15; he makes a specialty of stock raising, devoting his attention to the improvement of stock, especially of horses.

JOHN S. VOGHT, of the firm of Legg & Voght, dealers in boots and shoes; Pontiac; was born in Freeport, Ill., Sept. 6, 1848; his father was a farmer near Freeport, and he was employed on the farm up to the age of nearly 16 years, attending school a portion of the year, when he entered the Union army in September, 1864, as a member of Co. E, 146th Ill. Vols., for one year, and served till the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service on the 8th of August, 1865; returning to Freeport at the close of the war, he learned the trade of a painter, which he followed exclusively up to 1877; he then engaged in the boot and shoe trade with C. E. Legg; he came to Pontiac in October, 1873, and has since resided here; he owns a dwelling and several lots in the city.

C. R. WATERS, Pontiac, Ill.; was born at Williamsburg, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1828, and resided there until he was 12 years of age, when he went to Cincinnati to live; at the age of 15, he entered a store as clerk, in which business he continued until 1849; at this time he was 21 years old; the gold fever of California was just then breaking out, and Mr. Waters went with one of the first parties; he stayed in the gold region three years, when, having accumulated a considerable amount of money, he returned to Cincinnati and embarked in the mercantile trade with Alfred Swing, brother of Rev. David Swing, of Chicago, and continued in the business until 1855. In the year last named, he went Atlanta, Ill., where, three years later, he was married to D. A. Downey, of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Waters was born Aug. 12, 1840; after their marriage they removed to

Bloomington, where they resided for five years; Mr. Waters, in the meantime, continuing in the mercantile trade; in 1865, they removed to their present residence, Pontiac, and have remained here ever since; they have had three children—Willie D., born Nov. 6, 1859, died the next year; May C., born April 6, 1864; Frank A., born July 26, 1867. Mr. Waters is at present engaged in the grain trade at Blackstone.

THOMAS WHEELER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Kings Co., Ireland, in December, 1824; he was raised a farmer; in 1850, he came to America and spent one year in Troy, N. Y.; he then went to Columbia Co., N. Y., and engaged in paper making. On the 18th of October, 1854, he was married to Miss Bridget Duffy, of Columbia Co.; she was born in Kings Co., Ireland, Feb. 1, 1824; they have four children—Mary A., Ellen J., Hugh P. and Catherine M. Mr. Wheeler came to Ottawa, Ill., in 1854, and resided in La Salle Co. until his removal to Pontiac in 1861; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$9,000; he was School Director for nine years.

JOHN WALLACE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 14, 1842; when he was 6 years old his parents came to this country, and, after spending one year in Philadelphia, came to Ottawa, Ill., in 1849; at the age of 15 years, young Wallace returned to Philadelphia, where he spent two years at school; in July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 104th Ill. Vols., and served in the 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps. At his first battle, that of Hartsville, Tenn., he was captured by the rebels, but exchanged at the end of fourteen days; at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, he was again taken prisoner, together with fifty-nine others from his regiment, and taken to Libby Prison, Danville, Va., and Andersonville, Ga.; he was a prisoner fourteen months, six months being spent in Andersonville Prison, from which he made his escape, he and one other being the only two out of the sixty captured from his regiment who survived the privations and hardships of prison life; on reaching Savannah for the purpose of joining Sherman's army, he found it had left three days previously; capturing the first horse at hand, he overtook the army at Lexing-

ton, N. C.; he was present at the battle of Bentonville, and all the skirmishes through the Carolinas; returning in June, 1865, he engaged in contract work on roads and railroads; in 1871, he came to Livingston Co. He was married April 10, 1872, to Miss Isabella Hicks, of Ottawa, Ill. He has been for the past two years School Director and Commissioner of Highways.

J. W. WOODROW, of the firm of Woodrow & Fursman, abstract and loan agents, Pontiac; has resided in Livingston Co. since 1868; he was born in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, December 27, 1826; when he was about 12 years old he went to Greenup Co., Ky., where he lived until 1851, and then removed to Grundy Co., Ill. After receiving an English education he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He served four terms as City Clerk of Morris. He was married Oct. 24, 1858, to Miss Peorah Underwood, of Henry, Ill., and has two children. After his removal to Pontiac in 1868, he spent three years in Duff & Cowan's bank, and then engaged in the abstract business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1872, and still holds the office. He has been Notary Public since 1863.

ALVIN WAIT, County Clerk, Pontiac; is a native of Muskingum Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 30, 1843; in 1849 his parents removed to Kane Co., Ill., where they resided until 1852, when they removed to Grundy Co.; they now reside in Dwight, to which place they removed about four years ago. In Aug., 1862, Mr. Wait entered the army as a corporal in Co. D, 127th I. V. I., serving until March, 1865; he participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and was with Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta; he lost his left leg on the 28th of July, at the battle of Atlanta; after his return he attended the common schools about a year and then entered the Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Ill., remaining a year and a half, after which he followed teaching for about three years. He was married Dec. 31, 1868, to Miss Alice A. Maxwell, of La Salle Co., who was born in Taunton, Mass., April 4, 1849; they have two children—Burton C. and Carrie E. He was elected to his present office in Nov., 1877.

R. R. WALLACE, attorney at law (firm of Wallace & Terry), Pontiac; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, March 13, 1835, and resided there until 1858; he received an academic education in Ohio, came to Illinois and graduated at Monmouth College in 1861. In 1862, he entered the Union army as a private in Co. K, — O. V. I.; was promoted to Captain and served four years; after his return he completed the study of law at Ottawa, Ill., and was admitted to practice in 1867; he then located at Chatsworth, in this county, remaining there until his removal to Pontiac, in the Spring of 1874. He was married on the 3d of June, 1867, to Miss C. L. Strawn, daughter of Isaiah Strawn, Esq., of Ottawa. They have four children. Mr. Wallace was elected Judge of the County Court in 1873, and re-elected in 1877.

EDWARD L. WILSON, blacksmith, Pontiac; was born in Oxfordshire, England, July 14, 1836; came to the United States at the age of 12 years with his uncle, and lived in Schenectady, N. Y., until 1856; he began his trade of a blacksmith in 1853, and has followed it to the present time; he settled in Pontiac in 1856, and in Dec., 1863, he enlisted in the 17th I. V. C., Co. A, serving in Missouri and Kansas, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. Returning in 1865, he resumed his business in Pontiac; he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in April, 1877. He was married Jan. 28, 1863, to Miss Madora H. Downing, daughter of Harrison Downing, of Pontiac; she was born in Ohio, Feb. 7, 1845; they have one child—Harry F.

R. B. WELCH, Principal public schools, Pontiac; was born in De Kalb Co., Ind., July 23, 1850; in 1864, his parents removed to De Witt Co., Ill., where they now reside; Mr. Welch was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, which he entered in 1870; in the Fall of 1871, he published a mathematical work entitled "Common Sense Applied to Numbers, or The Word System in Reading Columns of Figures Explained and Exemplified," being a classification of the nine digits into arithmetical letters, syllables and words, by means of which a column or columns of figures may be read as

easily, rapidly and accurately as a line of letters in our written language; this system has been generally introduced into the colleges of the country and into all the departments of the Government at Washington, and has reached a sale of some 50,000 copies; after traveling with his work a year, he took charge of the High School in Abingdon, Ill., and the next year, 1873, he accepted the position, at an increased salary, of Principal of public schools in Washington, Ill., where he remained two years, returning in 1875, to the University, where he graduated in June, 1877; in Oct., 1876, he was chosen to represent his college in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest, held at Evanston, Ill., and although not obtaining the prize, so acquitted himself that the press and the public were unanimous in praise of his effort, and many thought a prize should have been awarded him; in 1877 he became Principal of public schools at Pontiac. He was married July 31, 1870, to Miss Maggie Hamand, of Le Roy, McLean Co., Ill., and has two children—Charles D. and Lena B. In 1875, Mr. Welch served as Vice President of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

JOHN C. WINANS, teacher, Pontiac; was born in Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1832; he was educated in Rensselaerville Academy, in his native county, and after completing his course of study, engaged in teaching, which profession he has followed to the present time, having taught thirty terms; it was at the academy that he met the lady who afterward became his wife, Miss Susan W. Crocker, daughter of Ancel Crocker; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 30, 1835; after receiving a common school education, she entered Rensselaerville Academy where she remained six years. She was married to Mr. Winans on the 25th of Sept., 1855, and settled in Rensselaerville, residing there until their removal to Pontiac in 1864; they have one son—George A., who is a teacher in the public schools, having taught seven terms; in 1866, Mrs. Winans entered the office of the Circuit Clerk, where she remained nine years, during which time she became familiar with clerical work, the making of abstracts and legal documents; in 1875, she became abstract clerk in the office of J. F. Culver & Co., and on the

13th of March, 1876, she was appointed a Notary Public by Governor Beveridge, being the only lady to hold the office in Livingston Co.

J. C. WICKERY, plasterer, Pontiac; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1824; he learned the trade of a plasterer when he was 16 years old, and has followed it to the present time; he came to Livingston Co., in 1854, and in 1856 his family followed; he settled at Reading

where he resided until 1863, and then removed to Pontiac, where he has resided ever since. He was married in May, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth B. Rankin, of Washington Co., Penn.; she was born there in July, 1826; they have six children living—Emma M. (now the wife Rev. D. H. Kreidler, of Saline Co., Neb.); Ella B. (now Mrs. Frank McCloud); Flora, (wife of L. F. Lutyen, of Pontiac); Samuel G., John B. and Frank.

ODELL TOWNSHIP.

CHAS. E. AXT, watchmaker and jeweler, Odell; was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1853; when he was about 12 years of age, he began steam-boating on the Mississippi River, in the service of the Northern Line Packet Co., in the capacity of cabin boy, and afterward became steward and second clerk; after following the business three years, he learned the watchmaker's trade in Fort Madison, and after he had served his time, worked at home a while; he then removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he remained until 1874, and then settled in Odell, where, by strict attention to business and the wants of his customers, he has succeeded in establishing a profitable business being the first jeweler to make a success in Odell. In 1877 he was elected Village Clerk and was re-elected in 1878. He was married Oct. 15, 1873, to Miss Nellie E. Stewart, of Fort Madison, Iowa; they have one child—Orlann May.

WILLIAM ALLAN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Odell; has been a resident of Livingston Co., since 1856; he was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, July 4, 1825; he came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., where he resided until his removal to Livingston Co., in 1855; he opened a farm on Sec. 12, in Esmen Tp.; he built the first house on the prairie in his vicinity, the nearest house being two and a half miles away; he settled on his present farm in 1871; he owns 560 acres of land, valued at \$22,000; he is an example of an enterprising and successful farmer. He was married in Sept., 1855, to Ellen Imrie, who was born in Roxbury-

shire, Scotland, near the home of Sir Walter Scott, Feb. 17, 1828; they have eight children—John H., William L., David J., Andrew T., Agnes K., George B., Charles S. and Edward P.

W. D. ANGELL, farmer, P. O. Odell; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1824; he was raised on the farm until he was 23 years of age; he then spent a year in the Clyde High School, after which he went to Tompkins Co., and engaged in clerking. He was married Sept. 25, 1850, to Miss Mary J. Harvey, of his native county; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1833; they have one child—Elvena I. Mr. Angell then engaged in merchandising in Newfield, Tompkins Co., which he continued three years; in 1854, he came to Illinois, settling in Will Co., where he resided until Dec., 1856, when he removed a short distance into Grundy Co.; in 1858, he went on to his farm in Kendall Co., and lived there until his removal to Odell in 1865. He has served two terms on the Board of Trustees, and for the past five years as Township School Trustee, and was elected President of the Board in 1877.

F. BALENSIEFER, dealer in general merchandise, Odell; was born in Prussia on the 23d of November, 1835; he came to the United States in 1854, coming at once to Illinois and settling in Mendota, where he resided for twelve years; he then removed to Livingston Co. in 1866, and followed farming in Sunbury Tp. until 1872, when he engaged in merchandising in Odell, where he has since resided. He was married Aug. 13, 1861,

to Miss Carrie Hoberg, of Peru, Ill.; she was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, in April, 1840; they have seven children—Emma, Carrie, Minnie, Ida, Henry, Bertha and Otto.

T. O. BANNISTER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Odell; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., June 13, 1833; he attended medical lectures at the Albany Medical College, and afterward entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he graduated in March, 1856. He engaged in practicing medicine at Waterloo, N. Y., remaining there until the Fall of 1857, and then removed to Phelps, Ontario Co.; in June, 1862, he entered the service of the government as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at the Fairfax Seminary General Hospital, Va., and afterward in the Army Square and Campbell General Hospitals in Washington till the close of the war. He came to Odell in 1865, where he has been located ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married Jan. 7, 1857, to Miss Hannah E. Pound, of Wayne Co., N. Y.; they have two children—George S. and Harry J.

REV. B. BOYLAN, Pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Odell; was born in Wareham, Mass., Sept. 25, 1853; he attended the public schools of his native town until he was 11 years of age, and then prepared for college at the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass.; in 1868, he entered St. Charles College, near Baltimore, where he completed the regular course, graduating in June, 1872; in the Fall of the same year, he became a student of philosophy in St. Laurent's College, near Montreal, remaining there two years; he afterward spent two years and a half in the Grand Seminary in Montreal, engaged principally in the study of dogmatic and moral theology, the Scriptures, and canon laws. On the 23d of December, 1876, he was ordained a clergyman of the Catholic Church by the Rt. Rev. Edward Charles Fabre, Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, and was appointed assistant to Rev. Dr. Wallace, of St. Michael's Church, Providence, R. I., remaining eight months; in September, 1877, he became Pastor of the church in Odell.

N. BUCHER, billiard hall, Odell; was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 15th of August, 1849; he lived there until February, 1867, when he came to Illinois and located in Bloomington, residing there until his removal to Odell in 1876. He was married Nov. 9, 1872, to Miss Annie Hartman, of Bloomington, in which city she was born on the 13th of April, 1855; they have one child—Daisy.

C. K. BRITTENHAM, grain and live stock dealer, Cayuga; was born in Piatt Co., Ill., Feb. 22, 1852; he resided there until he was 19 years of age; after obtaining a common school education in his native county, he entered the Valparaiso Indiana Normal School, where he remained a year and a half; he came to Cayuga in 1875, and engaged in the grain and stock business, where he has remained to the present time.

C. W. BARBER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of July, 1834; in 1851, he came to Illinois with his father's family, settling in La Salle Co., where he resided until his removal to Odell in 1866; his father was a carpenter and builder, and Mr. Barber has always followed that trade ever since he was old enough to handle a saw or plane, until about six years ago, when he purchased his present farm and engaged in farming. He was married on the 11th of Oct., 1857, to Miss Adeline Harris, of Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.; she is a daughter of Harvey Harris, Esq., now of Odell; she was born in 1835; they have seven children—Mary E., Roselle J., Emma J., Harvey C., Fannie, Mabel and Nellie. Mr. Barber has served several terms as School Director; is at present Commissioner of Highways; he owns eighty acres of land on Sec. 8, valued at \$3,200.

E. F. BOULTER, livery stable, Odell; was born in York Co., Me., July 30, 1838; he was raised upon a farm and received a good English education; he worked at shoemaking for a time, then engaged in the grocery and provision business in the city of Portland, in which he continued four years; he then learned and followed the trade of cooper about four years; he came West in 1865, locating in Livingston Co., Sunbury Tp., where he bought 295 acres of land, and farmed for three years,

then returned to Maine for a time, then settling in Odell and engaging in his present business. He married Miss Carrie K. Brooks, of Portland, Me., Aug. 22, 1859; she was born Feb. 22, 1843; they have four children—Lillian G., born in Portland, Me., Dec. 13, 1860; James W., born in Portland, Me., Sept. 17, 1864; Alice M., born in Odell, Sept. 20, 1871; Clarence E., born in Odell, May 20, 1873.

JOHN M. BECK, butcher, Odell; the subject of this sketch was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Feb. 25, 1849, where he received a good German education; his first business engagement was that of a miller; he came to this country in 1868, locating in Bureau Co., Ill., and there found employment as a miller; in 1872, he opened a butcher shop in Lyndon, which he operated successfully for three years; he came to Odell in 1875, and opened a clothing store, which business he followed until 1877, when he established himself in his present business.

E. O. CHAPMAN, station agent Chicago & Alton R. R., Cayuga; was born in Morehead, Lancashire, Eng., May 14, 1835; in 1848, he came to the United States with his parents, being then but 13 years of age; they settled in Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., where his parents died the same year, leaving him with one brother, 5 years his senior; in 1850, he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed ten years; he came to Cayuga in May, 1855. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, serving till Oct. 4, 1864, in Co. C, 39th I. V. I.; he enlisted as a private and was promoted to Sergeant, and took part in all the battles of his regiment, including the first battle of Winchester, Black River, Port Republic, Malvern Hill, siege of Charleston (his regiment being the first in the siege), the attack on Fort Wagner (where Mr. Chapman was one of the first in the fort) and the battles of Kingsland Creek and Deep Run. In 1872, he became station agent at Cayuga, and in 1875, seeing the necessity of a telegraph office, he learned telegraphy without an instructor, putting in his own wire and instrument, although he had never been inside of an office. He was married Sept. 16, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Thompson, of Edington, Ohio, and has three children living—Agnes, Mary and Edwin; two children

(George and Emily) died in 1875 and 1874, respectively. Mr. Chapman has served as Postmaster for the past six years; he has also served eight years as School Director and three years as Commissioner of Highways.

M. CLEARY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Odell; was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1840; in March of the same year, his parents came to the United States, and after living one year in Ohio, settled in LaSalle Co., Ill.; Mr. Cleary began farming for himself in 1861, renting a farm and buying his first team on credit; in 1868, he removed to Odell Tp. and purchased 320 acres of land, to which he has added until he now owns 720 acres, well improved and under good cultivation, and valued at \$36,000; he turns off from 200 to 300 hogs and some 150 head of cattle annually. He was married Aug. 14, 1865, to Miss Ellen Burke, of Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.; they have eight children—Katie, William P., John, Frank, Alice, Ellen, Michael A. and James. He is a member of the Board of Supervisors to which he was elected in 1873, and re-elected each succeeding year; he has also been School Director for the past eight years.

C. N. COE, dealer in grain, coal, stock, etc., Cayuga; is a native of Livingston Co., N. Y.; he was born on the 20th of June, 1830; on becoming of age, he left home and went to California, where he followed farming and the lumber business for five years, returning in 1856, and the same year came to Livingston Co.; he spent about two years at Cayuga, and then settled on a farm about two miles west, where he lived until 1866, and then came to Cayuga and engaged in dealing in grain, coal, stock, etc., which he has continued to the present time. He was married on the 22d of April, 1857, to Miss Martha S. Hammond, of Cayuga Co., N. Y.; she died in January, 1872, in Cayuga, leaving two children—Lizzie H. and Curtis H.; he was married in March, 1873, to Mrs. Sarah A. Valentine, of Cayuga. Mr. Coe holds the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1872.

J. P. DESVOIGNES, retired; P. O. Odell; was born in Switzerland March 15, 1815; he followed wagon making and cabinet making until he came to the United States in 1846, and after spending

four years in New York City, he went to Georgia, and about a year later returned to New York; in 1855, he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and in 1858 settled in Odell, being the third settler in the town. He was married in September, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Colon, a native of France. He has two children living—Alfred (now of Odell) and Sophia E.

ALFRED DESVOIGNES, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc., Odell; was born in Switzerland February 5, 1845; came to the United States in 1851; to Ottawa, Ill., in 1855; thence to Odell in 1858; in April, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 68th Ill. Vols., and served five months; in May, 1864, he enlisted again in the First Missouri Light Artillery, and served till the close of the war. He was married Dec. 25, 1867, to Miss Adele Chenot, of Stark Co., Ohio, and has two children—Ida and George.

PETER EPPLER, M. D., physician and surgeon, druggist, and dealer in general merchandise, Cayuga; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 29, 1840; he came with his parents to this country in 1852, settling in Chicago, where he he lived until 1867. After receiving a common school education, he attended a course of study at Bryant & Stratton's Business College; in 1864, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1867, when he came to Livingston Co., and after spending eight months in Pontiac he settled in Cayuga, where he is engaged in practicing medicine and merchandising. He was married on Easter Monday, 1872, to Miss Augusta Schliepsiek, of Grundy Co., Ill.; they have two children—Dora and Angie. He has served one term as Township School Trustee, and three years as School Director.

JAMES H. FUNK, attorney at law, Odell; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, February 15, 1842; in 1849, he came with his parents to La Salle Co., Ill.; he was raised on the farm, and his opportunities for an education were such as were afforded by the district school. He was married Aug. 15, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, of La Salle Co., Ill.; she died June 27, 1865, leaving one daughter—Lucinda I.; in 1866, he removed to Livingston Co., and settled on a farm in Union Tp. On the 7th of November,

1866, he was married again to Miss E. J. Gardner, of Silver Creek, N. Y.; they have two children—Cynthia A. and Edna E. While engaged in farming, Mr. Funk pursued the study of law, which he had begun in 1865, laboring on the farm during the day and spending his evenings in reading law. He was admitted to the bar May 21, 1871, and the following October began practice in partnership with A. P. Wright in Odell. This partnership continued until May, 1873, since which time he has practiced alone; in November, 1872, he was elected State's Attorney, holding the office four years; he also served four years as Corporation Attorney. In addition to his law practice, he is still engaged in farming and stock raising, having a farm of 160 acres in Union Tp.

GEORGE FERGUSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Bannfshire, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1833; when he was three years old his parents came to the United States, settling in La Salle Co., Ill. Mr. Ferguson was raised in La Salle Co., remaining at home, and working on the farm during the Summers, and attending school during the Winter seasons; when he was 22 years old, he began farming for himself. He was married on the first of January, 1858, to Miss Margaret Cairns, of La Salle Co.; she was born in the province of Ontario in 1831; they have six children—John W., Elizabeth, Catherine, Ida B., Almeda and Agnes. Mr. Ferguson came to Livingston Co. in January, 1867, and settled on his present farm containing 160 acres, valued at \$6,400. He served as Constable three years in LaSalle Co., some eight years as School Director, and Commissioner of Highways two years; in Livingston Co. he has been School Director for the past five years.

JAMES FORES, contractor and jobber, Odell; is a young man of good business ability and a strong advocate of temperance; was born in the county of Durham, Ontario, April 5, 1848; he came to the United States with his parents in 1858, locating in Kane Co., Ill., where they remained until 1863, thence to Livingston Co., their present home; in 1872, he was engaged in contracting and removing debris from a portion of the burnt district of Chicago, in which he was finan-

cially successful; at present he is engaged in road grading and keeping roads in repair. He is a man of industry, and has accumulated quite a good property.

SAMUEL GAMMON, retired, Odell; was born in Gorham, Me., May 14, 1797; he was raised a farmer, his father being an extensive farmer and lumberman; on the 14th of Sept., 1815, just at the close of the war of 1812, the city of Portland, Me., was threatened by the British men-of-war, and an attack was hourly expected; the forts on either side of the harbor were comparatively no protection, not being sufficiently garrisoned; in this emergency Mr. Gammon, then 18 years of age, volunteered with others for the defense of the city, and was stationed at Fort Preble, where he remained until after the ratification of peace between the two governments; in 1843, he came to Illinois and located at Shabbona Grove, in De Kalb Co., where he opened a farm and remained about two years, and then removed to Earlville; he came to Odell in 1867, and after about ten years removed to Batavia. He was married Sept. 24, 1818, to Miss Melinda Quint, of his native town, with whom he has passed sixty years of married life; she was born on the 7th of May, 1798; they have five children—Elijah H., Ansel E., Samuel, Charles and Eliza P. (now Mrs. Charles Hennick, of Odell).

JOHN GOWER, retired farmer, Odell; was born in Franklin Co. (then a part of Somerset Co.) Me., Feb. 1, 1808; he has always been engaged principally in farming; he received an academic education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, and at the Farmington Academy, and taught school during the Winters for seventeen years; he was a member of the Board of Selectmen for a long time, and also one of the committee superintending schools; he came West and settled in Livingston Co. in 1856, and engaged in farming in Sunbury Tp., which he followed until the Fall of 1873, when he removed to Odell, still retaining his farm of nearly 400 acres. He was married April 8, 1834, to Miss Dortha Weeks, of the same county, but then a part of Kennebec Co., Me.; she was born on the 10th of March, 1811; they have two children living—Bailey A., of Sunbury Tp., and Julia H. (now Mrs. Gammon). Mr. Gower has been a member of the Board

of Supervisors a number of years, and has served several years as Assessor.

L. L. GREEN, farmer and stock raiser; **P. O. Odell**; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1826; he is a descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame; when he was about 6 years of age, his parents removed to Ohio, settling in Ashtabula Co., where he resided until he came to Illinois in 1854; his business in Ohio was manufacturing butter and cheese; his first settlement in Illinois was in the town of Dayton, La Salle Co., where he lived until the Fall of 1870, when he came to Odell, and settled near town; he is also engaged largely in buying grain in Iowa, shipping to Chicago. He was married on the 14th of April, 1847, to Miss Marilla J. Randolph, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio; she was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 2d of April, 1832; they have four children—Gurley J., Frank H., Oakley E., all residents of Walnut, Iowa, and Iva Maud. He has served nine years as Justice of the Peace, three years as Supervisor, four years as Collector, and several years as Commissioner of Highways; he has also served one term as member of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston Co.

REV. A. G. GOODSPEED, clergyman and farmer, Odell; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., November 10, 1823; when he was 12 years of age, his father removed with his family to Delaware Co., Ohio; he was educated at the Wesleyan Seminary, Westerville, Ohio; in 1844, he came to Illinois and engaged in farming in La Salle Co., and, after a few years, engaged in merchandising in Harding, which he continued about four years; he then returned to Ohio and remained there four years; he then returned to La Salle Co. He was married in 1843, to Miss Abigail Crane, of Delaware Co., Ohio; she died in 1848, leaving two children, one of whom, Lewis G., is still living. In October, 1864, Mr. Goodspeed was ordained a Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in September, 1868, was ordained an Elder of the church, and followed the work of the ministry more or less to the present time; he came to Livingston Co. in 1864, and has continued to reside in the county ever since; he settled on his present farm in 1872, where he owns eighty acres of land, and also owns resi-

dence property in Odell. He was married a second time, Feb. 23, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Bradshaw, of La Salle Co.; they have four children—Eva M., Willie B., Ida V. and Frankie R. Mr. G. has served seven years as Justice of the Peace, two years as Supervisor, eleven years as Assessor and some fifteen years as School Director.

S. HUNT, Postmaster and dealer in books and stationery, Odell; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 19, 1830; he prepared for college in the Woodbury Academy, and entered Yale College in 1852, but owing to ill health he left during his Freshman year, and in 1853, went to Oswego Co., N. Y., where he followed teaching for about two years and a half; in 1856, he came to Illinois and followed teaching principally for nearly ten years; he came to Odell in 1865, and engaged in clerking, and took charge of the post office. He was appointed Postmaster in 1870. He was married on the 14th of June, 1858, to Miss Emma McAllen, of Granville, Ill.; they have four children living—Myron L., Charles N., Lula B. and Frederick L.; one daughter, Mary, died in 1865.

CHARLES E. HUNGERFORD, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, Odell; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 25, 1844; he followed various kinds of business until 1862, when the 10th N. Y. State Militia, of which he had been a member for several years, volunteered as the 177th N. Y. Vols. for nine months; he went to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi River, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson, and was mustered out at the end of eleven months. On his return he went to Hartford Co., Conn., where he learned the trade of a cigar maker, and, after remaining there three years, came to Chicago; he came to Odell in 1869, since which time he has resided here, engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was married on the 16th of January, 1873, to Miss Margaret J. McAllister, of Odell; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1844; they have one child—William. Mr. Hungerford became a member of Odell Lodge, No. 464, I. O. O. F., in 1874.

N. S. HILL, station agent Chicago & Alton R. R., Odell; was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., March 12, 1852; he remained on the farm until he was 18 years of age;

after receiving an English education in the common schools, he entered the Illinois Industrial University, in Champaign, completing the agricultural course, after which he went to St. Louis and learned the art of telegraphy; his first situation was at Beecher City, Ill., on the Springfield & Southeastern R. R.; after remaining there six months he came to Odell, and a year later went to Summit, spending two years there and one year at McLean, and returning to Odell in April, 1876. He was married May 24, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Thompson, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Odell; they have three children—Lida J., Ella J., and Cyrus A.

JOHN HALLIDAY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Odell; was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1827; when quite young, his parents removed to Berwickshire, where he lived until he came to the United States; he lived about fifteen miles from the home of Sir Walter Scott; he came to this country in 1854, and after spending three years in Kendall Co., Ill., came to Livingston Co. in 1857, and four years later removed to Grundy Co., and again, in 1866, returned to Livingston Co., settling on his present home. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Imire, of Odell Tp., and has one son—William I. Mr. Halliday has eighty acres of land in his farm on Sec. 8, valued at \$40 an acre.

EWIN HOUCHIN, farmer, P. O. Odell; one of the earliest settlers of Livingston Co.; was born near the Mammoth Cave, Ky., Feb. 3, 1814; when he was about 4 years old his parents removed to Gibson Co., Ind., and in 1829 came to Logan Co., Ill., then a part of Sangamon Co.; in 1835, Mr. Houchin came to what is now Livingston Co., and opened a farm in Newtown, and resided in that township although not on the same farm, until 1865, when he moved to Odell; he owned at one time 600 acres of land, and still owns about 450 acres in the county; when he first came to the country, he used to work for twenty-five cents a day, and take his pay in store goods; his market was Chicago, 100 miles distant; the best wheat brought 50 cents a bushel, and from that down to 25 cents; oats, after being hauled 100 miles, sold for 10 cents a bushel; Mr. Houchin estimates that he has chopped and split fully 100,000 rails in Illinois; he is

the only man now living in the county who built a cabin here prior to the Fall of 1835; he built the second cabin in Newtown. He was married Nov. 26, 1835, to Miss Rachel Hedges, of Ohio Co., Ky.; she died Jan. 4, 1870; they had eight children, two of whom are living—Saulsbury M. and John W. Four sons lost their lives in the war for the Union, viz.: William R., Henry, James, and Willoughby R.; one son, Alston, died in 1856, and a daughter, Emeline, in 1871. Mr. Houchin was married again June 29, 1870, to Mrs. Barbara Hagar, of Odell.

J. K. HOWARD, contractor and builder, Odell; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1840; he followed the farm until he was 18 years of age, and then learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, which he has since followed. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 35th N. Y. Vols.; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and served one year, when he was discharged by reason of injuries received in the service. He was married on the 21st of January, 1863, to Miss F. A. Parrish, of his native county; she is a daughter of W. R. Parrish, now of Odell; they have four children—Nellie M., Freddie E., Virgil A., and Eula M. In 1864, Mr. Howard recruited a portion of a company of volunteers, which was assigned to an infantry regiment, and not wishing to re-enter that branch of the service, he enlisted in Co. F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war; he came to Odell in August, 1865; in June, 1876, he recruited Co. D, 10th Bat. I. N. Guards, and was chosen Captain; after the strike at Braidwood, in 1877, during which time the battalion was on duty twenty-four days, he was elected Major of the battalion, which office he now holds.

THOMAS HAMLIN, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Oct. 4, 1794. He married Miss Elizabeth Kepner, of the same county; they had eight children, three of whom are living—Hial F., John K. and Thomas H. About 1827, Mr. Hamlin removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, returning shortly afterward to Pennsylvania and settling in Huntingdon Co.; he removed thence to Blair Co., and from there to Livingston Co., in 1854, settling on the farm where he now resides, at the

age of 84 years; his wife died about forty years ago.

HIAL F. HAMLIN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Odell; was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Sept. 24, 1826; he is a son of Thomas Hamlin, and when he was quite young, his father removed to Ohio, thence to Huntingdon Co., Penn., thence to Blair Co., and thence to Livingston Co., Ill., in 1854; at that time one could stand where his house now stands and not see a house in five miles, except the station and one small cabin in Odell. He was married April 18, 1867, to Miss Laura V. Kenney, of Union Tp.; she was born in Oakland, Armstrong Co., Penn., Jan. 16, 1851, and came to Illinois in 1865; they have one child—Arthur V. Mr. Hamlin owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he has served one year as Collector, and one term on the Board of Supervisors.

T. H. HAMLIN, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1833; he is a son of Thomas Hamlin, now of Odell Tp., and at the age of about 17 years, removed with his father's family to Blair Co., where the family resided until their removal to Odell, April 20, 1855; they were among the very earliest settlers here, there being but the railroad depot and one small cabin in Odell at that time; they settled on a farm about two and a half miles east of town, where the elder Hamlin still resides; Mr. Hamlin moved to the village in 1874; in March, 1877, he engaged in the furniture business which he continued until the Spring of 1878. He was married Oct. 29, 1863, to Miss Ellen A. Bateman, of Dwight Tp.; she was born in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1, 1846, and came to Illinois when but 3 years of age; they have one son—George B., born Feb. 4, 1866.

ABRAHAM IMRIE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in the Parish of Ednam Roxburyshire, Scotland, on the 6th of Feb., 1833; in 1855, he came to the United States with his father and the other members of the family, and settled in Kendall Co., Ill.; about four years later, he removed to Livingston Co., and remained in Esmen Tp. until 1865, when he located on his present farm on Sec. 7, where he has 110 acres of land, valued at \$4,400. He was married Jan. 1, 1872,

^to Miss Isabella Denholm, of Odell; she was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, Nov. 4, 1850, and came to this country in 1870; they have three children—William A., Maggie D. and Andrew D.

W. T. KENYON, of the firm of Kenyon & Gallaher, dealers in groceries, fruits, toys, stationery, periodicals, etc., Odell; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1853; he is a son of P. W. Kenyon, now of Odell, and came with his parents to this place in 1868; he was educated principally at the Newark High School, in his native county; he began business for himself when he was 17 years of age, and two years later engaged in the lumber trade with his father, which he continued nearly three years; in 1874, he engaged in his present business. He was married Dec. 12, 1877, to Miss Abbie C. Supplee, daughter of Z. Supplee, of Odell.

P. W. KENYON, lumber merchant, Odell; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1826, and received a good education at Newark, at which place he entered into mercantile life; he engaged in the dry goods business, in which he met with good success, having accumulated a good property; he emigrated to Illinois in 1869, locating in Odell, and engaged in his present business; he has been a member of the Board of Trustees a number of years, also Village President. He married Miss Mary Grant, of Newark, Oct. 8, 1848; she was born Oct. 26, 1826; they are parents of three children—Charles, deceased; Willie T., in the grocery business in Odell, and Anna M.

B. F. LEONARD, blacksmith, Cayuga; was born in Greene Co., Penn., March 21, 1840; when he was about 5 years of age, his parents and brother and sister died, leaving him the only member of the family. He then went to Fayette Co. to live with his grandfather, where he lived until he was 18 years of age; he then went to Washington Co., where he learned his trade and remained six years. In 1862, he enlisted as Quartermaster Sergeant in Ringgold Cavalry, which afterward became the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry; he served until the close of the war, principally engaged in scouting in West Virginia. In 1869, he came to Livingston Co., and settled near Cayuga on a farm, and the following year came to Cayuga. He was

married Dec. 31, 1861, to Miss Atha J. McAllister, of Monongahela City, Penn.; they have four children—Sudie, Edward, Mary and Russell E. He has served four years as School Director.

JOHN LYONS, confectioner, Odell; was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, May 1, 1840; he came to this country in 1852, locating in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he found employment as a farmer, and remained until 1856, when he came to Illinois, locating in Odell, but shortly removed to Bloomington, where he remained some five years, then returned to Odell and engaged in the saloon business, after which he was in the employ of the C., A. & St. L. R. R. Co., as section foreman; in 1876, he established himself in his present business. He married Miss Elizabeth McGuire, of his native country, July 27, 1865; she was born April 24, 1847; they are parents of five children—Mary, born April 26, 1867; Sarah, born Feb. 26, 1871, died Jan. 11, 1878; Daniel, born Sept. 13, 1873, died April 21, 1874; Charlie, born Aug. 8, 1875; Sarah, A., born Feb. 13, 1878.

WM. A. McCLOUD, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Odell; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 26, 1843; he came with his father's family to Michigan, thence to Kendall Co., Ill., and thence to Livingston Co., in 1859, and has continued to reside on the home place to the present time. In Aug. 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 129th I. V. I., serving until the close of the war; he was wounded in the hand, losing one of his fingers at the battle of Lost Mountain, Ga., in June, 1863. He was married on the 24th of Dec., 1866, to Miss Delia Putnam, of Odell; she was born in Huntington Co., Ind., March 27, 1848; they have one child—Fred. A.

CHARLES McCLOUD, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in Washington Co., Vt., Jan. 31, 1802; when about 35 years old, he removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., and three years later to Michigan; about 1850, he came to Kendall Co., Ill., and resided there until 1859, and then came to Odell; he settled on his present farm in 1863, where, with his son, he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200. He was married about the year 1829, to Miss Harriet Kendall, of his native county; she died about 1853, leaving five children—

Harriet (now Mrs. Barney Kanna, of Kendall Co.), Emily (now wife of Samuel Trowbridge, of Odell), Sarah A. (now Mrs. Milton McLain, of Andrew Co., Mo.), William A. and Calista (now Mrs. David Boyer, of Kendall Co.) Mr. McCloud has served several terms as School Director.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1832; his father removed to Pike Co., Ill., in 1835, where he now resides, engaged in banking; when the gold fever broke out in 1849, Mr. McWilliams, then a lad of 17, made the overland trip to California, and spent four years in that State and Oregon; in 1853, he returned to Griggsville and engaged in the lumber business with his father, which he continued until July, 1861, when he entered the 8th I. V. I. for three months; in the Spring of 1862, he removed to Dwight, Livingston Co., and there volunteered in the 129th I. V. I., and served during the war. Returning in June, 1865, he came to Odell and engaged in the lumber and general dry goods business, which he followed four years, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

JOSEPH H. MOORE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 30, 1813; he remained on the farm most of the time until he became of age, receiving an English education in the public schools; in 1835, he began his railroad career as a Conductor on the Boston & Worcester Railroad, running a train over that road on the 4th of July, the day on which the road was completed between the two cities; he served as a Conductor on that road eight years, and two years as a General Manager of passenger trains; he was then appointed Superintendent of the Old Colony R. R., running from Boston to Plymouth, the road over which the Massachusetts Pilgrims' Society made their annual trip to Plymouth Rock to celebrate Forefathers' Day; after seven years he removed, in 1852, to Adrian, Mich., and became the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana R. R., which was opened through to Chicago early that Spring; three years later he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., as Superintendent of the Ohio & Pennsylvania R. R., and continued in the superintendency of that and the

consolidated Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road, until 1859; after which he served that company as Commercial and General Agent in Chicago, until 1869, when the road was leased by the Pennsylvania Company; he then superintended the construction of the Chicago & Southwestern R. R., from Washington, Iowa, to the Missouri River at Atchison; in 1855, he had purchased his farm of 600 acres, in Livingston Co., and in 1870, he removed his family to Odell; he has resided on his farm since 1872. He was married Sept. 6, 1836, to Miss Sarah H. Brooks, of Groton, Mass., and has one child living—Sarah E. (now Mrs. D. F. Baxter, of Chicago).

L. MORSE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; has been a resident of Livingston Co. since 1861, when he came from Bristol Co., Mass., and settled on his present farm; he was born in Bristol Co., Mass., March 24, 1834; he has been engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. In August, 1862, he entered the Union service as a member of Co. G, 129th I. V. I.; was elected First Lieut., and served until the close of the war; he took part in all the battles of his regiment; was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and on the memorable march to the sea, through the Carolinas and in Virginia. He owns 400 acres of land—320 in his home farm on Secs. 12 and 13, and eighty on Sec. 2. He was married Jan. 28, 1869, to Miss America J. Wakefield, of Kendall Co., Ill.; she was born in Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 5, 1838; they have two children—Abbie E. and Arthur W.

S. S. MORGAN, civil engineer and agriculturist, Odell; one of the early settlers and original proprietors of the village of Odell; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 25, 1823; when about 10 years of age, he went with his father's family to New York City; his father was a civil engineer, engaged on public works, and afterward projected and surveyed a large number of railroads, among which may be mentioned the Boston & Albany, New York & Albany, Hudson River, Chicago & Galena, Milwaukee & Mississippi, Chicago & Rock Island, and Peoria & Oquawka. Mr. Morgan's early life was passed in accompanying and assisting his father on these works, living

at different times in New York City, Rhode Island, Springfield, Mass., Stockbridge, Mass., Sing Sing and Albany, N. Y. The family removed to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1843. On becoming of age, Mr. Morgan continued his business of a civil engineer as principal assistant to his father on several Western railroads, and resided successively in Chicago, St. Charles, Milwaukee, Peru, Rock Island, Peoria and Joliet. He was married June 15, 1848, to Miss Mary Holden, of Cook Co., who died in 1854, leaving one son, Richard P., who died in January, 1873; in 1854, he came to Livingston Co., and with Wm. H. Odell purchased a tract of land and laid out the village of Odell; he afterward purchased 2,100 acres, which he began improving and selling; he directed his energies to building public roads centering in Odell, which town owes much of its prosperity to his public spirit and enterprise; he has been Commissioner of Highways every year but one since the township organization; he has served most of the time as School Director, and two terms as Supervisor. Mr. M. was a Democrat until just before Lincoln's election, when he became a Republican, but for the past few years has been independent in politics. He resides on his place near the village, where he has one of the finest vineyards in the country, containing some 3,000 vines. He was married a second time in 1858 to Miss Anzonetta R. Marshall, of Pognonock, Conn., a descendant of one of the earliest families of Connecticut; they have four children—Arthur M., Mary C., Sidney S., and Estelle E.

PATRICK McALLISTER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in the Parish of Kilmagen, Druminacole, County Down, Ireland, May 12, 1815; he was raised to farming pursuits, and in 1838 came to this country, and after spending two years in Philadelphia, he settled in Blair Co., Penn., where he lived for eighteen years, coming thence to Livingston Co. in 1858; he settled in 1860 on his present farm, where he owns 160 acres of land finely improved, with good buildings, valued at \$45 an acre. He was married Oct. 19, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth McKinney, who died in 1852, leaving six children—Mary A., Maggie J., Elizabeth, John, Frank and Celie. Mr.

McAllister was married again in 1855 to Miss Mary A. Donohue, of Blair Co., Penn.; they have four children—Agnes, Katie, Rebecca and Martha. He is a careful, enterprising and successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

CAPT. CHARLES NICHOLS, Odell, was born in the Island of Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 16, 1820; in July, 1836, at the age of 15 years, he made his first sea voyage as a sailor before the mast, and in 1845 was made first officer; in 1849, he took command of a ship as captain; he followed the sea for thirty years, principally in the whaling business in the North and South Pacific Oceans, but mainly in the latter; he has made seven whaling voyages and two voyages in the merchant service from New York; he has sailed around the world four times via the Indian Ocean, and home via Cape Horn. He was married Aug. 21, 1849, to Miss Caroline H. King, of Providence, R. I., who accompanied her husband thirteen years in his voyages at sea, making with him three voyages around the world. Capt. Nichols first came to Odell in 1865, and the following year started on another voyage at sea, returning in 1870 to Odell, where he has since resided. He is President of the Town Board of Trustees, of which he has been a member for several years.

GEORGE C. NETTLETON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 29, 1833; he received a good English education, and at the age of 17 years came to Illinois, and after spending about a year in Farm Ridge Seminary, in La Salle Co., he engaged in teaching, which he continued for seven winters, and during the Summer seasons engaged in farming; he purchased his present farm in the Spring of 1861, and in the Fall of the same year he enlisted in Co. A., 53d Ill. Vols., serving a year and nine months, and then re-enlisted as Hospital Steward in the 59th United States Colored Regiment, and served about two years longer. He was married Nov. 14, 1864, while home on a furlough, to Miss Sarah A. Putnam, of Odell Tp.; she was born near London, Ohio, April 13, 1844; she died on the 15th of July, 1877. Mr. Nettleton has eighty acres of land, valued at \$45 an acre.

J. D. POUND, Justice of the Peace, real estate and collection agent, Odell; was born in the County of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, Dec. 26, 1834; when he was about 8 years old, he removed with his father's family to Wayne Co., where he lived until the Fall of 1860; he then came to Illinois, settling in LaSalle Co., where he engaged in farming; he removed to Odell in February, 1863, and on the 9th of May, 1864, enlisted in Co. E, 134th Ills. Vols. for 100 days, and served about six months; since the war he has been engaged in various kinds of business in Odell. He was married Feb. 12, 1868, to Miss Charlotte E. Ostrander, of Odell, and has one child, Lora R. In 1876 he was elected Justice of the Peace to fill out an unexpired term, and re-elected for the full term in April, 1877; he has a farm of 480 acres in Union Tp.

S. H. PENNEY, banker, Odell; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1833; he was brought up to farming pursuits, and after receiving a common school education, attended the Adams Seminary three years; in 1859 he came to La Salle Co., Ill., and followed farming there until his removal to Livingston Co. in 1864; after coming to the county he continued farming one year, and then engaged in mercantile business, in which he is still engaged, as a member of the firm of Penney Bros., dealers in general merchandise; he established the Odell Exchange Bank in 1873; he has considerable real estate interests in the county; owns a farm of 640 acres in Odell Tp. He was married Sept. 10, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcox, of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have five children, Fred. M., Frank H., Edgar B., Nina E., and Anna M. Mr. Penney held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years, and has served one term on the Board of Aldermen.

RAYMOND PREMERSDORFER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; P. O. Odell; was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Sept. 14, 1836; in 1854 he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he lived three years; engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, which trade he learned before coming to this country; in 1857 he came to Chicago, and resided there until 1866. In 1861 he enlisted for three

months as a musician in the 19th Ill. Vols.—the first regiment that left Chicago; he removed to Pontiac in 1866, returning to Chicago in 1869. In the great fire in 1871 he was burned out, and then came to Odell, where he has remained ever since. He was married Nov. 2, 1861, to Miss Afkeo Valentine, of Chicago, who was born in Prussia; they have one child living, Edith T., having lost three.

T. S. POUND, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in the Province of Ontario, April 10, 1831; when he was 13 years old, his parents removed to the United States, settling in Wayne Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1861, and then removed to La Salle Co., Ill.; two years later, Mr. Pound came to Livingston Co., and engaged in farming, settling on Section 25, when there was not a house within seven miles to the south and east of him, and but one between there and Odell; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; he spent ten years selling goods in Odell. He was married on the 18th of Feb., 1859, to Miss Harriett N. Angell, of Wayne Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Martha A., Eugene F. and Ethan A. Mr. Pound has served three years as School Trustee, and two years as Commissioner of Highways; he also served one term on the Board of Trustees of Odell.

JOSIAH H. RAY, proprietor of Strawn House, Odell; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1828; he was educated at Hiram College, on the Western Reserve; in 1845, he left home, going to the then Territory of Wisconsin, and after living in Rock Co. one year, settled in Columbia Co., at that time a part of Portage Co.; he entered a quarter section of land from the government, and began farming, which he continued until 1861. On the 29th of April of that year he was commissioned First Lieut., and recruited the company of volunteers from Columbia Co., which was assigned to the 7th W. V. I.; he was promoted Captain, and afterward to Major, and as such, had command of regiment for a long time; he served in the army of the Potomac in the brigade known as the Iron Brigade; he took part in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Big Bethel, the second battle of Bull Run, etc.; returning at the close of the war, he engaged in merchandising until 1869; in 1870, he

was elected Sheriff of his county and served eight years. He has always made the study of geology and mineralogy a specialty, and in 1867, was appointed by the Governor on the State Geological Survey, and in that capacity, spent six months in the Lake Superior region; in Sept., 1877, he came to Odell and became proprietor of the Strawn House. He was married July 18, 1852, to Miss Angelia N. Hopkins, of Lexington, Ill.; they have four children—Emma E., Maggie M., Minnie R. and Josiah H., Jr.

Z. SUPPLEE, general salesman, Odell; was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., May 16, 1831; when he was 5 years of age, his parents removed to Williamsville, N. Y., thence to Jackson Co., Mich., thence to Kendall Co., Ill., and about 1849, removed to Joliet; here Mr. Supplee entered a store as clerk about 1851, and continued until his removal to Odell, in Aug., 1861, bringing with him the first stock of general merchandise ever brought to Odell; he began business for himself in 1869, in company with Charles P. Angel, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the firm being Supplee & Angel, and continued with various partners until Dec., 1873, when he sold out, and engaged in the grain business; he continued in this until 1877, since which time he has been engaged as general salesman for Penney Bros. He was married Nov. 17, 1853, to Miss Olive Rudd, of Joliet, Ill.; she died in 1861, leaving one daughter—Abigail C. (now Mrs. Wm. T. Kenyon, of Odell); he was married again on the 12th of Nov., 1862, to Miss Elizabeth S. Angel, who was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., May 21, 1826. Mr. Supplee served one year on the Board of Trustees, and two terms as School Director; he is now holding the office of Township School Treasurer, to which he was elected in 1874; he has taken an active interest in Sunday school matters, and for the past five years has been Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School of Odell.

M. TOMBAUGH, County Superintendent of Schools, Odell; born June 11, 1835, in Washington Co., Penn., where he resided until 1864; after spending about three years in Greene and Pleasant Valley Academies in Pennsylvania, he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, where he remained about a year and a half; during

his course of study he was engaged a portion of the time in teaching, which he continued for several years after leaving college; in 1864, he came to Livingston Co., and settled on a farm in Reading Tp., afterward removing to Sunbury Tp.; he followed farming for about ten years, teaching in the meantime; he had charge of the schools in Odell for one year; in 1873 he removed to Odell, where he resides on a farm near the Village. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in Dec., 1873; he has also served several years on the Board of Supervisors, from Reading and Sunbury Tps. He was married in 1861, to Miss Elvira J. Letherman, of Washington Co., Penn.; they have five children—Charles R., Alice I., Raymond R., Frank M. and Nettie Z.

D. M. THOMAS, retired farmer, P. O. Odell; is a pioneer of the State; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 18, 1810; he came to Illinois in 1834, locating in LaSalle Co., at which time there were but few counties organized in the State, and bought land, under Jackson's administration; he improved 140 acres of land, which he farmed until 1874, when he came into Livingston Co., locating where he now resides; when Mr. Thomas settled in LaSalle Co., there were but five white families in that part of the county; he has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Beard, of Franklin Co., Ohio, in June, 1844; she died in May, 1845, and on Dec. 19, 1847, he married Mrs. Louisa Whitney, of Erie Co., N. Y.; he has three children by second wife—Lida, Mary and Carrie; she had four children by her first husband—Clifton, Adell, Jane and Gilford.

E. M. VAUGHAN, dealer in drugs and medicines, Odell; was born in New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Maine, July 14, 1845; his father was a blacksmith, and after becoming of age, Mr. Vaughan followed that business for about three years for himself; he came West in 1868, settling in Odell, and engaged in the drug business, which he has followed ever since. He was married Aug. 4, 1865, to Miss Sarah B. Libby, of New Vineyard, Maine; she was born in Strong, Maine, Aug. 4, 1847; they have one child living—Etta L.; one daughter, Zella, died in Jan., 1877.

N. E. WRIGHT, dealer in grain, Odell; was born in Lewiston Maine, June 26, 1815; he remained at home on the farm until he became of age, when he engaged in merchandising in Farmington, Maine; in 1840, he removed to New Vineyard, and followed mercantile business there for twenty-eight years, making thirty-two years in all. He was married July 5, 1838, to Miss Clarinda T. Savage, of Farmington, who was born in Anson, Maine, Dec. 31, 1816; they have three children living—Alonzo P., Marcellus E. and Clara. Mr. Wright was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1838, and held the office for thirty years, until he came West; he was one of the Board of Selectmen for eight years, during seven of which he served as Chairman, and held various other town offices; he was appointed one of the commissioners for setting off the public lots in his county. In 1850, he represented his district in the State Legislature. He came to Odell in 1868, and spent one year in the hardware business, since which time he has been engaged principally in dealing in grain.

ALONZO P. WRIGHT, attorney at law, Odell; was born in Franklin Co., Maine, Nov. 24, 1840; he was brought up to mercantile pursuits, his father being a merchant in New Vineyard, and when about 16 years of age, he entered the Farmington Academy, where he remained until the fall of 1860, teaching school during the winter vacations; in 1860 he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1864; he then took charge of the high school in Strong, Maine, reading law in the meantime; in the spring of 1865 he entered the law office of Fessenden and Butler, in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; after practicing law one year in Maine, he came to Odell in 1867, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been Village Clerk and Attorney for some five or six years, and

has served about six years as School Director. He was married in Sept., 1867, to Miss Mary L. Farley, of Portland, Maine.

D. WHITE, barber, P. O. Odell; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 11, 1840; at the age of about 10 years he came with his parents to Joliet, Ill.; on becoming of age he engaged in his present business, which he has followed principally to the present time. On the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 100th I. V. I.; served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, participating in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and Pumpkin Vine Creek; he was severely wounded at the advance on Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864; previous to this time he was not absent from his regiment a day; in consequence of his wound he was discharged early in 1865; after the war he spent two years in Missouri; he came to Odell in 1872. He was married Oct. 3, 1870, to Miss Easter M. Anderson, of Wenona, Ill.; they have three children—Emery O., Arthur E., and Cora E.

J. H. WARNER, editor and publisher of the *Odell Herald*, Odell; was born in Elk Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1847; when he was 2 years old his parents removed to Will Co., Ill.; at the age of 13 years he entered a printing office in Wilmington, Ill., and has followed the printing business ever since; in 1870 he established the *Wilmington Advocate*, which he sold after two years; in November, 1877, he started the *Odell Herald*, a neutral paper, the organ of no political party, but devoted to the local interests of the town and vicinity, as well as the general news; its circulation is constantly increasing. Mr. Warner was married June 1, 1868, to Miss Ellen Nevel, of Wilmington, Ill., and has three children—Lillian A., Nellie M., and Addie R.

DWIGHT TOWNSHIP.

R. C. ADAMS, retired farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827, where he remained during the early part of his life, attending school

at the Jefferson County Institute, and received a good English education; went to California in the Spring of 1850; while there was engaged in the musical profes-

sion; returned to Watertown in the Fall of 1852; in 1853, he removed to Chicago for a short time, thence into Livingston Co., where he entered 1,400 acres of land situated in Nevada Tp., Secs. 3, 4 and 6; now owns 1,200 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Adalaide E. Field, of Hounsfield, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1856; they have five children—Nellie C., born Nov. 13, 1856; Edwin F., born May 11, 1859; Herbert F., born Feb. 28, 1861; Cora E., born July 21, 1868; Charlie, born March 22, 1876.

J. M. BURNHAM, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Dwight; was born in Cumberland Co., Me., April 21, 1840; came into Illinois in 1864, and engaged as a farm laborer for a number of years. He married Miss Jane Gray, of Grundy Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1867; she was born in Scotland July 27, 1836; came to Livingston Co. in 1868, and in 1870 bought 240 acres of land, which is their present home, and is valued at \$50 per acre; they have four children—Nathaniel F., born Oct. 21, 1867, died Aug. 3, 1868; John S., born Feb. 3, 1869; Mary M., born Aug. 29, 1871; Carrie J., born Jan. 20, 1873. Mr. B. has a fine farm, and one of the best residences in this part of the county.

CHARLES M. BAKER, druggist, Dwight; was born in Alexandria, Penn., April 13, 1853; acquired a liberal education while with his parents in his native State; leaving his parents and birth-place, he emigrated West and located at Dwight in 1868; he first began the drug business by clerking for Dr. J. B. Baker (his brother); at the same time learned telegraphing, and had charge of an office for the Great Western Telegraph Co. for three years; in 1875, he bought out his brother and established himself in the drug business, in which he has successfully continued, having the principal trade of this place; also having one of the most attractive stores in the county, which speaks for itself as to the enterprise and ability of the young druggist. He has held the office of Village Clerk for four years. He married Nellie C. Adams, daughter of R. C. Adams (a prominent retired farmer of this place), May 1, 1873; they have one child—Addie M., born Oct. 9, 1877.

HANNAH E. CHESTER, Dwight; among the substantial and early settlers of

Dwight Tp. were the Chester family, who settled in 1860 on Sec. 1; the father, Benjamin Chester, as well as the mother, was originally from Connecticut, and came of Revolutionary stock; when a young man he emigrated to Orleans Co. in Western New York, and resided there until he removed to Dwight, where he died in December, 1868. The son, Wm. P. Chester, on their settlement here, was just emerging into manhood, and seemed well adapted to carry on the large farm they had begun to improve; in 1866, he was married to Miss Louisa Anderson, of Gaines, N. Y., and in less than two years of happily wedded life Mrs. C. was called away, and on the 4th of October, 1869, Mr. Chester, after a long illness, followed his wife. At the time of his death he occupied the office of Supervisor of the township, which he filled creditably, and in his death Dwight lost one of her most honored and respected citizens. Miss Hannah E. Chester is the only member of the family now living, and occupies the homestead in the village of Dwight, and still looks after the farming interests which were so well cared for by her father and brother.

MRS. ORPHA CONANT, farming; P. O. Dwight; widow of John Conant, who was a pioneer of Dwight, and took an active part in the establishing of schools and assisting in all public enterprises pertaining to the prosperity of the place; was first Postmaster and first Justice of the Peace of Dwight; he was born in Becket, Mass., Feb. 17, 1790, died Feb. 4, 1860; his early life was spent at his place of birth; his principal business through life was farming; removed to Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1831; while there, served as County Commissioner; came to Dwight in 1854. Mrs. Conant is now 87 years of age, and resides at the old homestead, which was one of the first houses built in Dwight; she received from the International Exhibition of 1876 a certificate of award for a hat of June grass, made by her. She was married to Mr. John Conant Nov. 27, 1811; she was born Nov. 27, 1791; she has two children now living—Hannah (now Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler) and George T. (who is now residing at the homestead with his mother and engaged at contracting and building).

C. M. CYRUS, editor *Dwight Commercial*, published at Dwight, Ill.; was established in December, 1877, and made its first appearance on the 21st; it is non-political and non-sectarian, devoted to the best interests of the poor and rich alike; it holds itself entirely aloof from all party power, and stands alone upon the foundation of principle; it is a home local newspaper, and is meeting the demands of the people; the *Commercial* is owned by a stock membership, composed mainly of the business men of Dwight, which places it upon a sound financial basis, and is edited and controlled by C. M. Cyrus, a practical printer of several years' experience, who seems to know what goes to make up a first-class country newspaper; the *Commercial* was established as a five-column quarto, edited by F. B. Hargreaves and published by C. M. Cyrus; after three months the publisher assumed entire management, and shortly after enlarged it to a six-column quarto; although in its first year, the *Commercial* has obtained a large local and county circulation which is constantly increasing; subscription price \$1.50 per year; in connection with the paper is a first-class job office.

W. H. CONRAD, manufacturer of butter tubs, barrels and cisterns, Dwight; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 27, 1832; at the age of 18, he began to learn the cooper's trade, and in 1856, having finished his trade came West, locating in Jackson Co., Iowa, where he remained for three years, following his trade; thence to Chicago for a short time; he located in Dwight in the Spring of 1863, and at once opened a little shop, and by hard work and economy has increased his capacity for manufacturing to as large as any in this part of the State. Married Oct. 1, 1868, to Miss Mary Winkler, of Dwight; they have two children—Lillie B. and Mary A.

H. CADWALLADER, grain, seed and coal dealer, Dwight; born in Waynesville, Ohio, April 14, 1847, where he remained with his parents while young, and received a common school education; in 1866, he started West, leaving home and friends, and without money arrived in Dwight late in the Fall; he was telegraph operator for five years, after which he purchased 130 acres of land and farmed three

years; in 1872, he built a large elevator and commenced business as a grain dealer; he came here without capital, and, through his honesty and industry, he has accumulated a large property. Married Miss Harriet L. Hawley, of Joliet, Dec. 22, 1868, they have three children—Jennie, born July 11, 1871; Edward, born Aug. 29, 1874, died April 27, 1875, and Frank H., born Sept. 18, 1876.

JOSEPH I. DUNLOP, attorney at law, Dwight; was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 24, 1828; after the death of his father, which was June 16, 1840, he removed with the family to Cambria Co., Penn., near Cresson, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co., and engaged in farming; while living at home in the East, he received a good common school education, laying the foundation of his present business; he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and shortly thereafter removed into the village of Dwight, and began the practice of law; he has always taken an active part in public matters pertaining to the interests of his place. He married Miss Martha E. Grubb, of Philadelphia; she was born March 24, 1830; they are parents of six children—Anna V., born Oct. 8, 1852, died Dec. 21, 1870; James M., born June 9, 1854; Clara A., born March 10, 1856; Ella J., born Sept. 16, 1857; Maymie M., born June 12, 1860; and John A., born Nov. 16, 1867.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, station agent at Dwight for the C., A. & St. L. R. R. Co.; came to Dwight in 1873, to take the position of station agent, which he has held to the entire satisfaction of the railroad company and citizens of Dwight, being accommodating, friendly and cheerful; is the right man in the right place.

H. ELDRIDGE, general merchandise, Dwight; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 28, 1822; he spent his early life with his parents in that neighborhood, and received an English education; in 1846, he went to Shelburne Falls, and engaged as clerk with Maynard Davis, dry goods merchant, where he remained five years, then with Lamson, Goodnow & Co., thence with W. J. Davis, Chicago; he came to Dwight in Oct., 1858, and established himself in his present business; he has always done a good business here upon fair principles.

Was School Director for six years, and served as Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Hannah Sears, Feb. 10, 1846; she passed away June 10, 1854, leaving one child—Mary G. Married Miss Martha C. Parsons, Nov. 17, 1858; one child—Allie H.

G. Z. FLAGLER, lumber merchant, Dwight; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 4, 1828; removed while young with his parents to Dutchess Co., and followed farming; he received a common school education while with his parents; he came to Dwight in the Spring of 1855, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and being a natural mechanic, he soon became the leading contractor and builder; he is a man of integrity, honesty and industry, and has fairly earned the prosperity to which he has attained. He was married to Miss Phebe J. Clarkson, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1848; they have three children—Eugene, John W. and George N. Mrs. Flagler was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1833.

THOMAS FALLIS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Dwight; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 29, 1812; during his early life he worked in his father's mill and learned the trade of miller, which he followed until his health began to fail, and in the Spring of 1856, emigrated to Illinois, locating in La Salle Co., where he remained until the Spring of 1861, when he came to Livingston Co., locating on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Clara Mory, of Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1855; she was born Oct. 15, 1831; they have two children—George B., born Feb. 5, 1856; Charles W., born July 4, 1860.

HENRY A. GARDNER was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., April 20, 1816; he was appointed rod-man under Richard P. Morgan in surveying the extension of the Great Western Railroad, from Worcester, Mass., westward, where, after some service, he was advanced to junior assistant; in 1839 he was engaged in a survey from Westchester Co., N. Y., to Albany, now known as the Harlem Railroad, and in 1841 was engaged in the preliminary surveys of the Hudson River Railroad; in 1843 was Assistant Engineer on the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, and in 1845 came West and accepted the position of

Division Engineer on the Illinois and Michigan Canal; in 1847 returned to the Hudson River Railroad as Assistant Engineer, and finally as Chief Engineer, which position he filled until 1853, when he again came West, and was employed in constructing the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; he located his lands near Dwight, at the time of making the railroad survey, and brought his family to the place; in 1861 he was called to a position on the Hudson River Railroad, and held important positions on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and at the time of his decease, July 26, 1875, was Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad; the industry and care with which Mr. Gardner discharged his duties gained for him general respect, and the confidence of those by whom he was employed. In 1842 he married Miss Sarah P. Morgan; they had five sons—Richard, who now occupies the home farm, Henry A., practicing law in Chicago, George, who has occupied a prominent position in the Joliet Rolling Mill, William, just graduated from the Chicago University, and James, who is still in college. Mr. Gardner left an enviable reputation for sterling integrity in the discharge of his professional duties, firm and fixed in his opinions, and but few excelled him in traits of character that mark the upright man.

A. E. GOULD, merchant, Dwight; born at Ware, Mass., Dec. 3, 1843; he in early life received a good English education, and after the death of his father, in 1860, he removed with his mother to Palmer, afterward attending college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated; in 1865, he went into the dry goods business in Palmer, and was very successful, but desiring to seek his fortune in the West, and having confidence in his business ability, came to Dwight in 1867, where he is at present doing an extensive business, and is qualified to operate on a large scale; his success warrants us in placing him in the first rank of our business men. He married Miss Lizzie J. Sedgwick, of Palmer, Mass., Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM GASTON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dwight; was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, March 24, 1846, where he was brought up on a farm; farming has been

his business thus far through life. He was married to Miss Margaret Finley, of his native county, April 2, 1869; they came to this country in 1872, first locating in La Salle Co., Ill., then in Livingston Co., where they now reside; they have three children—Maggie, born Dec. 4, 1873; Aggie F., born Dec. 4, 1875, died May 4, 1876; William F., born June 22, 1877.

J. C. HETZEL, general merchandise, Dwight; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 7, 1833; came to America and located in New York City, May 20, 1854, removing Aug., 1854, to Water Gap, Penn., for a time, thence to Huntingdon Co., where he found employment as a farmer, at \$5 per month; he came to Dwight Oct. 26, 1855, and again began to work on a farm; the following Summer he went to Chicago, and after a stay of three months, returned and went to work at the trade of a mason and plasterer; in 1860, he bought his first stock of groceries, and in the Fall he built a store, and the following Spring bought a stock of dry goods, gradually increasing his business and adding to his wares, until to-day he is one of the leading merchants and most prominent men in Dwight; he has accumulated a large amount of property. He was married to Miss Augusta Keller, of this place, March 15, 1858; they have three children, adopted—Jennie, John J. and Anna.

G. M. HAHN, farmer, stock and grain dealer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 3, 1823, and after the age of 6 years, he received seven years continuous schooling, which gave him a good education; he came to this country in 1853, locating at Aurora, Ill., where he found employment as a farm hand, and after a few months, bought eighty acres of land in Grundy Co.; he next purchased 160 acres in Livingston Co., and removed to Dwight in 1865, and bought the Dwight Flouring Mills, which he operated about twelve years; he now owns 265 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, yet he came to this country a poor man; but through his energy, industry and economy, has accumulated a good property. He married Miss Sophia Phifer, Jan., 1855; they have ten children living.

REV. E. P. HALL, minister, Dwight; was born at Kenton, Sussex Co., Del., Aug.

21, 1824; while young, he removed with his parents to Zanesville, Ohio, thence to Dublin, where he attended select school; returning to Zanesville and attended High School and prepared for the ministry, after which he taught school in Franklin Co. for three years; he entered the work of the ministry in 1849, and has labored vigorously and cheerfully ever since in the ministerial life; the high esteem in which the worthy pastor is held by all is only equaled by the heartfelt gratitude of himself and household; he was Presiding Elder of the Normal District of Illinois, four years; he is at present Pastor at Dwight. He was married March 7, 1850, to Miss Laura A. Smith, of Franklin Co., Ohio; she was born Oct. 3, 1830, died Jan. 14, 1861, leaving two children—Eliza J., born Dec. 8, 1852; Sarah E., born March 21, 1858. May 22, 1862, he married Miss J. Carrie Taylor, of Circleville, Ohio, who is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; she was born at Circleville, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1837; they have one child (adopted)—Charlie W., born April 22, 1868.

FRED. B. HARGREAVES, lawyer, Dwight; was born in London, Eng., on March 27, 1847, and spent his earlier years in Yorkshire, where he received his first commercial and classical instruction; designed for missionary service, he studied at Richmond College in Surrey, completing his studies there in 1870; at this time his health was so shattered from overwork that he resigned his ministerial position, and, after a long sickness, came to this country in search of health and fortune, arriving in Portland, Feb. 8, 1872; he immediately came West and took charge of the Gardner Presbyterian Church; in July, 1872, he returned to England, and married Mary Noel Comissiong, the accomplished daughter of Hon. J. T. Comissiong, of Ramsgate, Eng.; returning to this country with his bride in the following Fall; in 1874, he commenced the practice of law in Dwight, and has built up a splendid business, having now one of the finest suites of law chambers in this county; he has long been before the public as a speaker of no mean order, and is recognized as one of the best orators in this part of the State. Mr. Hargreaves is a rising man, and will no doubt make his mark in this world.

REV. JAMES HALPIN, Pastor of the Catholic Church, Dwight; was born in Limerick City, Ireland, March, 1820; he came to this country in 1839, locating in Detroit, Mich., and there entered the Catholic Institute, and began studying for the ministry, thence to St. Louis, continuing his studies at the St. Louis University, where he was ordained a priest, after which he taught in the University for about five years, then was appointed to take charge of the St. James Church at St. Charles, Mo.; his next charge being at St. Augustine, Ill., where he remained five years; thence to Mason City, and now being the present Pastor at Dwight. During the late war, Rev. Mr. Halpin was appointed by the Bishop to the hospital at Louisville, Ky., where he had charge of the sick and wounded, for three years; these many appointments he has filled with credit and honor to himself and to those that he represented.

Z. L. JOHNSON, of the firm of Flagler & Johnson, lumber dealers, Dwight; was born Sept. 9, 1856, and came with his parents to this county when quite young, and located on a farm of 160 acres southeast of Dwight, where he remained with his parents and worked on the farm, and attended district school during the winter months, until June, 1877, when he came to Dwight; then he entered into partnership with G. Z. Flagler, in the lumber trade. Mr. Johnson is an industrious young man of good habits, therefore we anticipate for him success in mercantile life. He married Miss Jennie Miller, of this place, Dec. 25, 1877.

HOMER A. KENYON, Postmaster, Dwight; was born young, and emigrated early, and has lived in Dwight twenty-one years; his favorite recreation is reading self-written biographies of his self-made and eminent co-temporary friends; he is in the book and stationery business, also proprietor of Kenyon's Club Agency, news depot and circulating library, editor and proprietor of the *Western Postal Review*; Mr. Kenyon's Club Agency is the largest in the United States; was established in 1870, and during the year 1877, he received and forwarded over one hundred thousand newspapers and magazine subscriptions.

W. H. KETCHAM, Justice of the Peace, Dwight; was born in Fishkill,

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1821; while with his parents, he received a good English education; remaining with them until 1852, when he set sail for California, leaving New York Feb. 4; during his voyage he was shipwrecked off the coast of Mexico, which detained him some five weeks, and arrived at San Francisco April 1; he remained in California three years and six months; his principal business while there was mining; then returned to his native State, and shortly thereafter emigrated with his family to Illinois, locating in Dwight, and in the same house where they now live. Mr. K. is a public spirited man, and has done much for the public interests of the place; has held the office of Justice of the Peace for fourteen years and School Director for a number of years, also Village Trustee, which he now holds; these offices he held with credit and honor to himself and those he represented. He married Miss Mary E. Losee, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1841; she was born May 23, 1822; they are the parents of six children—John L., born March 1, 1844, and enlisted in the 129th I. V. I. August, 1862, was wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, June 25, 1864; Jane E., born Feb. 16, 1847 (now Mrs. Smith); Frank, born Oct. 3, 1850 (now Mrs. H. Thompson); Mary H., born Sept. 25, 1852; Emma V., born June 13, 1856; William, born Feb. 9, 1860.

GEORGE KEPPELINGER, general machine, carriage and wagon shop, Dwight; born at Byron, Germany, March 12, 1844; came to America in 1852, locating in Illinois; received but a limited education, came to Dwight in 1873, and opened a blacksmith and repair shop, and in 1876, built a large building in addition to the shop, the upper story of which is used for a Town Hall; its seating capacity is 600; he owns property in Dwight to the amount of \$7,000. Was married Oct. 6, 1867, to Miss Katie Klughart, of this place; they have one child—Lizzie, born Aug. 18, 1870.

E. H. KNEELAND, farmer, Secs. 19 and 30; P. O. Dwight; was born in Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1831; when he was but 2 years of age, his father died, then he removed with his mother and family to Erie Co., Penn., and was raised on a

farm, but received a good education and taught school Winters for a number of years; he came to Illinois in 1856, first locating in La Salle Co., then in 1861, came to Livingston Co.; removed to New York City in the Spring of 1864, and then served as weighmaster on a floating elevator for four years, after which he returned to Livingston Co.; he owns ninety acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Diana Gallup, of La Salle Co., Ill., April 6, 1859; they have three children—Edith, born Dec. 13, 1862; Gertrude, born Jan. 24, 1870; Grace, born May 15, 1871.

HENRY KIMBLE, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 20; P. O. Dwight; was born on the coast of Africa (Ascension Island) July 9, 1829; his father being a most able mechanic and engraver, was called upon to engrave the tombstone of Napoleon Bonaparte, which he did while on Ascension Island; they remained but a few years, then removing to Prince Edward's Island, British America, where they remained twelve years; then came to the United States, first locating in Kendall Co., Ill., thence into Livingston Co. in 1869, locating on his farm where he now lives, which consists of 320 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; there being an artesian well on his farm makes it the best watered stock farm in the county. He married Miss Sarah Sheldon, of Du Page Co., Ill., Dec. 6, 1854; she was born in Nov., 1831; they have two children living—Mary M., born Dec. 31, 1858; James H., born April 18, 1861.

F. A. LAKIN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Dwight; was born in Sebago, Cumberland Co., Me., May 30, 1824; his early life was spent on the farm of his birth-place; when Mr. Lakin was but a boy his father died, and at the age of 15 he was left to care for his mother, and having charge of the farm, remained fourteen years, then removed to Harrison, and there engaged in farming and lumbering, which he followed for eleven years. He married Miss Emma H. Barnham, of Harrison, Me., Nov. 6, 1851; she was born April 27, 1828; they came to Illinois in the Fall of 1864, locating in La Salle Co., where they engaged in farming for one year, thence into Livingston Co., where they now reside; they came to this State with but little

property, and through their industry and economy have accumulated a good property. They own 186 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They are members of the Baptist Church, and have one child (adopted)—Edward H., born March 22, 1859.

J. H. LLOYD, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Dwight; was born in La Moille, Bureau Co., Ill., March 10, 1842, where he remained with his parents and received a good education, and learned the trade of plasterer and brick mason; he entered the army in the late war, enlisting in the 52d I. V. I.; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and siege of Corinth, and during the many engagements received but two slight wounds; he served three years and three months; was mustered out in November, 1864, then returned to La Moille and worked at his trade until 1869, when he came to Livingston Co., locating where he now resides. He owns 106½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He now holds the office of Second Lieutenant of Co. E, 10th Bat. I. N. G. Married Miss Julia A. Dean, of La Moille, Feb. 15, 1873; she was born Aug. 16, 1844; they have four children—Jonathan H., born Dec. 21, 1873; Serepta Jane, born Feb. 15, 1874; David H., born Feb. 19, 1875; Emma P., born Nov. 8, 1877.

JOHN LITTLE, section foreman on the C. A. & St. L. R. R.; P. O. Dwight; was born in Morris Co., N. J., March 24, 1828; his first business engagement was with the H. R. R. R. Co., where he remained three years. He married Miss Caroline Darcy, of Patterson, N. J., April 3, 1852; she was born July 23, 1830; they came to Illinois in 1856, locating in Dwight, where he took the position of section foreman on the C. A. & St. L. R. R., which he has held with entire satisfaction to the present. Mr. Little came to this country with but little means, and through his industry and economy has accumulated a good property; they have three children—Ada, born Dec. 24, 1856; Minnie, born Nov. 3, 1859; Maggie, born Dec. 24, 1866.

LEANDER MORGAN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Dwight; is one of the pioneers of Dwight, who came here in its earliest days and took an active part in the establishing of schools and churches; he

was born in Wilton, Conn., Feb. 24, 1815; at the age of 24, he removed to Yonkers, N. Y., and there engaged in contracting and grading, which he followed for ten years; and after the death of his father returned to Wilton, Conn., and took charge of the home farm; he emigrated to Illinois in 1856, locating in Dwight; he has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner for several years; he resides on the farm that is known as the Spencer Place, where the Prince of Wales stopped when he visited this country in 1860, and where a number of European noblemen have been entertained. He married Miss Ann Eliza Barker, of South Salem, N. Y., June 29, 1837; she was born April 1, 1815; they have four children—Leander B., George A., William H. and Hattie E.

A. MCKAY, harness manufacturer, Dwight; born in Chambley County, Quebec, Jan. 3, 1842, but removed with his parents, while young to Simcoe Co., Ontario, where he attended school, and began to learn the trade of a harness maker, finishing the trade at Bramton; in the Spring of 1864, he removed to Chicago, thence to Dwight in 1865, and followed his trade until April, 1867, when he opened a harness shop of his own, and through his energy and industry, has accumulated a good property. Was Village Councilor three years, School Treasurer of Dwight Tp. two years, and at present Village Treasurer. Married Miss Louisa Lytle, of Dwight, Nov. 22, 1875; she was born April 22, 1840; they have two children—James, born Sept. 23, 1869, and Harrie, born May 14, 1872.

DAVID McWILLIAMS, merchant, P. O. Dwight; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in Jan., 1834, and the same year his parents emigrated to Illinois, and located in Griggsville, Pike Co., where he remained until 1854; when not quite of age, he settled in Dwight; is of Scotch descent; only had the advantage of a few months schooling each year at the district school; he began his business in a small frame store, 20x32, the first business house erected in Dwight, and at that time only three families lived in the place; his first stock of goods was less than \$2,000; has continued business ever since, and in connection with the mercantile, has been engaged in banking, in which

he has been quite successful, and is now considered among the solid men of Central Illinois. He has been an active member of the M. E. Church, and has contributed liberally of his means for the erection and maintenance of the church edifice (which is one of the best in the county), as well as the general benevolence of his church, and is now honored by his lay-brethren as the first lay-delegate from Central Illinois Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church held at Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1872. He married Miss Louisa Weagley, of Griggsville, Ill., Dec. 2, 1856; they occupy the house they moved into two weeks after their marriage; they have six children, all of whom are living—Edward, born in 1857; James W., born in 1858; Nellie, born in 1860; John P., born in 1862; Louisa, born in 1870, and Charles, born in 1872.

J. McILDUFF, Police Magistrate, Dwight; born in Dromara, Ireland; Nov. 13, 1809; in the early part of his life, he attended school in the city of Belfast, and afterward attended at the Royal Academic Institute, where he studied navigation, but his parents being opposed to his becoming a sailor, gave it up and came to this country in 1834, and located in Philadelphia, and there engaged in the business of transportation on the Pennsylvania Canal, which he followed with success for fourteen years; came to Dwight in 1855, locating on 160 acres of land southwest of Dwight, which was the first farm opened in this township, and soon thereafter brought a car-load of fine-bred cattle, which were the first brought to this place. He was School Director for three years, and Postmaster two years. Married Miss Agnes Speer of Cassville, Penn., Sept. 1847; she was born Nov. 17, 1822; they have three children—Robert S., born Jan. 1, 1848; Agnes C., born July 18, 1854; Thomas E., born Sept. 22, 1860.

MRS. CATHARINE MORRIS, widow of the late William Morris, farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 30, 1820, where she received a good education; came to this country in 1849, locating in Philadelphia, where she married William Morris; he was born in Haywood, England, in 1820, and died Oct. 6, 1877. They came to Livingston Co. in 1854, locating on what is now known as the

Barton farm; afterward purchased 200 acres where she now lives, which is valued at \$50 per acre; Mrs. Morris conducts the farm; they have eleven children—David, born in 1852; Thomas, born in 1853; James, born in 1855; Lizzie, born in 1856; Willie, born in 1858; Joseph, born in 1861; Maggie and Charlie, born in 1862 (Charlie deceased); Nellie, born in 1864; Samuel, born in 1866, and Lucy, born in 1868.

J. MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Dwight; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., April 14, 1814; removed, while young, with his parents to Vermilion Co., Ind., where he lived with his parents on a farm, and attended district school during the winter months; he came to Illinois in 1846, locating in Grundy Co., where he purchased eighty acres of land, and shortly afterward bought ninety-seven acres in Livingston Co., where he built a residence which was his home up to 1875, when he removed into Dwight; he owns 177 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Sarah Scott, of Clearfield Co., Penn., in January, 1840; she was born Aug. 11, 1811; died Oct. 26, 1863, leaving ten children; John, born Nov. 28, 1841; Jasper, born April 1, 1842, died January, 1844; Mary and Elizabeth, born March 23, 1844; Mary died July 18, 1845; Albert, born Feb. 14, 1846; Hannah, born May 15, 1848; Sarah, born April 5, 1850; George W., born Jan. 23, 1852. William H. (deceased). Married Mrs. Jane Scott, Dec. 30, 1863; she was born Dec. 22, 1816; she has eight children—Eliza, born May 6, 1839; Marion, born Sept. 28, 1841, died Dec. 25, 1841; Morgan D., born March 3, 1843; Mary, born Dec. 29, 1845, died July 27, 1872; Laura, born July 20, 1849; Delila, born Aug. 27, 1852, died Dec. 26, 1852; William R., born Oct. 27, 1853, died Feb. 7, 1876; John J., born April 24, 1856.

N. N. MICKELSON, grocery, Dwight; was born in Denmark, July 29, 1850; his father being a cooper, he remained with him and learned the trade, and received an ordinary education; he emigrated to this country in 1872, locating in Dwight; he first found employment as a farm laborer, then engaged at his trade, then in the capacity of a grocery clerk for D. McWilliams & Co., where he remained for four years, and now is engaged in the

grocery business for himself, and has one of the finest little grocery stores in the place.

H. T. NEWELL, real estate and loans, Dwight; was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 28, 1835; his early life was spent with his parents in Milford and Cuba, N. Y., the latter being where he received his education at a graded school; he came into Livingston Co., in 1858, locating in Dwight, and doing business in different locations, dealing in hardware at Dwight, real estate in Chicago, and was connected with the firm of Newell, Judd & Sims, at Pontiac, in lumber trade; his present business is real estate and loans; he being a man of industrious habits and good business ability, is highly respected by all. He married Miss Eliza Gould, of Dwight, Feb. 21, 1861; they have four children—Nellie V. (deceased), Lillie A., Edna M., and Maud M.

C. S. NEWELL (deceased); was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 16, 1832; in 1837 he went from home to Springfield, and in 1839 to Milford, N. Y., and to Cuba in 1850, where he learned the trade of watch-making; in 1855 he emigrated to Illinois, locating at Waukegan, where he went into the business of watchmaking, which was his first commercial venture. He removed to McHenry, Ill., in 1857, where he married Miss Margaret McCollum, Nov. 21, 1858; she was born at McHenry, May 29, 1844; came to Dwight in 1860, associating himself with his brother, H. T. Newell, in the hardware, real estate, and loaning business, and operating successfully; in 1873, he, with his brother, H. T., had a prison contract, and used fifty-eight convicts in the manufacturing of galvanized iron cornice; removed to Joliet in 1874, and engaged in wholesale confectionery; passed away April 9, 1877, leaving three children—Charles E., born Dec. 19, 1859; Bert E., born Jan. 16, 1863; Clinton D., born May 3, 1867. He, as a business man, was respected and honored by all; he had few equals, and no superiors; his loss can never be supplied in a large circle of acquaintances.

C. L. PALMER, editor and proprietor of the *Dwight Star*, Dwight; was born in Macoupin Co., Ill., June 5, 1848; during his early life, he obtained a good educa-

tion, laying the foundation of his present business; his first experience in mercantile life was in Litchfield, Ill., where he engaged in general merchandise; he came to Livingston Co. in 1867, locating in Chatsworth, and there opened a store of dry goods and clothing; he came to Dwight and established the *Dwight Star* (in connection with the book and stationery trade) in Jan., 1868, and it made its first appearance on May 5; in a short time it became a popular sheet, and grew in demand until it consumed his entire time and attention; he dropped the book and stationery business and devoted his time to the editing of the *Star*, which he has carried through nine enlargements; after a successful career of ten years, it stands at the head of the Livingston Co. press, and is the only steam printing house in the county. He married Miss Mate E. McClure, of New York, Sept. 25, 1873.

L. G. PEARRE, attorney at law, Dwight; he is a native of Ohio; during his early life, he received a good education, laying the foundation of his present business; he came to Livingston Co. in 1858, and engaged in the grain trade, in which he met with good success; he was admitted to the bar in 1869, since which time he has devoted entire time and attention, and has built up a large practice in Livingston, Will, Grundy and La Salle Cos.; his success is well known in the Supreme Court, and he has proved himself an able practitioner in common and chancery law.

J. B. PARSONS, agricultural implements, building materials, coal and ice, Dwight; was born in Penobscot Co., Me., Dec. 17, 1844; his father being a farmer, he worked on the farm and went to school until he was 14 years of age, then he started alone for Lowell, Mass.; in the Spring of 1862, he returned, and having obtained consent of his father, he enlisted as a private in the 18th Maine Regiment; was promoted to an Orderly Sergeant; was in the service three years, then returned to Bangor, Me., and was discharged, and started for the West; he arrived at Dwight in Aug., 1865, and engaged in teaming, and meeting with good success, he soon began to deal in coal, ice, brick, etc.; his business has continued to increase until he now stands high, if not at the head in his branch of business in this county. He now holds

the office of Lieut. Col. Commanding the 10th Reg. I. N. G.

A. G. POTTER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Dwight; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., April 3, 1833; removed to Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1858, and rented a farm of David McWilliams; now farms quite extensively; works 280 acres, turning his attention to raising stock; he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. He married Miss Mary Jane Numer, of Huntingdon Co., Penn.; she was born in Cumberland Co., Nov. 21, 1833; they have nine children—Addie V., born April 14, 1857; Willie L., born Dec. 22, 1858, died Oct. 28, 1861; Julie F., born Jan. 17, 1861; Lander, born June 24, 1863; Allen W., born Oct. 20, 1865; Rosealma, born July 12, 1867, died Aug. 31, 1868; Elsie M., born Sept. 21, 1871; Bertha M., born Sept. 10, 1873; Nellie E., born Jan. 19, 1876.

S. T. K. PRIME, farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Weston, Conn., July 31, 1834; he was brought up in New York City, where he received a fine education; he was in business there until the Spring of 1858, when he came to Dwight and bought a half section of land, improved it, and resides there now; Mr. Prime has devoted the greater portion of his life to farming and literary pursuits; his taste being in the newspaper line, and both as an editor and as a correspondent, has the reputation of being a clear and concise writer; he is the oldest son of Dr. Prime, of the *New York Observer*, at present connected with the *Chicago Tribune*; he has one of the most beautiful homes in the State; a credit to the town and the admiration of every one.

F. RATTENBURY, farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Devonshire, Eng., December, 1832, where he remained with his parents and engaged at farming until 1857, when he left his native country and emigrated to America, locating in La Salle Co., Ill.; came to Livingston Co. in 1857, and engaged in farming, which has been his principal business thus far through life. He married Miss Elizabeth Haydon, of his native place, March 31, 1856; she was born Oct. 1, 1830; they have six children living—Bessie, Alice M., Thomas, Jennie, Mary and Willie.

R. ROE, grocer, Dwight; was born in Manchester, Eng., Nov. 16, 1833, where

he learned the trade of prints printing; came to this country and located in North Adams, Mass., where he engaged at his trade with the Arnold Print Works, and remained with them five years, after which he removed to Marshall, Mich., and learned the trade of a miller, and remained 21 years; came to Dwight in 1862, and had charge of the Dwight Flouring Mills for seven years, then operating a mill in Springfield for a time, returned to Dwight and engaged in the grocery business. He married Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1857; she was born Jan. 9, 1830; they have three children—Elizabeth (by first husband), born Dec. 1, 1854; Lawrence, born May 3, 1861; Mary, born Jan. 5, 1863, died Feb. 17, 1864. Mrs. Roe is proprietress of a beautiful floral garden and hot house that would do credit to a city. She keeps on hand a full variety of lawn and house plants from James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.; also B. K. Bliss & Co., N. Y.

W. S. SIMS, dealer in lumber and coal, Dwight; born in Rushville, Ind., Feb. 20, 1834; removed with parents to Clinton Co., and there attended district school; thence to Lebanon, Boone Co., where he attended school at the Lebanon Seminary; came to Dwight in April, 1861; entered the army August, 1862; joined the 86th Regt. Ind. Vols. as Captain; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga; also, battle of Burnt Hickory; served two years and three months, afterward returned to Dwight, and was appointed cashier in the bank of J. G. Strong; served six years; was one of the building committee of the County Court House; was a member of the School Board four years; served as Township Supervisor three years, fulfilling the duties of each office with credit to himself and fidelity to the people. Married Miss Salina Strong, of Lebanon, Ind.; they have six children—Samuel E., Anna M. E., Carrie B., Lizzie M., George S. and Ella.

J. F. SCHUMM, butcher, Dwight; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 15, 1831, where he served his time at the trade of a butcher; came to this country in 1851, locating in Kane Co., Ill., where he was a farm laborer until 1858, when he came to Dwight; he entered the army in the late war in August,

1862, enlisting in the 129th I. V. I., and served two years and ten months; was engaged in quite a number of battles, and came out without a scratch; returned to Dwight and engaged in the butcher business, which he has followed with success ever since. He married Miss Elizabeth Ash, of Dwight; she was born in Germany; they have eight children—Casper, Charles J., Leonard F., Catharine L., Elizabeth K., Mollie, Jennie and Ruth.

WM. M. STITT, livery and feed stable, also Village Constable, Dwight; was born in Pike Co., Ill., March 25, 1843, where he worked on a farm and went to school until August, 1861, when he entered the late war in the 36th I. V. I.; was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and was taken to the convalescent hospital at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until October, 1863, when he was discharged; he then came to Livingston Co. and engaged in farming for about seven years; removed to the village of Dwight February, 1875, and opened a feed and livery stable, which he has managed ever since; was elected Village Constable in April, 1877, and re-elected in 1878. He married Miss Mary Wait, of Highland, Grundy Co., Oct. 7, 1864; she was born July 4, 1845; they have four children—Alvin E., Estella, Olive L. and William B.; all living.

JOHN STAFFORD, proprietor of McPherson Hotel, Dwight; was born in Norwich, Vt., July 29, 1805; his father died while he was young; he then lived with his uncle, and after the marriage of his mother, returned and worked on the farm; at 17 went to Burlington and worked for a lumber firm for \$8 per month; thence to Essex Co., N. Y., where he and J. Thompson took a contract of getting out and rafting timber to Quebec, which amounted to \$16,000, rafted by way of Lake Champlain, Lake St. John, Sorril and St. Lawrence Rivers; he then engaged in ship building, and built four boats, and sailed on Lake Champlain, Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers sixteen years; came west in 1857, locating in Joliet, Ill., there engaged in hotel business, and thence to Rock Island, where he lost \$6,500 in the Rock Island Hotel; came to Dwight in 1871, and purchased the McPherson Hotel, where he remained up to May, 1878;

he having retired, the hotel is now under the supervision of his son Charles H. He married Miss Margaret Killmon Feb. 11, 1830; they have three children living—John F., Charles H. and Martha E.

H. E. SIEGERT, miller, Dwight; was born in Germany May 26, 1830, where he learned the trade of a miller; he came to America in 1857, locating at Morris, Ill., where he was engaged as first miller in the flouring mill of Elerding's for six years. He married Miss Magdalene Bornman, of Morris, Ill.; she was born Feb. 2, 1840; they removed to Channahon, and there rented a water-power mill, which he managed successfully for three years; came to Dwight in 1867, and purchased the Dwight Flouring Mill, which he is still operating; they have seven children—Sophia E., born Sept. 28, 1864; George A., born Nov. 17, 1865; John C., born April 28, 1868; Mary and Gusta (deceased), born June 11, 1869; Henry E., born August 14, 1870; Harmon C., born Oct. 8, 1872.

J. G. SCHUMM, European Hotel and restaurant, Dwight; the subject of this sketch was born in Niederwinder, Germany, April 13, 1835, where he learned the trade of a turner; he came to this country in 1857, locating in St. Louis, and there followed his trade for about seven years. He married Miss Katherine Guyer, of France, April 16, 1862. He came to Dwight in 1869, and engaged in the butcher business which he followed for a few months, then began the business he is now engaged in, which he conducts in a gentlemanly manner, and is doing a good business. He has a family of four children—Eliza K., born April 8, 1863; Frederick W., born Aug. 13, 1864; Fredricka, born March 19, 1873; Lewis F., born April 13, 1876.

JOSEPH SHRIMPTON, farmer; P. O. Dwight; son of Timothy Shrimpton, of the Long Crandon Needle Factory, England; was born in Long Crandon, Buckinghamshire, Eng., June 23, 1822, where he spent his early life in manufacturing needles; after the death of his father he took charge of the factory, which he managed until the Spring of 1855, when he left his native home and emigrated to this country, coming direct to Dwight, Ill., and at that time there were but few settlers in this vicinity; he has always taken an active

part in the public interests of the place; he returned to England once since he came. He married Miss Mary Bampton, of his native place, Oct. 12, 1839; she was born Jan. 8, 1822; they have three children living—Eber, born Aug. 11, 1840; Philip, born July 24, 1842; Sarah, born April 20, 1849. Eber enlisted in the late war of the rebellion and served three years; was wounded at the battle of Goldsboro.

DEWITT SCUTT, contractor and builder, Dwight; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1828; while quite young his mechanical turn of mind led him into the pursuit of his present occupation, which he has followed thus far through life; he emigrated to Illinois in 1855, locating in De Kalb Co., where he remained until 1862, when he came to Dwight, where he has taken the lead in his profession. He married Miss Mary A. Seacord, of N. Y., Nov. 17, 1853; she died July 14, 1876; he afterward married Miss Mariah J. Collins, of Ohio.

JAMES CLINTON SPENCER, P. O. Milwaukee, Wis., and formerly a resident of Dwight, Ill.; was born July 29, 1828, on the Hudson River, below Albany, N. Y.; he was a descendant, on the father's side, of Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of that State, and on the mother's side of George Clinton, first Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, and of DeWitt Clinton, also Governor of New York, and projector of the Erie Canal; was educated as a civil engineer, and his first work was on the New York & Erie Railroad in 1847; in 1849, he obtained a position in the engineer corps of the Hudson River Railroad, in company with H. A. Gardner and R. P. Morgan, Jr., well known in connection with the early history of Dwight; in 1852 he came to Illinois with the above parties, to build the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, from Springfield to Joliet; in the Spring of 1853, he located the road through Dwight, and in connection with the engineer corps, laid out the town, which was named for Henry Dwight, Jr., to whose enterprising spirit the county was indebted for the early completion of the road; for years, Mr. Spencer's home was on his farm adjoining the town, and to him it is indebted for the notoriety gained by the visit of the Prince of Wales and

his suite, in 1860, an account of which is given in the history of Dwight. In 1860 Mr. Spencer was appointed General Manager of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, with headquarters at Milwaukee, where he remains, and where he has been connected with various railroad enterprises, and is now Vice President of the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, and Consulting Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; among those who were connected with the early history of Dwight, there are none who command greater respect than he whose name heads this sketch.

DR. H. G. THOLE, physician and surgeon, Dwight; was born in Badbergen, Germany, Jan. 18, 1831, and came to the United States in the Spring of 1846, locating in Mason Co., Ill.; while in his native country he received a good education, laying the foundation of his present business; in 1862 and 1863 he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, graduating April, 1878; he located in Dwight in 1866, and having met with good success, has built up a good practice. He married Miss Caroline Burgler, of Detroit, Mich., November, 1854.

SALMON TUTTLE, cashier of the Dwight Bank; he is a son of Z. Tuttle, who is one of the largest land owners in the county; he owns upward of 6,000 acres, and is looked upon as one of the wealthiest and most highly respected citizens of the county. Salmon was born in La Salle Co., Dec. 8, 1854; at about the age of 10 years, he removed with his parents to Morris, Ill., where he attended graded school about four years, thence to Grand Prairie Seminary, and Commercial College, where he graduated June 14, 1875; came with his parents to Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1868, his parents locating seventeen miles east of Pontiac, their present home; Salmon is a young man of good morals, and they who know him best appreciate his many good qualities.

ROBERT THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Dwight; is one of the oldest settlers of the county; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, May 17, 1807; he removed to Guernsey Co. when he was about 24 years old; he came to Livingston Co. in 1854, and purchased 394 acres of land, west of Dwight;

he erected a small residence and began to farm at once, and being a man of great public spirit, began operations to build a school house for the district; he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as one of three to appraise the swamp lands of this county; he was Supervisor twelve years, and was appointed Commissioner to perform the work of laying off the county into Congressional townships. He was married to Miss Latha Cross, in 1829; she passed away Nov. 11, 1870, leaving twelve children—Thomas M., Benjamin, John, Margaret, Esther, Percilla, Mary, Ella, Lizzie and Samuel M.; Emma and Martha deceased; married Mrs. Sarah Hibbard, Sept. 16, 1873.

HUGH THOMPSON, grain merchant, Dwight; was born March 21, 1836, in Belmont Co., Ohio, where he spent the early part of his life on the farm with his parents; he came to Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1855, locating on Sec. 3, Union Tp., and engaged in farming up to the Fall of 1862, then entered the army. He joined the 129th I. V. I., as a private; he was wounded at the battle of Lost Mountain, Ga.; was confined in the Louisville and Mound City hospitals for twelve months; served three years. In June, 1865, he returned to Dwight, and was elected County Treasurer, and served two years; was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Dwight Tp. six years; he engaged in the grain trade in the Fall of 1867, in which he has been quite successful. Married to Miss Frankie Ketcham, Oct. 26, 1869; they have had four children—Maud, May (deceased), Harry M. (deceased), and Clide H.

JOHN THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and stock dealer, Dwight; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1834; leaving his native State at the age of 20, emigrated West, in company with his parents, and settled in Livingston Co. in 1854, and the following year returned to his native State, and married Miss Esther Boyd, of Belmont Co., Jan. 25, 1856; she was born Aug. 12, 1831; after a few months returned to Livingston Co., and engaged in farming, which he followed about four years, and then attending high school at Aurora for one year, settled in the village of Dwight, and engaged in the grain and stock trade; he was Village Treasurer three

years, and is at present Justice of the Peace, and member of the Board of Trustees; these offices he has held with honor and credit to himself and the people he has represented; they have four children living—Florence E., James C., John C. and Robert W.

T. M. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dwight; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, 3, 1810, where he remained fifty-seven years on the old homestead, which was also the birthplace of his father's family. He married Miss Jane Elwood, of Belmont Co., March 11, 1830; she died May 1, 1846, leaving six children—Robert, born May 24, 1833; John, born Aug. 10, 1834, died Sept. 8, 1852; Hugh and Mary, born

March 21, 1836; Mary died June 12, 1869; William, born March 10, 1838; Thomas J., born Aug. 31, 1840, died Dec. 1, 1853. He married Miss Anne Grimes; she was born Aug. 31, 1819; they have four children—John E., born March 13, 1855; Agnes J., born June 12, 1858; Benjamin M., born Feb. 5, 1859; James F., born March 6, 1861; they left the old home in the Fall of 1867, and emigrated to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co. where they now reside; he owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, and is a prominent and much respected citizen; he is President of the Board of School Directors.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD M. BRUNER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone. Methodist. Democrat. Owns 180 acres of land valued at \$7,000; born in Ohio, May 23, 1836. Married Margaret J. Bruner, April 13, 1863; she was born in Virginia, April 10, 1845; they have had nine children, all of whom are now living—Wm. R., born Jan. 15, 1864; Mary J., July 22, 1865; Henry W., Dec. 19, 1867; Nancy O., Dec. 4, 1869; George A., March 22, 1871; Evea E., July 16, 1872; Jessie W., Nov. 17, 1873; Clara E.; Sept. 19, 1875; Little Baby, March 17, 1877. Mr. Bruner came to this State in 1839, and commenced farming in La Salle Co., and has been engaged in the same in Livingston Co. since 1864.

THOMAS BROOKER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Kent Co., England, Dec. 25, 1819; came to the United States, arriving in New York in 1839, after a long and dangerous voyage, on which he set out with his father's family, and in which they were wrecked off Whitehead Harbor, causing a separation of himself and brother John B., from all their relatives for a period of eighteen months, finally meeting them again in Ohio. Mr. Brooker came to this State in 1848, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Owns 120 acres of land valued

at \$4,800. Married Miss Lucinda Wilber, in 1844, who was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., March 2, 1826; they have had ten children, nine of whom are living—Mary A., Elizabeth H., Elsie S., Alice J., Phebe M., Emma R., Sarah E., John W., Frank S., and Frederick T.; Alice J., deceased.

G. H. BLAKESLEE, farmer and breeder of fine stock; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn.; came with his parents to this State in 1856; he now owns 205 acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Was married May 9, 1858, to Miss Martha J. Wright; she was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1840; they have had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Charles H., Herbert C., Nicoy A., Maggie E., Orra, George B., Alva T., Walter S.; Orra, deceased. Mr. Blakeslee was a soldier in the late rebellion, having enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, and served nearly three years; was wounded at Kenesaw, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; when recovered, was on duty with General Dodge, Headquarters Department of the Missouri; was discharged with honor, in February, 1865, and has since that time been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. Also within the same time he has held the following public offices: Town Clerk, eleven years; Col-

lector, two years; and Town Treasurer, ten years.

JOHN BRUCKER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; Episcopal; Democrat; owns 905 acres of land, valued at \$31,700; born in England, County of Kent, June 6, 1821. Married Elizabeth Ellfrey, born in Germany, Hesse-Cassel, in 1825; they have had ten children—seven of whom are living. Mr. B. has been in the employ of the United States Government eight years in the building of forts, and has been Government contractor; has been a farmer in this State for over twenty years. Mr. B. entered the land he now owns, being the southwest quarter of Sec. 4. Mr. B. is at present Road Commissioner. He married May 30, 1846; children—John H., born April 13, 1847, died Sept. 16, 1848; William, born Oct. 16, 1851, died Aug. 30, 1852; Elizabeth, born June 19, 1849; Mary, born Nov. 20, 1854; Ann Eliza, born March 1, 1856, died April 19, 1856; Ellen, April 24, 1857; Sarah J., Aug. 29, 1861; Fannie F., Dec. 18, 1865; Charles E., Dec. 15, 1860.

MARTIN CONWAY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blackstone; was born in County Mayo, Ireland; came to this country in 1847. Married Miss Rose Ruddy; she was born in County Mayo, Ireland; they have had ten children—nine of whom are living, viz.; James, born July 17, 1854; Bridget, April 12, 1857; Mary, May 20, 1859; Edward, June 29, 1861; Anthony, Sept. 29, 1863; Rose, Feb. 24, 1866; Martin, Feb. 26, 1868; Michael, July 17, 1870; Ellen, Sept. 2, 1873; Anthony, November, 1852, died August, 1873. Mr. Conway has always followed the pursuits of a farmer, and now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400. He came to this State in 1853, which makes him quite an early settler.

MRS. MARY CORBIN, farming; P. O. Cornell; one of the early settlers of Livingston Co., and widow of the late Oliver H. P. Corbin; was born in Harrison Co., W. Va., July 31, 1826, her maiden name being Mary E. Flowers; she has had ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Joseph F., John H., Jesse F., Edith, Sarah J. and O. H. P. (deceased), Francis M., Florence, Benjamin B. and Mary E. Mrs. Corbin now lives with her children at the old homestead, and owns

160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Joseph, her oldest son, since his father's death, has held the office of Justice of the Peace for over two years.

PATRICK DEMPSEY, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Blackstone; born in Londonderry Co., Ireland; came to this country in 1837; has followed the pursuits of a farmer from boyhood, and now works 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married July 4, 1850, to Miss Ann McGivney; she was born in Caven Co., Ireland; they have had seven children—Roger, born June 8, 1851; Bernard F., born Oct. 15, 1852; Charles, born March 7, 1855; Agnes, born Sept. 6, 1858; Sarah Ann, born Dec. 5, 1860; Robert Emmet, born March 9, 1864; Mary, born June 5, 1866. Mr. Dempsey has held the office of Street Commissioner for several years.

GEORGE DEAN, farmer, P. O. Blackstone; was born in N. Y., Aug. 14, 1850; came to this State in 1857; has followed the pursuits of a farmer from his boyhood; now owns 234 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Married Martha J. Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1872; she was born in Illinois, Nov. 18, 1854; they have had two children, both of whom are living—George Ira, born May 9, 1874, and Aubrey, born Nov. 12, 1876.

JOHN GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Blackstone; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., June 15, 1859; his father (now deceased) was one of the early settlers of this State; he died Nov. 4, 1877; his mother died June 12, 1875, aged 42 years, leaving Mr. Graham and with his brother and seven sisters orphans; their names are Annie, Lizzie, Katie, Delia, Mary, Agnes, Ella and Willie; Mr. Graham now works the farm, which consists of 120 acres, valued at \$4,800; he is an active and prosperous young man, and is making for his brother and sisters a pleasant home.

MICHAEL HIGGINS, stock raiser and farmer, P. O. Blackstone; was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1815, and is one of the early settlers of this State, having settled in La Salle in 1845, and finally removing to Livingston Co., in 1866, where he now resides; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Married Mary Ralph in 1844; they have had ten children, nine of whom are living—Patrick, Mary, Daniel, John, Margaret, Francis, Catherine, Ellen,

Michael and Lizzie; Lizzie deceased; Mr. Higgins was married in Ireland, and came to this country with his wife, father-in-law (Mr. Ralph), and one child, Patrick, his other children being born in America. Here Mr. Ralph died at the advanced age of 113 years; was probably the oldest man in the State.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$14,400; was born in Shrubshire Co., Eng., March 10, 1823. Married to Elizabeth Weeks; she was born in Kent Co., Eng., July 4, 1833; he married June 10, 1865; they have two children both of whom are now living—Edward, born Nov. 5, 1868; Edith E., born Sept. 2, 1866. Mr. Humphreys came to America in 1863, and to this State in the same year, and has engaged successfully in farming ever since. Methodist. National. He married the widow of Thomas Weeks, who was in the Mexican war, enlisting under Captain Gibson, and was afterward promoted Sergeant; Mr. W. was also a volunteer in the late war of the rebellion, serving six months, and was killed Dec. 29, 1861, at the battle of Artsville, Tenn. He had two sons who are now in Nebraska, having taken up their father's old homestead; their names are Charles T. and William B. Weeks; they are both prosperous young men.

JAMES P. HADLEY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cornell; one of the very early settlers in Livingston Co.; was born in the State of New York, March 30, 1806, and came to this county in 1851; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; he remembers when he could go from his present home across the prairie to the Illinois River without seeing a sign of human habitation anywhere on the route, a distance of about eighteen miles; for a distance of nine miles all around his home, he had only three or four neighbors; he often saw deer in herds that would number from thirty to forty, and wolves frequently came around the house in large numbers. Mr. Hadley was married to Miss Phebe Ann Tripp, Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in the State of New York, Oct. 18, 1827; they have had seven children—Richard D., Harriet H., Norman A., Emily A., Nicoll E., Roxy A. and Orin E.; all of whom are living. The above is the second wife of Mr. Hadley;

his first wife was Miss Rumina Hill; she was born in New York, Oct. 6, 1809, died Jan. 3, 1851; by her he had ten children, five of whom are living—Mary E., Paulina M., James T., William E. and John P.; the deceased are—Eugene, Eliza J., Eliza A., Amanda M. and Sarah J. Mr. H. has held several public offices, and for many terms.

D. W. KENT, grain merchant and dealer in live stock, Blackstone; was born in Suffield, Conn., September 3, 1843; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; is one of the most prominent settlers in Blackstone. Was married Feb. 19, 1868, to Miss Eliza Mumma; she was born in Ohio, Aug. 12, 1848; they have had five children—Charles, born and died Sept. 29, 1869; Frederick, born Dec. 3, 1870; Edna Hulda, Dec. 27, 1872; died July 3, 1873; Irene, born July 3, 1874; died Dec. 3, 1874; Paul Lester, born Dec. 16, 1876. Mr. Kent was formerly a resident of Odell, and was there called Mayor of Cayuga, which title he still retains.

DENNIS KAHOE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1825. Married Miss Mary Mallany, in April, 1856; she was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1830; they have had nine children, four of whom are living—Timothy, Michael, Mary, and John; deceased, Dennis, Esther, Bridget, Susan, and Winfred. Mr. Kahoe came to this county in 1868, and took to farming, in which he still continues; he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Has held public offices, and is now School Director.

H. H. KENT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Suffield, Conn., Sept. 24, 1839; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400. Married Miss Mary A. Wilcox, April 14, 1877; she was born in Iowa, Dec. 28, 1855. Mr. Kent was one of the earliest and most active settlers in Sunbury, being a participant in the construction of the large warehouses and granaries now owned by L. E. Kent, with whom he was formerly engaged in the grain and lumber business. He settled in this State in 1859; has held many public offices, and now holds that of Supervisor.

RICHARD McOMBER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Jefferson Co.,

N. Y., March 7, 1831; came to this State with his family in 1853, having previously been a resident in the State of Michigan for fifteen years. Mr. McOmber has always followed the pursuits of a farmer; he now owns eighty acres of land, worth \$3,200. He was married March 18, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Evans; she was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1840; they have one child—Charles W. Coleman—an adopted son; he was born Oct. 11, 1864, in La Salle Co., and is a smart and promising boy.

F. M. MCINTOSH, dry goods merchant, Blackstone; was born in Indiana Oct. 26, 1846. Married Sarah J. Fleshman; she was born in Indiana Oct. 3, 1850; they have had four children, all of whom are now living—Lizzie M., born Dec. 1, 1868; Elmie F., Oct. 3, 1871; Jessie L., Nov. 25, 1875; Jay, March 23, 1877. Mr. M. came to this State in 1847; entered the dry goods business in 1870 in this place, in which he still continues.

JOHN MILLER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; Lutheran; Republican; works 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400; born in France July 3, 1839. Married Huldah Dean March 31, 1873; she was born in New York State Jan. 21, 1845; they have had three children, all of whom are now living—Carrie, born Jan. 21, 1874; Charles H., June 25, 1875; Dora, April 10, 1877. Mr. Miller came to this country in 1847, and then settled in the great Northwest with his parents, arriving in June, when they found this section a beautiful but wild prairie. Mr. Miller, since he became of age, has been engaged in farming, and gives his attention to stock business.

CAPT. JAMES NICHOLS, retired, Odell; was born on the island of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, Feb. 13, 1816; his pursuit was that of a seaman from 1828 to 1864; commencing in early boyhood, he worked his way up to a Captain's position in 1841. Was married July 16, 1837, to Miss Mary Coffin; she was born in Rhode Island Dec. 4, 1815; they have had seven children—three of whom are living, viz.: Josephine C., Charles A. and Mary C. Deceased—James C., Sarah F., William H., Mary H. James C. was a soldier in the late

war, enlisting in Co. B, 2d Rhode Island Inf.; was afterward promoted Sergeant, and killed at the battle of Salem Heights May 3, 1863.

B. F. NORTON, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; Methodist; Democrat; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$12,500; born in the State of Maine Feb. 11, 1823. Married Elizabeth S. Norton Nov. 8, 1848; she was born in Maine Oct. 31, 1823; they have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—E. F., born Aug. 27, 1849; T. A., Nov. 18, 1850; Mary E., April 17, 1852; Samuel B., Dec. 3, 1853; Clara M., Dec. 29, 1856; Hannah R., March 9, 1859; H. Hubert and Rufus Herbert (twins), April 6, 1861. H. Hubert died May 18, 1861; Eben, born Dec. 1, 1862, died Dec. 7, 1862; Peter E., born Dec. 31, 1863, died March 13, 1865. Mr. N. came to this State in 1853, and then commenced farming in Livingston Co., and within that time has held the office of Postmaster three years, also that of Town Clerk, and many other public offices in this (his own) township.

ABRAHAM NEWBURN, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; owns forty acres of land; valued at \$1,600; born in Pennsylvania, March 12, 1842. Married Marietta Fairbanks, April 12, 1866; she was born in Illinois, Oct. 30, 1843; they have had six children, five of whom are now living—S. A. F., born Sept. 3, 1862, died Nov. 4, 1862; Sarah B. D. Fairbanks, born Sept. 2, 1863; Lyman A., born Oct. 26, 1866; Armena E., born Sept. 9, 1868; Hattie E., born Oct. 1, 1870; Jennie E., born March 17, 1875. Mr. N. came to this State in 1850, and commenced farming in this county in 1853, and in this township in the Fall of 1866; when he first came on this farm he now owns, it was a wild prairie; he has improved it greatly, and it is now all well tilled. Mr. Newburn is Mrs. Newburn's second husband, her first husband having been killed in the late rebellion by a shell from a blind battery, between Atlanta and Savannah, Dec. 10, 1864. His name was Wm. J. Fairbanks. They are members of the United Brethren. Is a National.

JAMES H. PAGET, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blackstone; one of the early settlers in this county; was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1840; his father

was one of the very early settlers of this State, having first arrived here in 1830; then going East again, he remained a few years; there was married and again came West to Marshall Co., where James was born. He was married Sept. 22, 1864, to Miss Martha Erwine; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 22, 1847; they have had six children, three of whom are now living—Ella A., born Sept. 15, 1865; Cora B., born June 10, 1869; Albert E., born July 5, 1874; Rose C., born Dec. 4, 1867, died Nov. 2, 1868; Eliza J., born Aug. 20, 1872, died Sept. 6, 1873; Emery A., born May 11, 1877, died Oct. 5, 1877. Mr. Paget was formerly in business in coal lands, but has for many years been engaged in farming; he now owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000, and has made for himself and family a pleasant and happy home.

JEROME SMITH, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.; came to this State with his father's family when he was only a year old, and is one of the early settlers in Livingston Co.; he remembers when his nearest neighbors were three miles distant, and this whole country was a vast prairie; his father died about seventeen years ago; his mother still lives at the advanced age of 75 years, and is in good health. Mr. Smith has followed the pursuits of a farmer and stock raiser from his early boyhood, and now owns 500 acres of land, valued at \$25,000. He was married in 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Johnson; she was born in the State of Ohio, in 1848.

JAMES STOTT, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; was born in England, Sept. 11, 1816; he came to the United States in 1842, and to Illinois in 1858, where he settled down to the pursuits of a farmer in Livingston Co., and now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Mrs. Mary Brooker; she was born in Cabot, Vt., Feb. 19, 1832; by her he had one child—Susie M. Stott, born Dec. 3, 1874; Mrs. Stott, by her former marriage, was the mother of seven children—Mariam S., born June 16, 1850; Leonard Z. B., May 22, 1852; Alice J., March 22, 1854, died Aug. 15, 1855; Martha J., April 10, 1856; Charles H., July 7, 1858, died Sept. 15, 1875; Edward L., Feb. 26, 1863, died Oct. 10,

1876; Eddaretta, May 12, 1866, died Jan. 15, 1867. Mr. Brooker (deceased) the former husband of Mrs. Stott, was killed March 14, 1866, aged 38 years. Hannah (deceased) was the former wife of Mr. James Stott, and died Dec. 20, 1869, aged 52 years; by whom he had six children—Emanuel, born Dec. 20, 1840, died June 13, 1864; John, April 8, 1844, drowned Aug. 28, 1851; William and Mary, twins, Dec. 26, 1845, Mary, died July 3, 1846; Helen, born Jan. 29, 1850; died Sept. 26, 1852; James, Jan. 3, 1854. Mr. S. is quite an old resident, having lived in this county for more than twenty years.

HENRY SIEDENTOP, farmer; P. O. Nevada; was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1844; came to this county in 1862, and settled in the northeast corner of Sec. 1, where he has made himself a pleasant and happy home. Mr. Siedentop was married Oct. 2, 1867, to Miss Louise Benckendorf, who was born in Germany March 28, 1848; they have had six children, five of whom are now living—Charles Henry, born June 23, 1867, died Oct. 2, 1868; Henry, Feb. 22, 1869; Frederick, Jan. 10, 1872; Louise, Jan. 5, 1874; William, June 10, 1876; Emma, March 23, 1878.

ISAAC SHERMAN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blackstone; was born in Ohio, April 1, 1825; came to this State in 1833, and settled in Putnam Co.; removing from there to Livingston Co., 1869, and settling in the township of Sunbury. He was married to Miss Susan McKee, July 12, 1857, and by her had five children, four of whom are living—Marian, born May 13, 1859; John, February, 1860, died February, 1861; Rebecca M., born March 4, 1865; Henry, April 11, 1867; Isaac T., March 21, 1869. After Mrs. Sherman's decease, he married again, Jan. 3, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Bales; she was born in Kentucky, Sept. 18, 1835; they have had two children—Francis B., born March 1, 1875; Levi Jasper, June 28, 1877. Mr. Sherman has always followed the pursuits of a farmer, and now owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$9,600.

HORACE H. TULWILER, blacksmith, Blackstone; Methodist; Democrat; born in Illinois Feb. 14, 1851. Married

Clara K. Ross; she was born in Illinois, May 21, 1854; they have had two children, both of whom are still living—Hattie M., born Jan. 25, 1876; Clara A., Dec. 8, 1877. His marriage occurred Dec. 30, 1875. Mr. T. commenced the blacksmithing business for himself in this State in 1875, and has been successful.

M. F. WATERS, merchant, Blackstone; was born in Ohio April 4, 1830. Married Amelia Monfort April 5, 1865; they have had five children, all of whom are still living, viz.: George, Harry, Cora B., James H. and Kittie. Mr. W. began keeping store in Sunbury alone in 1876, and in January, 1878, went into partnership with Mr. T. A. Norton, with whom he now continues in the drug and dry goods business. Mr. Waters is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a straightforward Republican.

ISAAC N. WOOD, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in La Salle

Co., Ill., May 12, 1835; his father, on arriving from Wayne Co., Penn., in 1833, settled in Vermilionville; he was the first Postmaster there, and has for several years been Deacon of the Baptist Church, and now holds the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Isaac N. Wood was married April 21, 1859, to Miss Sarah Esmond; she was born at Battle Creek, Mich., May 13, 1840, and is the daughter of Dr. W. J. Esmond, of Ottawa, Ill.; they have had, three children, but one of whom is living viz.—Frederic E., born April 20, 1860; Esther D., born Dec. 6, 1864, died Aug. 26, 1869; Newton O., born Jan. 25, 1870, died Feb. 25, 1871. Mr. Wood's principal occupation from boyhood has been that of a farmer, and he now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. He has held a number of public offices. Their only living child is now teaching school in their own district.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BROWN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Dwight; was born in County of Antrim, Ireland, April 20, 1822, where he learned the trade of linen weaving; he sailed from Belfast March 3, 1849, landing in New York April 6, locating in Livingston, N. Y., where he remained until 1857, when he emigrated to Illinois, locating in La Salle Co., thence to Livingston Co., and settling where he now resides in 1869; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Ellen Culbert Dec. 24, 1851, she died Jan. 23, 1855, leaving two children—James, born April 23, 1852; and Thomas, born Aug. 6, 1853. On Aug. 12, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of La Salle Co., Ill.; she has five children—Rosa J., born Nov. 19, 1862; John, born Aug. 12, 1865; Mary E., born Sept. 12, 1868; Alexander, born Oct. 24, 1871; Ellen M., born March 20, 1875.

EDWARD COLLINS, farmer and Town Assessor, Sec. 17; P. O. Odell; was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, Feb. 19, 1819, where he received a good

education; he sailed from Liverpool Aug 3, 1844, and landed in New York Oct. 13; found employment at book-keeping with White & Co., grain dealers, after which he went into Orange Co., and was employed on a farm; he came to Illinois in 1852, and engaged in farming, in which he has since continued; settled where he now resides in 1864. He enlisted in the Mexican war, but was not called out. He came to this country a poor man, and through economical financiering has accumulated a good property; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Has served as Town Commissioner and Collector a number of terms. Married Miss Anna Burk of his native country, June 30, 1846; they have eight children—Patrick B., Ellen (now Mrs. Bradley of Cornell), Mary A., teaching; Margaret, at home; James, at home; Edward, at home; Sarah Jane, teaching; John C., at home.

S. T. CALL, farmer, Sec. 24, P. O. Odell; the subject of this sketch was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1841; removed with his parents to Clinton, where

they remained five years, thence to Illinois, locating in La Salle Co., where he received a good English education. He enlisted in the 64th I. V. I., Yates Sharpshooters, Sept., 1861; was in a number of battles, and in several skirmishes; was wounded at the battle of Corinth in Oct., 1862, which disabled him for duty, and was discharged in February, 1863. He then returned to La Salle Co., and in the Spring of 1864 came in to Livingston Co., and bought land where he now resides; he owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Phebe Gallup Oct. 14, 1865; she was born in Worcester Co., Mass., June 28, 1849; they are parents of five children—Edwin S., born Dec. 31, 1866; Hattie P., born Feb. 1, 1869, died Sept. 22, 1873; Evelyn L., born May 17, 1871; Ernest L., born March 23, 1874; Frank W., born Oct. 21, 1876.

WILLIAM DALLY, farmer and veterinary surgeon, Sec. 33; P. O. Odell; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 10, 1822; removed with his parents to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and was raised a farmer; received a good common English education; was engaged at freighting on the river between Pittsburgh and New Orleans for a time, after which he removed to Illinois, first locating in Putnam Co., and then in La Salle Co., thence into Livingston Co., where he now resides; he owns 160 acres of well improved land. He married Miss Juanna Newburn, of Pennsylvania, March 23, 1843; she was born Aug. 31, 1818, died Oct. 18, 1872, leaving six children living—Mary C., born March 29, 1844; Lydie E., born Nov. 1, 1845; Anna, born Oct. 25, 1847; George W., born Sept. 11, 1849; Harvey M., born Nov. 28, 1854; Willie L., born Nov. 13, 1856. He married Mrs. Stone, of Sandusky City, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1873; she was born April 10, 1826; she has three children—Rose E., born July 12, 1851; Anna M., born July 10, 1856; Jay M., born Dec. 16, 1858.

EDWARD ESSINGTON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Odell; was born in Lincolnshire, England, March, 1815; he came to this country in 1854, locating in Du Page Co., and began farming, which he has continued up to the present; he came into Livingston Co. in 1866, and bought

eighty acres of land, where he now resides, which is well improved, and valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Jane Warington, of Upwell, England, April 17, 1846; she was born March 14, 1823; they are parents of eight children—Esther, born Dec. 21, 1846 (now Mrs. Luce); Thomas, born Sept. 17, 1848 (now resides in Kansas); Sarah, born Sept. 19, 1850; George, born, Nov. 31, 1853; John, born Dec. 10, 1855; Mary, born Dec. 21, 1857; Eliza, born Nov. 19, 1860; Susan, born April 16, 1864.

JOHN FERGUSON, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1824; came to the United States in March, 1847, and in the following September came to Illinois, locating in Will Co., and thence to Grundy Co., where he located, and there served as Justice of the Peace, after which he settled in Joliet, and engaged in the wood business, and being a good financier, met with good success. He has held a number of responsible positions, which he has filled with credit and honor to himself and those he represented; settled where he now lives in 1865; he owns 400 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. He married Miss Katherine Hennessey, April 4, 1858; she was born May 28, 1830; they have six children living—Ellen, born in Grundy Co., March 14, 1862; Mariah, born in Joliet, June 30, 1864; Katie, born in Livingston Co., Sept. 18, 1866; George E., born in Livingston Co., May 4, 1868; Francis J., born in Livingston Co., June 26, 1870; Peter B., born in Livingston Co., Aug. 31, 1873.

JOHN FULTON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Odell; was born in Barrickshire, Scotland, May 20, 1810; his early life was spent in Scotland in the capacity of a farmer; he came to this country in 1854, locating in Kendall Co., Ill., where he remained until 1862, when he came into Livingston Co.; he bought and settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1867, which consists of 160 acres, which is valued at \$40 per acre. He has held the office of Town Treasurer a number of years; also Road Commissioner; he has accumulated his property since he came to this country. He married Miss Jane Hood, of his native country, Nov. 29, 1832; she was born April 28, 1807; they

have eight children—Agnes, born Feb. 18, 1834 (now Mrs. Hinsh); William, born July 8, 1835; Isabel, born March 12, 1837; died Sept. 11, 1858; Sarah, born Dec. 29, 1840 (now Mrs. Mackson); Thomas, born May 20, 1843, died an infant; Margaret, born June 24, 1845 (now Mrs. Hargrave); Mary, born Jan. 26, 1850 (now Mrs. Potter).

EMMONS GOSS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Dwight; was born in Danville, Maine, Nov. 20, 1832; during his early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and was a stationary engineer for a number of years. He married Miss Cynthia Getchell, of Somerset Co., Maine, Nov. 30, 1854; they emigrated to Illinois in 1851, locating in La Salle Co., and there began farming, which he has since followed; he came into Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1864, without means, but with a firm mind and a determined will, and through his energy has accumulated, until he has eighty acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has served as School Director a number of years; he has a family of five children—Mary O., born in Danville, Maine, Oct. 5, 1856; Henry C., born in Serena, Ill., Feb. 23, 1859; died March 9, 1863; Nellie L., born in Livingston Co., March 3, 1865; Charlie, born in Livingston Co., April 1, 1866; Freddie, born in Livingston Co., Feb. 23, 1870.

J. A. HOOVER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Odell; was born in Blair Co., Penn., June 4, 1840; at the age of 7 years, he removed with his parents to Lawrence Co., Ohio, where he was employed by Gen. O. M. Mitchell as a dry goods clerk, and remained until Aug. 1861, when he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, with the 2d Va. V. C. as a private, and was soon promoted to Second Lieut., and during the latter part of the war served as Quartermaster; was in a number of severe battles; was wounded at Wytheville, Va.; was mustered out in the Spring of 1865; then he returned to Ohio, thence to Illinois, locating where he now resides; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Etta E. Tucker, of Ottawa, Ill., May 7, 1867; she was born at Pekin, Ill., Aug. 2, 1847.

W. A. HUTCHINS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Odell; was born in Devonshire, Eng.,

Nov. 20, 1836; came to this country in 1852, locating in Genesee Co., N. Y., and there engaged in agricultural pursuits; he removed to Van Buren Co., Mich., thence to Illinois, stopping in Kendall Co. for a time, thence to Livingston Co., settling where he now resides; he improved 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has held a number of town offices, and is at present Justice of the Peace; he is a good financier and an industrious man; he has accumulated his property since he came to this State. He married Elizabeth Skinner, of Kendall Co., Dec. 31, 1860; she was born Nov. 29, 1842; they are parents of two children—Nellie M., born May 25, 1863; Lillie G., born Nov. 25, 1866.

SAMUEL HOKE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Odell; is a pioneer of this town; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 24, 1827; at the age of 17 years, he went to Chambersburg and there learned the trade of a painter, and followed it with success while living in Pennsylvania; he was Deputy Sheriff of Blair Co. a number of years; emigrated to Illinois in 1859, locating at Dwight, and engaged in the furniture business; he settled on the farm where he now resides in 1859, and has improved 400 acres of land, which is valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Laura Kenney, of Pennsylvania, April 18, 1850; she was born in Martinsburg, Nov. 22, 1831; they are parents of seven children—Alexander K., born Sept. 16, 1851, farmer and teacher; Maggie H., born Jan. 8, 1854 (now Mrs. Houchen); William E., born Oct. 2, 1856, at Lincoln College; Charles H., born June 28, 1860, farmer; George K., born Dec. 17, 1862, farmer; Samuel L., born July 8, 1867; Frank Lincoln, born Nov. 10, 1871.

JAMES HAMILTON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Dwight; was born in Lanrickshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1833; his parents died when he was quite young, leaving him to battle with the world without parental advice; he came to this country in 1855, locating in La Salle Co., Ill., and began carpentering, which he followed but a short time, and began farming, which he has continued in; he came into Livingston Co. in 1862, locating at his present place of residence; he has been a very industrious and economical man, and has accumulated his property since he came to this country; he

assisted in organizing his town and establishing schools, and has been an active worker for the good of his town, and is much respected. He married Miss Mary Ann Edgcomb, of La Salle Co., Dec. 24, 1869; she was born Dec. 23, 1841; they are parents of four children—Wills, born Oct. 13, 1869; James, born Sept. 24, 1871; John, born Feb. 15, 1873. He owns 420 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$45 per acre.

T. JONES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Odell; was born in North Wales, England, March 27, 1812; he came to this country in 1836, locating in Connecticut, and there married Miss Sarah Lewis, of his native country, Feb. 27, 1837; she was born April 21, 1804; they emigrated to this State in 1838, settling in Tazewell Co., where he bought and improved a farm; settled where he now resides in 1867; he owns 305 acres of well-improved land; he came to this country a poor man, and through his industry and economy has accumulated a good property, and is a well-to-do and much-respected citizen; they are parents of five children—Thomas L., born Feb. 2, 1836 (farmer); Mary E., born Jan. 20, 1840 (now Mrs. Hodson, residing in Kansas); Edwin F., born March 6, 1843 (farmer); John A., born March 1, 1845 (farmer); George F., born, Jan. 20, 1847 (farmer).

RICHARD JUDGE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Odell; was born in the county of West Maid, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1810, where he received a good education. He married Miss Mary Gowen, of his native place, Jan. 15, 1829; she was born in 1819. They came to this country in 1842, locating in Burlington, Vt., where he acted as Superintendent of the Female Seminary, which position he filled five years, after which he removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he had charge of a cotton wadding manufacturing establishment until it was destroyed by fire, after which he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and engaged in contracting and building, in which he was quite successful; thence to Kendall Co., and began farming; came to Livingston Co. and bought a farm, where he now resides, of 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a successful financier, and a much-respected citizen; has a family of eight children—Ann, born Feb. 6, 1841;

Maria, born Aug. 13, 1843; James, born July 13, 1845; John, born Aug. 6, 1847; Richard, born Sept. 26, 1849; Thomas, born Feb. 15, 1851; Christopher, born Aug. 14, 1853; Eliza, born Sept. 21, 1855.

WARD KING, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Dwight; was born in Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 20, 1849; while young removed with his parents to La Salle Co., Ill.; he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and afterward engaged in mining; during the late war was employed on the Decatur Pilot, a vessel that plied between St. Louis and Big Bend, transferring soldiers and carrying supplies, after which he returned. He married Miss Margaret J. Wauchope Feb. 11, 1874; she was born Jan. 29, 1858; was the youngest daughter of S. D. Wauchope, a wealthy pioneer of La Salle Co., who came to this country a poor man, and through his energy and industry accumulated a good property; he was born near Belfast, Ireland, April 18, 1809, and died Dec. 14, 1870; he left a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. King settled where they now reside in 1857. They own 120 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. They are parents of one child—Clarence A., born Aug. 21, 1877.

JOHN LUKE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Odell; is a native of Ireland; was born in the County of Antrim Sept. 23, 1823, and on Dec. 24, 1844, he married Miss Esther Gault. They came to the United States in 1845, locating in Richmond Co., N. Y., and there found employment as a farm laborer, where he remained until 1856; then he removed to Jones Co., Iowa, and there began farming for himself; he came and settled where he now resides and began improving in 1866; his farm consists of 206 acres, which is well improved. He came to this country without capital, and through his industry and economy has accumulated a good property; has a family of five children—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Guppy), James, Mary J., Hugh H., John W.

A. McMEANS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dwight; was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, May 12, 1806; he sailed from Belfast May 10, 1820, and landed in Quebec July 9; he located in Philadelphia, and engaged as a clerk in the grocery business,

and in 1838 began business in Portsmouth, Ohio, thence to Wheeling, Va., and there established himself in the grocery business, and followed it until 1860, when he came to Illinois, locating where he now resides; he owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he has held a number of township offices, and is a much respected citizen. He married Miss Eliza Hadden, of his native county, Oct. 27, 1842; she died May 13, 1859, and in July, 1860, he married Mrs. Shannon, of Belmont Co., Ohio; she died Oct. 23, 1864; then he married Mrs. Elizabeth Gault, of Morris, Ill., May 9, 1867; he has four children living—Alexander, born Oct. 8, 1845; Hannah, born June 5, 1850; Mary, born Sept. 20, 1852; William, born Feb. 25, 1855.

JAMES TELFORD, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Dwight; was born in Durham Co., Eng., May 7, 1831; he came to this country in 1855, locating in La Salle Co., Ill., where he found employment as a farmer; he came into Livingston Co. in 1862, and bought land where he now resides; he came to this country a poor man, and through his industry and energy has accumulated a good property, and now owns 220 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Jennett Scott, of La Salle Co., March 4, 1857; they have a family of nine children—William, Jane, James, George R., Robert, John, Henry, Charles, Lincoln. Mr. Telford assisted in organizing his town; also in establishing schools, and has taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town, and is a much-respected citizen.

W. E. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dwight; a pioneer of the town; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, March 10, 1838, where he received a good English education; he came to Illinois in 1857, locating where he now resides, and began farming. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in August, 1862, with the 129th I. V. I.; was in twelve heavy battles and a number of severe skirmishes, through which he passed without a scratch; was mustered out June 20, 1865. He then returned to Livingston Co. and began business on his farm, which consists of 160 acres of well improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has

held a number of township offices, and taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the interest of his town. He married Miss Maggie Buchanan, of his native county, Feb. 25, 1870; she was born June 24, 1839; they are parents of three children—Mary M., born March 19, 1871; Liddella, June 11, 1873, and Bertha J., Jan. 16, 1876.

MRS. MARGARET WYLLIE, farming, Secs. 11, 12, 1 and 2; P. O. Dwight; was born in Landrickshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1837; she came to this country in 1857, locating in La Salle Co., and Jan. 27, 1858, married Mr. John Wyllie, of Scotland; he was born Dec. 9, 1811, and died Dec. 29, 1873, leaving a family of five children—William, born Nov. 5, 1858; John, Oct. 2, 1860; James H., Sept. 27, 1862; Jane M., Sept. 3, 1864; David G., Jan. 27, 1867; Mary, Dec. 26, 1869, died Sept. 28, 1873; Mary (adopted), March 18, 1873. Mr. Wyllie was a man of good education, and was much respected by all who knew him; he left to his family a good property, the residence being one of the best in this part of the county, and about 1,200 acres of well-improved land.

ROBERT WALKER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Odell; was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 2, 1826; came to this country in 1850, locating in Albany, N.Y.; thence to Great Valley, where he married Miss Lydia Matthewson Dec. 10, 1853; she was born Feb. 1, 1824; they emigrated to Illinois in 1856, locating in La Salle Co., and engaged in farming; he came to Livingston Co. in 1865, and bought and began improving the farm where he now lives, which consists of 160 acres, well-improved, valued at \$40 per acre; he has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town, and is an industrious, energetic man, who has accumulated a good property; they have a family of three children—Mary P., born May 25, 1855; Lydia E., Sept. 3, 1856; Robert J., March 12, 1861.

T. J. WAUCHOPE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Dwight; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1846; his early life was spent with his parents upon the farm, attending school Winters and working on the farm Summers; he removed with his parents into Livingston Co. in 1863, locat-

ing where he now resides; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Lizzie Glass, of Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 16, 1870; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Oct. 3, 1840; they are parents of three children—Mabel M., born April 8, 1872; Leroy J., Feb. 17, 1874; Henrietta, June 11, 1878. Mr. Wauchope has acted as School Director and Road Commissioner a number of terms, and is much respected by all who know him.

D. B. WALKER, farmer; P. O. Odell; the subject of this sketch was born in Taunton, Mass., Sept. 21, 1838, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co.; he bought and settled upon the land where he

now resides in 1868; he owns 240 acres of well improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has served in a number of township offices, and is much thought of by all who know him. He married Miss Lydia Morse, of Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 12, 1865; she was born Feb. 24, 1838; they have eight children—Herbert D., George, Edward M., William L., Emily M., Mariah L., Mason B., Clara E. F. Mr. Walker enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, with the 4th Mass. Regt., in the Fall of 1862; was in a number of heavy battles and skirmishes, through which he passed without a scratch; was mustered out in July, 1863.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. BEATTY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Dwight; was born in Loudon Co., Va., May 12, 1845; at the age of 17 he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, with the Loudon Rangers, which was an independent company, and controlled wholly by the Secretary of War; during his scouting he was in a great many severe engagements, among which were scouts known as the Mosby Guerillas, and was wounded at Charleston, Va.; also a slight wound at Leesburg; he entered the service in July, 1862, and was mustered out in June, 1865; then returned to Loudon Co., and in 1867 emigrated to Illinois, locating where he now resides; owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre, and is a successful financier. He married Miss Betsy Broughton, of Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1868; she was born Aug. 5, 1840; they are parents of one child, Franklin, born Nov. 1, 1869; died in infancy.

ROBERT BLAIR, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dwight; was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1833; he came to this country in 1852, locating in Philadelphia; there learned and followed the trade of ingrain-carpet weaving, for seven years, then removed to DeKalb Co., Ill., where he remained until 1870, at which time he removed into Livingston Co., settling where he now re-

sides. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, but farms 240 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Glann, of his native county, Nov. 18, 1856; she was born in 1832; they have nine children living—Robert J., born April 15, 1858; Nancy J., born Feb. 2, 1860; Mary E., born Sept. 7, 1862; Burthie S., born March 7, 1863; Joseph, born March 15, 1865; Andrew, born Feb. 15, 1867; Clarissa, born Aug. 5, 1869; James, born Dec. 2, 1874; William, born March 20, 1876.

SAMUEL CASEMENT, farmer, Sec. 21 and 28; P. O. Dwight; was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1826; in 1845 he removed to Canada West, near Hamilton, where he began farming, which he has continued in up to the present; he bought and improved 100 acres of land in Canada, after which he traded it for 400 acres in Livingston Co., Ill., and came and settled upon it in 1868; he now owns 240 acres of well-improved land. He has served as School Director for a number of years, and at present Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Ann Jane Breckenridge, of his native country, March 11, 1850; she was born July 12, 1829; they are parents of thirteen children—James H., Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, Robert E., Samuel A., Anna, Mary, Freddie,

Willie, Thomas, Linnie, Luella and Nellie.

PHILIP CLOVER, farmer and stock raiser, Secs. 2 and 3; P. O. Gardner; is a pioneer of this county; he was born in Vermillion Co., Ind., Jan. 26, 1829; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1844, locating in Grundy Co.; at the age of 21, he began for himself with no means but his hands and a firm will, and through his energy, industry and economy has accumulated a good property; he came to Livingston Co. in 1852, and has assisted in all public matters pertaining to the interest of the town. He owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, upon which is a grove of about forty acres, and a fine residence. He married Miss Arvilla Currier, of Mercer Co., Penn., March 15, 1850; she was born Sept. 2, 1834; they are parents of six children—Emerson J., born Dec. 12, 1854; Sarah J., born Sept. 14, 1856; Amos W., born May 3, 1858; Elmer E., born March 7, 1860; Lewis P., born Oct. 19, 1863; Flora E., born Nov. 16, 1868.

PETER ELDRED, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Gardner; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 21, 1836; at the age of 13, he removed with his parents to Illinois, locating in Kendall Co., where he remained about eight years; he came into Livingston Co. in 1856, locating on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 197 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; farming has been his principal business thus far through life. He married Miss Nancy A. Pratt, of Michigan, in March, 1861; she was born April 3, 1839; they have five children—Elga, born April 5, 1862, died Sept. 8, 1862; James H., born May 2, 1863, died Oct. 15, 1867; Freddie E., born July 14, 1867; Robert B., born May 1, 1869; Phebe C., born Dec. 4, 1874. Mr. Eldred was one of the first settlers of the town, and is much respected by all who know him.

JESSE ELDRED, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Gardner; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 25, 1834; removed with his parents in 1848 to Kendall Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since; he came into Livingston Co., in 1856, locating where he now resides; he owns 160 acres of land, which is valued at \$40 per acre; he is the present School Trustee of Round Grove Tp. He

married Miss Charlotte Betsy Potter, of Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1862; she was born Oct. 7, 1836; they are the parents of four children—Mary C., born March 4, 1864; Lantie J., born Feb. 25, 1870; Minnie P.; born Sept. 20, 1872; Stephen R., born Nov. 3, 1874; Francis A. (adopted), born Aug. 18, 1862. Mr. Eldred is a pioneer of this town, and has assisted in all public matters of his town; has accumulated a good property, and is much respected.

ALEX. GRANT, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Dwight; was born in Banffshire, Scotland, Feb. 21, 1822; during his early life, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to this country in 1852, locating in Joliet, where he engaged at contracting and building, in which he met with good success, being a finished mechanic; he came to Livingston Co. in 1861, and purchased 160 acres of land where he now resides; he owns 273 acres of land, which is valued at \$40 per acre; he has served as School Director for a number of years, and is a well-to-do and a much respected citizen. He married Miss Katie Lenard, of Joliet, May 11, 1861; she was born May 1, 1843.

JOHN GAHAN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dwight; was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, April 23, 1829; he came to this country in 1852, locating in Genesee Co., N. Y., and there began farming, which he has followed ever since; he came to Livingston Co. in 1860, locating where he now resides; he came to this country a poor but honest, industrious man, and through his energy has accumulated a good property; he owns 320 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; he has served as School Director and Road Commissioner, a number of terms. Married Miss Ellen Murphy, of his native county, Oct. 23, 1854; she was born Sept. 23, 1828; they are parents of ten children—Mary Ann, born July 24, 1856; John, born Nov. 29, 1857, died June 13, 1878; Anastasia, born May 14, 1859; Daniel J., born Sept. 28, 1861, died Oct. 13, 1861; Ellen, born Feb. 14, 1862; David D., born Oct. 23, 1864, died Sept. 23, 1865; Dora, born March 1, 1865; David P., born June 27, 1868, died Jan. 2, 1870; Elizabeth, born May 10, 1870, died Oct. 16, 1870; Elizabeth, born May 14, 1871.

HENRY JEFFERS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dwight; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1822; he removed while young with his parents to Jefferson Co., where he remained until 1853, when he came to Illinois, locating where he now resides, at which time there were but few settlers in the town. Mr. Jeffers has been an active worker for the public good of his town; has held a number of town offices, and is a much respected citizen. He married Miss Pamela Johnson of Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1846; she died April 26, 1871, leaving eight children—Marion, born June 28, 1848; Alwilda, born April 22, 1850, deceased; Eleanor, born Feb. 9, 1852; Wallace, born Feb. 25, 1854; Helen, born April 10, 1858; Walter, born July 18, 1860; Wellington, born Oct. 19, 1862; La Fayette, born Nov. 9, 1865.

CHARLES JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dwight; is a pioneer of this town; was born in Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1803; he removed with his parents into Jefferson Co., where he was raised; he came to Illinois, locating where he now resides in 1856, at which time there were but few settlers in the town. He has been Justice of the Peace, School Director, and Road Commissioner for a number of years. He married Miss Nancy Waters Jan., 1824; she died April 18, 1860, leaving twelve children—Charles, deceased; Jane, deceased; Lucy, deceased; Amelia, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Mary, deceased; Harriett and Harrison, Sophrona, Matilda, George, William. Mr. Johnson owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre.

JAMES KELLY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dwight; was born in County Down, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1834; he came to this country in 1860, at which time he had no property, but with willing hands and a determined mind, has battled with the hardships of a new country, and is meeting with good success, and is a much respected citizen; he located where he now resides in 1866; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Deborah McCully, of his native country, Sept. 27, 1859; she was born May 31, 1833; they have nine children—William H., born Sept. 27, 1861; James S., born Dec. 15, 1862; Eliza J., born Dec. 23, 1863; Samuel J., born Sept. 27, 1865; Anna M., born Sept. 16, 1867; Edward, born April

3, 1869; Sarah I., born Nov. 19, 1871; Joseph, born Nov. 15, 1873; Charles H., born Nov. 21, 1877.

EDWIN LATHROP, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Dwight; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., March 31, 1831; his early life was spent on the farm with his parents, where he received a good education; at the age of 22 years, he went into Franklin Co., N. Y., and taught school for a time, and then returned and engaged with Lamson, Goodnow & Co., manufacturers of cutlery; in 1855, he came to Illinois and located in Bureau Co., and there farmed Summers, and taught school Winters, until 1857, when he came into Livingston Co., and taught school two Winters in Dwight, after which he settled upon his farm, which consists of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; Mr. Lathrop was one of the first settlers of this township, and has done much toward establishing schools, and has taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town; he is an enterprising and much respected citizen. Married Miss Ann E. Henry of Franklin Co., Mass., March 2, 1853 she was born Sept. 23, 1831; they have two children—Abbie E. C., born June 23, 1867; Charles E., born Aug. 11, 1869.

J. W. LISTER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Dwight; was born in New Castle Co., Del., Oct. 24, 1820; at the age of 17 was apprenticed to the boot and shoe trade, which he followed as his business; he came to Illinois in 1847, locating in Peru and there engaged at his trade; came to Livingston Co. in March, 1868, locating where he now resides and engaged in farming; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Is Township Supervisor, and has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town and is a much respected citizen; has a good residence and a well-watered stock farm. He married Miss Mary I. Bowers, of Del., March 27, 1845; she was born April 22, 1821; they are parents of ten children—William H., born March 4, 1846; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion with the 14th I. V. C., Co. I; James W., born March 31, 1848; Edgar B., born Oct. 28, 1849, died June 14, 1852; Albert C., born Sept. 21, 1851; Ida B., born Nov. 4, 1853; Edgar, born Feb. 18, 1856; Mary E.,

born July 7, 1858; Clarence, born Aug. 20, 1860; Lambert, born April 15, 1863; Eugene, born Dec. 12, 1865.

GEORGE MAXON, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 11; P. O. Dwight; is a pioneer of this town; was born in Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 8, 1833, where he remained with his parents and received a good common school education; in 1855 went into Elk Co. and taught school. Feb. 17, 1856, he married Miss Adelma I. Brockway, daughter of Dr. V. S. Brockway of Caledonia; she was born May 28, 1835; after this he returned to Richburg for a short time, thence to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming; he came to Illinois in 1861, and in 1863 located in Livingston Co.; bought the farm where he now resides in 1868; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace and School Trustee, and has been Supervisor several terms; has assisted in establishing schools and taken an active part in all public interests of his town, and is a much respected citizen. They have six children—Ida F. (now Mrs. Maiato), Cora A., Irena S., George E., Henry O., Clinton W.

BERNARD O'REILLY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Gardner; was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, March 20, 1836; at the age of 16 he came to this country, stopping at Uxbridge, Mass., where he found employment in a satinet factory and remained there until 1856, when he came to Illinois, locating at Odell, and began farming; in 1857 bought land where he now resides and settled upon it in 1863; he owns 200 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; Mr. O'Reilly began in this country with nothing (in the way of property), and through his industry and economy has accumulated a good property and is much respected by all who know him; has served as Road Commissioner and School Director a number of years. He married Miss Ellen Fitzgerald, of the County of Cork, Ireland, March 3, 1862; she was born Feb. 13, 1839; they have eleven children—Margaret, born March 5, 1863; Michael, born March 28, 1864; Mary, born May 28, 1865; Ann, born Sept. 1, 1866; Rose, born Feb. 11, 1868; Bernard, born March 12, 1869; Ellen, born Oct. 30, 1870;

John, born Feb. 24, 1872; Alice, born July 23, 1873; Elizabeth, born Aug. 14, 1876; Julia, born June 13, 1878.

HENRY PALMER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Gardner; was born in Norfolk Co., England, Nov. 23, 1835; came to this country in 1852, locating in Du Page Co., Ill.; and there he engaged in farming. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, Dec., 1861, with the 53d I. V. I.; was in a number of hard-fought battles and skirmishes; was wounded at the battle of Corinth, in the left arm, the ball passing directly through above the elbow, and at Jackson, Miss., wounded by a one-half pound grape-shot which entered the left side of his neck and passed down near the center of his back where it was taken out eleven days afterward; Mr. Palmer has the ball and keeps it as a memento of his service; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., Aug., 1864. He then came and located where he now resides; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at 30 per acre. He married Miss Mary Ann Lyons, of Du Page Co., Ill.; they have six children living—Frank, Ellen, Charles, Clara, John and Elizabeth. He has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner; is a well-to-do and a much respected citizen.

E. R. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Dwight; was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1840, where he received a good English education; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion Aug. 22, 1862, with the First Ohio Light Artillery, Co. K; was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and a number of severe skirmishes, and was fortunate enough to escape without a scratch; was mustered out July 18, 1865, and returned to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, for a short time, then came to Illinois, locating where he now resides; he owns 80 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Henrietta M. Hurlburt, of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1865; she was born Dec. 22, 1844; they are parents of one child—Alice M., born July 31, 1871.

STEPHEN POTTER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Dwight; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 1, 1806. At the age of 19, he went into Essex Co., and there married Miss Mary Ann Killmer Aug. 25,

1834; she was born Feb. 23, 1814; after this they removed into Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and bought a farm of 100 acres, and cleared and improved it, and in 1844 sold out and emigrated to Illinois, and leaving his family at Joliet he started for California, leaving Joliet March 19 in company with a party consisting of ninety and twenty-two wagons; arrived at Nevada City Sept. 13, 1844, and began mining, which he followed five years, then returned to Illinois, and with his family came into Livingston Co., locating where he now resides, at which time there were but five families in the township; he assisted in establishing schools, laying out roads, and has been an active worker for the general interests of his town, and is a man of upright and industrious habits, and much respected by all who know him. He has a family of six children living—Charlotte B., born Oct. 7, 1835 (now Mrs. J. Eldred); George W., born Oct. 27, 1839 (farmer); Margaret S., born June 20, 1842 (at home); Reuben K., born Sept. 26, 1844 (telegraph operator); Albert, born Dec. 3, 1847 (policeman at Dwight); Elvie T., born March 9, 1857, engaged on the home farm, which consists of 400 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre.

S. T. PFEFFERMAN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Dwight; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 21, 1836; during his early life he learned the trade of a tailor, after which he visited Austria, Hungary, Italy, Persia, and came to this country in 1861, locating in Livingston Co.; he entered the army of the late rebellion in July, 1862, enlisting in the 129th I. V. I., Co. B, and was in quite a number of severe battles and escaped without a scratch; he served until the close of the war, then returned and bought eighty acres of land, then located in Bloomington, Ill., where he remained about six years, after which he settled where he now resides; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Sarah Laidich, of Franklin Co., Penn., October, 1866; she was born Aug. 17, 1837; they have six children—George, born Dec. 12, 1867; Lewis L., born Nov. 14, 1869; Edward C., born Feb. 17, 1871; Albert C., born Jan. 7, 1873; Jennie B., born Sept. 11, 1875; Stormens E., born April 24, 1877.

AARON PRICKETT, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Dwight; was born in Kendall Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1842; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion with Co. A, 36th Regt., which was afterward transferred to the 15th Regt. I. V. C.; was in a number of severe battles, among which were Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, and the siege of Vicksburg, and escaped without a scratch; he entered the service in the Fall of 1861, and was mustered out November, 1865; he then returned to Kendall Co., thence into La Salle Co., and bought 160 acres of land and began farming; he sold out and removed to Livingston Co. in 1868, settling where he now resides; he owns 160 acres, which he considers worth \$40 per acre. He married Miss Nancy Bagby Feb. 18, 1866; she was born Feb. 18, 1844; they have four children—Mary E., born Dec. 9, 1866; James E., born Dec. 1, 1871; Edward and Ellen, born May 18, 1873.

CYRUS THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in York Co., Penn., Dec. 21, 1817, and while quite young removed with his parents to Cumberland Co.; at the age of 17 he began to learn the trade of a miller with his father; when 21 he removed to Franklin Co., and there engaged at milling with J. Stouffer, and remained three years. He married Miss Harriet Laidich, of Franklin Co., Jan. 13, 1842; she was born Feb. 4, 1819; after this he engaged in the milling business, which he followed nine years; came to Illinois in 1853, locating in Bureau Co., and engaged in farming; came into Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1857, locating on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He has held the offices of Assessor, Road Commissioner, Township Supervisor, School Director, and, at present, Township Clerk. These many offices he has filled with credit to himself and those he represented. He has a family of seven children—Jacob L., born Dec. 1, 1842 (farmer); Amos, born Oct. 2, 1844 (farmer); John M., born March 14, 1847 (farmer); Cyrus F., born July 9, 1849 (farmer at home); Jane E., born Nov. 29, 1851 (now Mrs. A. E. Potter); George H., born July 20, 1854 (farmer at home); Nancy M., born Jan. 20, 1858 (now Mrs. A. G. Van Forell).

A. Z. TAYLOR, farmer and dealer in farming lands; P. O. Gardner; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 7, 1823, where he received a good English education, after which he taught school; he came to Illinois in 1845, locating in Kendall Co., where he bought and improved 160 acres of land; in 1855, bought 800 acres in Livingston Co., where he now resides; he removed into Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1862. Mr. Taylor is one of the largest land owners in this part of the State; he owns in Arkansas 12,000 acres;

also 412 where he now resides, which is his home farm, and is valued at \$40 per acre. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, School Trustee and Town Assessor; is an early settler and much respected by all. He married Miss Abigail R. Smith, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1847; she was born May 16, 1822; their children are Adelbert P., born June 17, 1849; Josephine S., born Aug. 3, 1850; Annette C., born April 11, 1855; Hattie J., born Nov. 25, 1856; Charlie L., born Nov. 25, 1862.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BROWN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dwight; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1829. During his early life he worked on a farm through the Summer months, and attended district school Winters; after attending school at Whitesboro Seminary, he taught during the Winter months for several years, after which he went into Oswego Co. and engaged in the stock trade, which he followed until 1868, when he came West, locating in Livingston Co., and on the farm where he now resides. He owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Eudora Wood, of Oswego Co., N. Y.; she was born Nov. 2, 1845; they have five children—Eva, born March 24, 1869; M. Addie, born March 6, 1870; George, born Feb. 3, 1872; Mabel, born April 14, 1875, died Feb. 14, 1878; David, born Dec. 3, 1876.

C. G. BARR, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Nevada; is one of the early settlers of Livingston Co.; he was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1839; his parents died when he was quite young, and he was left to battle with the world without parental advice; at the age of 18, he came to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co., where he has remained since, and has held several different town offices and taken an interest in the public affairs of his town; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Keziah Morrison Sept. 11, 1861; she was born in Phillips, Me., Jan. 4, 1843; they have six children—David E., born Sept. 17, 1862; Charles

W., born May 3, 1865; Josiah H., born Feb. 20, 1867; Susan A., born April 25, 1869; Minnie E., born Feb. 22, 1871; Lydia E., born Dec. 16, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the M. E. Church, and are much respected by all who know them.

E. D. BROWN, attorney, Nevada; was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 1, 1844, where he resided and received an ordinary education; after which he attended school at Hillsdale College. Enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in August, 1861, with the 6th Mich. Inf., after which he acted as recruiting officer for the 5th Mich. Cav., and entered the service with the same; was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, after which he was discharged, and returned to Kalamazoo and taught school for a time; came to Livingston Co. in 1864, where he has since resided; was admitted to the bar in 1878. Was married to Miss Lizzie M. George, of Nevada; she was born Oct. 23, 1844; they have three children—Edgar C., born May 7, 1870; Charles E., born April 17, 1872; Stephen F., born Oct. 24, 1877.

J. A. CAVANAUGH, general merchandise. Nevada; was born in Galway Co., Ireland, Sept. 15, 1845; he came with his parents to this country, locating in New Orleans, where his father had charge of a plantation; he came to Illinois in 1852, locating in La Salle Co., thence to Livingston Co., where he now resides, and engaged in his present business; he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College

at Chicago, and graduated in July, 1868; he is a thorough business man, having always met with good success in mercantile life. He married Miss Katie O'Laery, of Grundy Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1870; she was born Oct. 20, 1850; they have five children—Clarence E., born Aug. 7, 1871; Edmond S., born Feb. 27, 1873; James Clement, born Nov. 7, 1874; Constance L., born May 3, 1876; Algernon J., born April 15, 1878. A man of integrity, a valuable friend to the schools and churches, Mr. C., though young and self-made, has established for himself an enviable business credit and reputation.

JOHN CARLISLE, farmer; P. O. Nevada; is one of the pioneers of Livingston Co.; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1823; while a young man he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed ten years, after which he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until 1855, when he came to Illinois, locating where he now resides; he owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. He has acted as Justice of the Peace for quite a number of years, also Road Commissioner and School Trustee. Assisted in organizing the town, and has taken an interest in all public matters pertaining to the interest of his town. He married Miss Eliza Chadwick, Oct. 21, 1846; she was born March 29, 1826; they have seven children—Alfred, born Oct. 24, 1847; Lucy E., born Nov. 11, 1849; Mary, born Nov. 14, 1851; Emma, born Jan. 14, 1854; Julia L., born Sept. 5, 1857; Susie E., born May 6, 1863; J. Willie, born Oct. 26, 1868.

A. B. DUNLOP, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dwight; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1832; while quite young, his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where he remained until October, 1854, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Livingston County, where he has since lived. He always has taken an active part in establishing schools and churches and public enterprises pertaining to the interests of his town. He owns 290 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre, and has a fine residence and a well-watered stock farm; he deals quite extensively in hogs. He married Miss Eliza A. Ingraham, April 27, 1865; she was born March 1, 1841; they have six children—

Irwin C., born Feb. 18, 1866, died Sept. 28, 1867; Jennie M., born Sept. 29, 1867; Archibald B., born Oct. 5, 1869; Anna G., born Dec. 23, 1871; Thomas M., born March 10, 1874, died Dec. 19, 1874; Mary E., born Dec. 21, 1875.

B. B. DOW, general merchandise; Nevada; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1849; removed with parents to Will Co., Ill., in 1851, where he remained fifteen years, attending school at the Northwestern College, at Plainfield, Ill., and received a good English education; he came to Livingston Co. in 1863, where he engaged at farming for two years, after which he was in the employment of the C. & St. L. R. R., and filled the positions of station agent, telegraph operator, also conductor; these different positions he filled with entire satisfaction to the R. R. Co.; he is at present Postmaster, express and insurance agent, also agent for A. M. Wright, commission merchant, Chicago. Was married to Miss Mary Jane De Voe, from the State of New York, Oct. 3, 1862; she was born May 8, 1845; they have three children—Claud E., born June 22, 1873, died Oct. 13, 1875; Anna M., born Sept. 18, 1875, died Oct. 10, 1876; Zelma B., born Jan. 24, 1878.

AMASA EASTMAN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Nevada; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1825; he removed, with parents, to Madison Co., and there received an ordinary education; at the age of 29, returned to Oneida Co., and engaged in farming, which has been his principal business thus far through life; he came to Illinois in February, 1862, locating in Kendall Co., thence to Livingston Co., in 1867, settling where he now resides; he owns a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Charlotte Wade, of Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1853; she was born Nov. 7, 1831; they have five children—Violetta A., born Jan. 4, 1855; Franklin A., born Nov. 7, 1856; Irwin A., born March 30, 1858; A. Della M., born Nov. 5, 1861; Eddy A., born Dec. 15, 1865.

MRS. S. A. FINCH, farming, Sec. 4; P. O. Nevada; was born in Canada East, July 28, 1832; came to this country with parents when quite young, locating in Michigan; came to Kane Co., Ill., and there married Stephen S. Spencer. He entered the army in 1861, and was killed

at the battle of Fort Donelson, after which she removed to Ophir, Ill., and, Sept. 21, 1863, married S. Finch, of Waltham, Ill., where they remained until 1866, when they came to Livingston Co., where Mr. Finch passed away in January, 1871, leaving a family of ten children; three by his first wife—Ida, George W. and Lewis J.; three by last wife—Charlotte C., John H. and Laura L.; Mrs. Finch having had four by her first husband—Charles A., Harriet M., Freeman and Clark D. Mrs. Finch, with the aid of her sons Freeman and Clark, is working the home farm which consists of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

P. GIBBONS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Dwight; was born in Westport, Ireland, Nov. 21, 1817; came to this country in 1851, locating in Orange Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming, which has been his principal business thus far through life; he came to Livingston Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1865, and located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. He married Miss Bridget McDonald, of Westport, Ireland, in March, 1843; she was born May 15, 1817; they have nine children—Mary, born Feb. 1, 1844; Austin, born Jan. 5, 1846; Margaret, born Feb. 15, 1850; Ellen, born Sept. 30, 1852; John, born Oct. 16, 1854; Phillip, born Nov. 23, 1857; Jane, born Dec. 3, 1859; Sarah and Thomas, born Dec. 10, 1861.

PETER HANSON, farmer; P. O. Dwight; was born in Spandet, Denmark, Sept. 29, 1834, where he entered the army at the age of 21, as Corporal, and served three years and six months; came to this country in June, 1860, locating in Livingston Co., and began working on a farm, first by the month, then renting six years, after which he purchased a small farm, then selling out and buying 160 acres in Nevada Tp., Sec. 1, where he now resides; he now owns 160 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Christiana Nelson, of Denmark, Aug., 1863; she was born Feb. 20, 1836; they have four children living—Andrew, born June 15, 1865; Mary, born Jan. 14, 1864; Nelson C., born June 11, 1872; Anna C., born May 15, 1876.

T. S. INGRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dwight; was born in Augusta, Maine, June 23, 1811; the early part of

his life was spent as a sailor, and at the age of 24, having studied navigation, took charge of a vessel, and followed sailing for a number of years, after which he returned to his parents in Maine, and engaged in farming, and acted as City Alderman in Augusta; also Road Commissioner. He married Miss Nancy Church, of his native place, March 2, 1837; she was born Jan. 24, 1812; they had four children—Nancy S., born Dec. 7, 1838; Eliza A., born March 1, 1841; Church S., born Aug. 24, 1842; he died in the United States service March 2, 1865; Charles T., born Aug. 19, 1844. Mr. Ingraham came to Illinois in January, 1863, locating in Livingston Co.; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$45 per acre.

BARNEY LYONS, farmer and fine stock, Sec. 28; P. O. Odell; the subject of this sketch was born in Longford Co., Ireland, Nov. 22, 1822, living with his parents until 24 years old; then emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, in May, 1846, where he remained three years; thence to Illinois, locating in Kendall Co., where he began farming, following the same sixteen years; thence to Livingston Co., where he now lives, settling on 360 acres, now valued at \$40 per acre; he is now growing fine stock, and making it a financial success; he also owns 160 acres of land in Owego Tp. Mr. Lyons began with but little means, and has accumulated a good property; has held the office of Commissioner, Trustee, and Director. He married Miss McKanna, of Ireland, Aug. 13, 1851; she was born July 29, 1833; they have eleven children—Anna, born Aug. 6, 1852; John H., born Jan. 19, 1854; Margary E., born Jan. 8, 1857; Daniel, born Sept. 29, 1858; Sarah J., born Oct. 20, 1860; Joseph P., born Sept. 19, 1863; William E., born June 19, 1865; Catherine, born Feb. 6, 1867; Michael E., born Jan. 15, 1869; Adaline A., born Jan. 6, 1872; Barnard A., born Jan. 17, 1875.

JOHN R. MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Dwight; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1812; during his early life he was engaged at boating on the Erie Canal; after which he and Mr. W. T. Sammons purchased a large tract of land and engaged in manufacturing lumber. Mr. Martin emigrated to Illinois in

the Fall of 1854, and located in Aurora, where he remained until the Spring of 1868, when he came to Livingston Co., where he now resides; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Has held the office of School Director for a number of years; also Supervisor in New York State. He married Miss Mary Lewis, of Johnstown, N. Y., March 17, 1840; she was born April 21, 1822; they have six children living—Mary E., born June 2, 1841; Robert J., born Feb. 27, 1843; William, born Aug. 5, 1845; Alfred, born April 29, 1848; Jane, born May 4, 1853; Clem, born Jan. 13, 1857.

JOHN VICKERY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Dwight; born in Devonshire, England, Sept., 1824; he remained with his parents and learned the trade of a butcher, and received a good common school education; came to America in July, 1845; located in Cincinnati and engaged in the butcher business; thence to Grundy Co., Ill., where he bought 160 acres of land, and shortly thereafter purchased 160 acres more, then sold that one-half section, and bought one-half of a section in Island Tp; came into Livingston Co. in the Spring of 1872, and bought where he now resides; he owns 560 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he came to his State a poor man, and through industry and economy, has accumulated a

large property. Is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been intimately connected with its growth and prosperity. Was married to Miss Mary Staley of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; she was born July 10, 1832; they have two children—Fremont J., born June 19, 1856, and Charlie B., born June 15, 1871.

J. WILDE, physician and surgeon, Nevada; was born in Ireland, and has been the leading physician in this neighborhood for nine years. He is an able physician and a much respected citizen.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, farmer, P. O. Dwight; owns 160 acres of land, in Sec. 36; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., July 31, 1816, where he remained until he was 19 years old; then removed to Franklin Co., Ind.; he came to Illinois in the Fall of 1849, first locating in La Salle Co., thence into Livingston Co., settling where he now resides. Was married to Miss Parmalie Fruit, of Franklin Co., Ind., June 11, 1840; she was born May 6, 1816; they have seven children—Francis M., born May 6, 1841; Mary H., born Aug. 13, 1845; John H., born July 27, 1848; Jonathan F., born March 26, 1849; Margaret E., born Feb. 11, 1851; Ruth E., born July 3, 1854, and Charles W., born Oct. 7, 1858.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP ARMAN, livery and grain buyer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Amity, Nov. 7, 1838, living on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted as Corporal in Co. F, 33d Regt. of I. V. L., passing through the sieges of Vicksburg and others, and was mustered out in Dec., 1865. He married Dec. 29, 1868, Sarah J. McKee, in this township; she was born in Ohio, Nov. 4, 1840; they have two children—Hattie Mariah, born Oct. 12, 1869; Ella May, born July 14, 1872. He owns the Arman House in Cornell, also a large livery and residence, has held the office of Assessor one year, Collector two years and School Director and Village Trustee three terms.

J. C. ANTRIM, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, 1836; in 1863, came to this township, and bought where he now lives in 1866; he was drafted in Sept. 1864, in Co. H, 44th Illinois, and was mustered out in 1865, at Nashville. He married, in 1857, Miss Anna Hallam in Ohio; she was born in the same place in 1837; they have eight children—Mary E., Rachel A. William J., Roxanna K., John L., Harriet E., Edward M. and Carrie A. He owns 260 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has been Town Clerk one year.

JOSEPH BRADLEY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cornell; was born in McLean Co., Ill., September 28, 1840; came to

this county in Nov. 1844, with his parents, James and Nancy, who were married in 1837; his father died Dec. 30, 1862. The subject of this sketch was married to Florence Patterson Feb. 27, 1878, at Cornell; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 3, 1850. He owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Is at present School Trustee and Director; has held the offices of Town Collector, Road Commissioner six years, and was elected Constable when only 21 years of age.

JOHN H. BRUCE, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Scotland in July, 1838, and came to Nova Scotia in early childhood, with an uncle, remaining there until 1858, when he came to Livingston Co., Amity Township, and located on the farm he now owns; he owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Sarah Edwards in Livingston Co.; they were married — and she died —, leaving two children—Nettie and Mary; he remarried to Mary Horrie, Sept. 1876; she was born in New York, 1854; they have one child—Elizabeth. He is the present incumbent of the office of School Director.

D. W. BLAKE, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Ohio, in 1835; in 1854, came to Illinois with his parents, and located in La Salle Co., staying but one year, when they removed to Amity Tp., Livingston Co. He married Sallie F. Burnham, in Amity, in 1862; she was born in 1845 in Pennsylvania; they have two children living—Ella G. and Fred, one dead. He owns sixty acres, Sec. 15, and ten acres in blocks and lots, in northern part of Cornell, called Blake's Addition, besides three lots on Main street. He has been Commissioner of Highways for four years, and served two years as Village Trustee. He enlisted at Pontiac, the 8th of August, 1862, in the 129th I. V. I.; was through the Sherman campaign, and was mustered out in 1866.

REUBEN BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in West Virginia in 1833, May 30th; he came to Illinois in 1856, but did not locate in any one place, living in both Esmen and Pontiac Tps.; in 1861, he located in Amity Tp.; has been living on his present place twelve years; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40

per acre. In 1866, he married Mrs. Reynolds; they have one child—Benjamin H., born 1870; Mrs. Bennett's maiden name was Blue; she was born in Ohio in 1829, came to Livingston Co. in 1831, with her parents (Garrett M. and Jane) and settled in Rook's Creek, living there about five years, afterward locating on Wolf Creek; they both died in 1849; she was married in 1847 to Stephen Reynolds, who died in February, 1865; they had one child—Florence J., born in 1858, Sept. 3. Mrs. Bennett is the oldest settler in the town of Amity.

ISAIAH BOYER, farmer; P. O. Cornell; he was born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1825, Nov. 4; he came with his parents (Samuel & Catherine Boyer) to Livingston Co., Ill., in 1836; his father died Nov. 3, 1852, and mother May 7, 1845; he owns in home farm 220 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he also owns 457 acres, valued at \$35 per acre, a nice residence in Cornell, also several other lots. He married Elizabeth Allen in 1853; she died in 1856, leaving two children—Alice Cornelia, born Dec. 12, 1853; Eliza S., born Jan. 25, 1856; married Irene Houston in 1858; she was born in 1833, died in 1859; he was again married Nov. 13, 1859, to Celia E. Lowers; she was born in Virginia July 30, 1829; they have had five children—Benton N., born Jan. 12, 1862; Mardilla, Nov. 30, 1863; Roena, Oct. 10, 1866; Woodson E., April 30, 1869, died April 11, 1872; Laura A., Jan. 27, 1873. His father, Samuel Boyer, was first School Commissioner.

CALVIN BLUE, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1832; he went, in early childhood, to Indiana, with his parents (Isaac and Jane Blue); both of his parents died in Indiana. In 1848 he came to Livingston Co. and located where he now lives, some eight years ago. He married, at Pontiac, Obedience Corban in 1850; she was born in Livingston Co., June 14, 1833, and died in February, 1857, having had three children—Sarah Ellen, Jones and John; he was married March 24, 1858, to Mahala Louderback, in the town of Amity; she was born in this township, Nov. 5, 1840; they have had eight children, seven living—Levi W., Lucian J., Charlie C., Mary M., Annette, Isaac C., Liberty G.

(dead), Otto. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Blue enlisted in the town of Amity, in Co. H, 44th Ill. Vols., 4th Corps, under command of Gen. Thomas; he enlisted in August, 1864, and was mustered out June 15, 1865, passing through two decisive battles and several engagements; was mustered out at Nashville. Mr. Blue has, since coming to this county, served eighteen years as Constable of this township, and has been School Director nine years. Mrs. Blue's father and mother were among the first settlers of this county.

JOSEPH BLAKE, deceased, farmer; P. O. Cornell; he was born in Maine, March 27, 1812, and came to Ohio in early childhood, with his parents. Jan. 15, 1835, he married, in Ohio, Druzilla Carpenter; she was born in Ohio, Nov. 22, 1815; they have had thirteen children, nine living—Robert, Aaron (dead), Daniel, Reason H. (dead), Joseph W. (dead), Mary J., Margaret A., Winfield S., Alexander (dead), Elizabeth, James Edward, John C., Caroline J. Mr. Blake came to Illinois in 1852, and located where his family now live in 1854, and died July 9, 1875; he owned at one time 440 acres of land, valued at \$25 an acre, and after selling and giving to his children, owned at the time of his death 130 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

W. D. BLAKE, deceased, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Serena, La Salle Co., Ill., Feb. 5, 1840, remained with his parents until he was 21 years of age, teaching and going to school. In January, 1861, he married Eliza J. Hayes, at Dayton, Ill.; she was born in the same place in 1839, Nov. 7; they have two children—George D., born Oct. 16, 1863, Alice J., born Nov. 17, 1864. Mr. Blake came to Amity Tp., Livingston Co., in 1861, and died June 12, 1875; he owned at the time of his death 628 acres of land in this county, valued at \$20,000; he also dealt quite largely in live stock, and also buying grain. Mr. Blake was one of this township's most prominent citizens at the time of his death, having held the offices of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, and other offices of trust.

H. M. CORNELL, dealer in real estate, Cornell; was born in Newport,

R. I., Sept. 4, 1836; came to Livingston Co. in early childhood; went to school at Farm Ridge Academy two years. Married Jan. 1, 1860, to Miss M. S. Coe, in Livingston Co.; she was born in Chambersburg, Ind., in 1841; they have had eleven children, seven living, four dead—Sarah, born Oct. 27, 1861; Flora, born July, 1863; Lawrence W. (dead), born May 16, 1865; Martha E., born Dec. 5, 1867; Mary (dead), born Dec. 5, 1867; Bertha, born June 10, 1869; Henry (dead), born Nov. 10, 1871; John (dead), born June 25, 1873; Dick H., born June 25, 1874; Joan, born June 14, 1876; Raymond, born April 3, 1878. Mr. Cornell set the first stakes for what is now Cornell, building the first store and dwelling; he is principal owner in a coal shaft, owning three-quarters of it; also, about fifteen buildings in Cornell composed of offices, stores, shops, and dwelling houses; of the last he owns one of the finest in Cornell; he also owns 3,000 acres of land, about 800 being in Illinois, the balance in other States. He enlisted in Co. H, 11th I. V. C., from Warren Co., as private, and was promoted to First Lieutenant; he remained thirty-two months, and resigned on account of sickness. He has been President of the Town Board.

T. M. CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Cornell; he was born June, 1824, in Licking Co., Ohio; he removed with his parents, Thomas and Mary, to Ohio, and remained there a few years; from there they removed to Livingston Co., Ill., in 1835, and located where T. M. now resides. He married, May 11, 1855, Miss Elizabeth Darling; they have six children, three living and three dead—May, deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah, born in 1863; Frank, August, 1864; Cora, 1867; Irene, deceased. He owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre, on Secs. 5 and 6. He has been Road Commissioner three years; also held the office of School Director.

WALTER CORNELL, farmer, P. O. Cornell; was born in Newport, R. I., April 3, 1811; came to Illinois Aug. 26, 1838; worked on the Illinois and Michigan Canal as engineer part of year; he then came to Livingston Co., and entered 200 acres of Government land, paid \$1.25 per acre, which he lately sold for \$30 per acre.

Married Sarah C. Eldred, April, 1835 ; she was born in South Kingston, R.I., 1813, died April 16, 1851, leaving three children—Henry M., born Sept. 4, 1836 ; Walter C., born 1843, died 1845 ; Walter B., born May 5, 1850 ; was married March 31, 1852, to Louisa Jones in Marshall Co., Ill. ; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1825 ; they have had nine children, only two are living—Jessie, born Jan. 1, 1865 ; Cora, born Jan. 29, 1870. After occupying county offices which will be mentioned in County History, he was elected County Treasurer twice, and School Commissioner one term, and has been Town Assessor eleven years, and has also held various school offices ; has been Postmaster for seven years. He now owns, after selling, etc., 160 acres of land, valued at \$10,000, and other property to the amount of \$2,000 ; he established the first Sunday school in Livingston Co.

MARIA CARROLL, farming, P. O. Cornell ; she was born in New York State in 1835, and came to Livingston Co. in early childhood with her parents, Amos and Abigail Edwards, and located in Amity Tp. She married Josiah Carroll, in April, 1860, in Amity Tp. ; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 30, 1836, and died Aug. 10, 1865 ; they have four children—Charles H., born May 9, 1861 ; Amos Walter, born Sept. 29, 1862, Elsworth Josiah, born Sept. 9, 1864 ; John Manning, born March 28, 1866, who was born after his father's death. Mr. Carroll came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1853, locating in Amity at that time. At the time of his death, he was Overseer of Highways. They own 110 acres of land.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Cornell ; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1833 ; he came in early childhood to La Salle Co., Ill., with his parents, Nahum and Nancy Davis ; March 4, 1856, he came to Amity Tp., Livingston Co., and located where he now resides ; he owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Lucetta C. Miner, in Serena, La Salle Co., Oct. 27, 1852 ; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1832 ; they have seven children living, one dead—Ezra K., Theodore P., Marcia A., Esmeralda J., Charles M., Gurden H., William G. Has held the office of School Director.

AMOS EDWARDS, farmer ; P. O. Cornell ; he was born Dec. 15, 1860, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., remained there twenty-eight years ; moved from there to Sandusky Co., Ohio, remaining there four years and a half, thence to Livingston Co., Amity Tp. He married Abigail Coffin, Sept. 19, 1833 ; she was born Dec. 1, 1811, and died Oct. 14, 1840 ; had three children—Maria, Harriet Ann and Henry C. Married Mrs. Laura Lounsberry, in 1841 ; she was born Jan. 1, 1807, and died Jan. 27, 1875 ; had one child—Sarah, deceased ; she married J. H. Bruce, leaving two children ; he again married Mrs. Jemima Talbot, May 21, 1876 ; she was born Dec. 16, 1809. He has commissions from different governors as Deputy P. M., for thirteen years, and County Surveyor for twelve years. Taught school in his own house, his own and neighbors' children, receiving as compensation fifty cents per day ; he entered land from the Government at \$1.25, which would not have sold for \$5.00 per acre, until S. A. Douglas got the grant for the Illinois Central R. R., in 1852, when land raised to \$25 per acre ; in 1862 he refused \$40 per acre for his land.

CHARLES EARP, deceased, farmer ; P. O. Cornell ; was born in 1808 in Nottingham, England ; in early childhood, he came to America with his parents, William and Sarah. He was married in 1831, to Esther Morledge, at Pittsburgh, Penn. ; she was born 1811, at Derbyshire, England, and came to U. S. with her father, John Morledge, her mother having died when she was but four years of age ; her father first settled in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he died 1837 ; Mr. Earp died Oct. 7, 1873 ; owning at the time of his death about 440 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, which since his death has been divided among his children, of which there are eight living—William, Caroline, Omer Desaline, Sarah A., Charles S., Mary Ellen, and John W. Mr. Earp located in Livingston Co., Amity Tp., in 1842.

MORRIS FOLEY, farmer ; P. O. Cornell ; was born in Ireland, 1827 ; he came to America in 1851, and his parents and their family came the year following ; he located in La Salle Co., Ill., staying there five years, and then removed to Livingston Co., and has lived on his present farm

for the past twelve years; he owns 252 acres of land in Amity Tp., valued at \$40 per acre, and eighty in Newtown, valued at \$30. In 1858, he married Bridget Whalen; she was born in Ireland in 1840; they have ten children living—Patrick H., born March 22, 1859; Mary Ellen, born Dec. 17, 1860; Morris, born Oct. 22, 1862; John W., born May 26, 1864; Francis Jane, born Jan. 13, 1866; Dennis, born Feb. 13, 1868; Thomas Edward, born Oct. 1, 1870; Hannah, born Oct. 10, 1872; Philip C., born March 31, 1875; Katie Ann, born Dec. 14, 1876; also one child deceased—Katie Agnes, born Sept. 11, 1874, died Aug. 10, 1875. He at present holds the office of School Director.

ALFRED GAURLEY, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in East Virginia in 1826, and came to Amity Tp. in 1865; farmed in Virginia; when he came to Amity he located where he now resides; he owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he also owns 320 acres in Kansas, valued at \$3 per acre. He married Rebecca J. Farris, in West Virginia, in 1856; she was born in West Virginia, in 1842; they have nine children living—Sarah E., James, Josephine, Abel, Thomas B., Edgar, Mary, Alice J., Columbus. He is present incumbent of office of Road Commissioner, and also has held the office of School Director.

J. P. HOUSTON, farmer and minister; P. O. Cornell; was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 14, 1824; in 1841, removed to Indiana with his mother; 1845, returned to Kentucky, and was married Jan. 26, 1846, to Miss Sarah A. Horton; in 1857, he removed to Missouri, but remained but a short time, and then came to Illinois, locating in La Salle Co.; in 1865, he removed to Livingston Co., Amity Tp., where he now resides; his wife died Oct. 22, 1850, leaving one child—Samuel Lee; married Jan. 3, 1854, to Sarah A. Holtzman; she was born in Hardy Co., Virginia, in 1834; they have four children, three living—Louisa, Harvey R., Fannie D.; Carrie L. deceased; Pearl Myrtle. He owns 257 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he makes stock a specialty. Has held the office of Supervisor three years, also been Assessor, School Trustee and Director.

JAMES H. HAYES, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., in 1837; came to Livingston Co., in 1857. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 53d I. V. I.; in the battle of Hatchie he was wounded in the shoulder, and was in hospital for seven months, and was honorably discharged after seventeen months' service; for two or three years Mr. Hayes was not able to do much on account of wounds. He married Rachel Mabree, in this township, in 1867; she was born in Canada West, 1844; they have two children living—Freddie and Zella; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Has held the office of School Director.

SIMON JAMISON, farmer, P. O., Cornell; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, May 31, 1837; his parents moved when he was about 8 years of age, to an adjoining county, but in time removed to Mercer Co., Ohio, where they both are at present living; their names are William and Sarah Jamison; the subject of this sketch came to Amity Tp., Livingston Co., in 1868. He married Mary E. Kline, in Fayette Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1859; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1838; they have three children—Edward A., born Oct. 23, 1859; Sarah C., Aug. 10, 1861; Carrie Allen, Dec. 19, 1865. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre on Secs. 17 and 20. Has held the office of School Trustee for nine years, and he is the present incumbent of the office of Road Commissioner, which office he has held for six years.

EDWIN R. LUCUS, farmer; P. O., Cornell; was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., in February, 1844; in early childhood his parents removed to Mo., but remained there only one year and returned to Livingston Co., Amity Tp., in 1857; the subject of this sketch enlisted in July, 1862, at Pontiac, in Co. A, 129th I. V. I.; was in the service about three years, passing through many battles without receiving a scratch. He married Martha Conwell, in Waldo Tp., this county, April 10, 1870; she was born in Ohio, in 1851; they have four children living, one dead; those living are Anna A., Viola G., Viota G., Lillie L. He owns 80 acres of land on Sec. 19, valued at \$35 per acre.

LEVI LOUDERBACK, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Vermilion Co.,

Ill., in 1832; he came with his parents in 1837, to Livingston Co.; Levi now lives on the old homestead. He married S. J. Streach, in Amity Township, March 1, 1863; she was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in Feb. 19, 1840; they have four children living—Ulysses, born March 1, 1864; Hattie C., born Oct. 26th, 1865; Ella, born July 11, 1867; John S., born Feb. 10, 1869; Guy, born Feb. 3, 1875. He owns 145½ acres of land. Mrs. Louderback's parents are living on their farm close by the children.

LIBERTY LOUDERBACK, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Cornell; he was born in Ohio, Brown Co., in 1824; he came in early childhood with his parents, Thomas and Sarah Louderback, Nov., 1831, to Vermilion Co., Ill.; in April, 1837, they removed to Amity Tp., Livingston Co., Ill. On 26th day of April, 1849, he married Mary Jane Corbin, in Livingston Co., Rook's Creek; she was born Oct. 9, 1827, in State of Virginia. He settled on Government land. They have six children—John H., born March 25, 1850; George, born Oct. 9, 1851; Chester, born April 9, 1854; Julia A., born Oct. 18, 1856; Hersie J., born Sept. 28, 1863; Harriet C., born April 26, 1868. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Nov., 1854, and has been continued with the exception of three years; also been Supervisor three or four terms; has acted in the capacity of School Treasurer eight years, and has filled other school offices; he owns 255.75 acres of land on Secs. 16, 20 and 23, valued at \$35 per acre; he is one of self-made men of the town, never having had over eight months' school in his life. Mrs. L. was the oldest lady settler but one in the township, coming here with her parents, David and Catherine Corbin, in 1831, and has resided here ever since.

WILLIAM McVAY (deceased), farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 15, 1820. He married Dec. 2, 1847, Greene Co., Penn., to Matilda Mills; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1826. He followed farming after his marriage, until 1857, when they came West, locating in Livingston Co., Amity Tp., where his family now resides; at the time of his death, which occurred July 15, 1874, he owned

280 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; had since coming to this township held the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director, also was Deacon of Christian Church. They have had eight children, five living—Almina, Isabella, Albert (dead); Francis, Ida (dead); Ira, Willie P. (dead); Willis. Mr. McVay was much respected by all who knew him, and his loss was deeply felt by his family and friends.

JOHN MITCHELL, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Norway, Stavanger, in 1819; when old enough, Mr. Mitchell went on the ocean as seaman, on merchant vessels, and was in port in America twice before coming here to settle; he also was at different ports in different countries, sailing for nine years; in 1847, he came to America, locating at no particular place, but going from Chicago to New Orleans, working for two years in Louisiana and adjoining States on the levees; he also ran a boat from La Salle to Chicago, on the Canal; his first location was on Otter Creek, in La Salle Co., in 1850. Dec. 1, he married Bertie Oakland, in Ottawa; she was born in Norway, in 1831; they have six children—Isabella C., Albert N., Johnnie, Elizabeth M.; James Murry, Joseph D. In 1853, he came to Amity Tp., and took up forty acres; when he came he had only horses and wagon, and the third year he was taken sick, not being able to work for two years, and was obliged to sell everything he had in order to pay his doctor bill; but through hard, honest, persistent industry, has accumulated around him 766 acres, all in good cultivation, and among the best buildings in the township; he also owns in Iowa, 150 acres; the land at home valued at \$40 per acre, and the Iowa land at \$10 per acre, besides owning considerable personal property. Mr. Mitchell for many years in the early times was called "the Norwegian King," a name given by his generosity to his fellow countrymen.

EBEN NORTON, physician, Cornell; was born in Franklin Co., Me., in 1825, March 5th; when about 4 years of age, his mother dying, he went to an adjoining town and lived with an aunt; 1844 his aunt removed to Warren Co., Ohio; when 21 years of age, he worked on a farm four months, and then went to school at

Lebanon Academy, Warren Co., attending three terms, and from school commenced reading medicine with a man in same county, attending lectures in Cincinnati; commenced practicing medicine in Mainville, Ohio, in 1850, staying there about four years; then came to Livingston Co. and located at what was then called New Michigan, but now called Newtown; he practiced medicine until 1871, when he moved to Cornell and started a drug store, which he now owns; does not practice but very little, making the drug business his main occupation. He married Phebe Jane Cain, in 1853; she was born in Maine, 1832; they have three children—Joel Harrison, A. C., Eben Douglas. He was one of the first Board of Supervisors sent from Newtown, and acted in that capacity three terms from that place, and has been sent from Amity Tp., five times; he also is one of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES H. ROWELL, laborer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Boston, Mass., in 1853; in 1861 he removed with parents to Maine, his father entering the service; in 1867 they came to Livingston Co., Ill., Amity Tp. In 1876 he married Cora B. Buckles; she was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1859; her mother lives in Jackson Co., Ill. He has been a resident of Amity Township eleven years; has been farming for himself until the present year.

JOHN J. REEDER, insurance and real estate, Cornell; was born in Troy Grove, LaSalle Co., Ill., March, 1841; he enlisted in February, 1862, at Ottawa, Ill., in Co. A, 53d I. V. I., for three years; when his time was up he re-enlisted and passed through the siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta and others, and was slightly wounded in the head; at the close of the war he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1865; the year following he came to this county, locating at Odell, working three years at carpentering, and dealing in real estate and insurance one year; went to south part of the State, remaining three years, thence to Cornell, Amity Township, making real estate and insurance his main occupation. Married Mary J. Longnecker, at Pontiac, Aug. 28, 1867; she was born in Sunbury, Livingston Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1850; they have had two children—Mildred J., born Nov. 17, 1868, died Nov. 14, 1874;

Edna N., Nov. 27, 1877. Held the office of Township Clerk two years in Odell and serving second year in this township in same capacity.

A. L. TRIM, Justice of the Peace, Cornell; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1820; in 1835 went to New York City, and shipped on sea; was gone five years, staying home but a short time, and shipped again in 1841; was made Captain, sailing as Captain for three years; his parents having within this time removed to Porter Co., Ind., he returned home in 1844; his father at that time was Sheriff of Porter Co.; his eyesight failing, the son acted as Deputy Sheriff for two years; in 1847 he again shipped on the sea, going to Gibraltar and to Mobile; in 1848, took agency for Western Fur Co.; from 1849 to 1854 he was in store, hotel and farming; went to sea in 1852, and in 1854 was married to Amarilla S. Hayes; she died in January, 1856, leaving one son—Moses Lee, born in January, 1856; January, 1857, he married Sarah M. Hayes; since which, up to 1865, he has been on the sea five years, also run hotel, store and rectifying houses; in 1865, he was all burned out, and came West and located in Newtown, Livingston Co.; was in the mercantile trade up to 1868, when he sold out and went to farming, which he continued until 1873, when he went to Cornell and worked at carpentering; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877, which office he now holds. Mr. Trim has been burned out entirely three times in his life, and also lost at one time \$2,875 by pickpockets.

JAMES W. WILLIS, collection; P. O. Cornell; was born in Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., in 1832; is the oldest white person living who was born at that place; he lived in Putnam, Bureau and La Salle Cos., excepting six years spent in Minn. and Iowa, until 1861, when he enlisted as private in Co. E, 4th I. V. C.; he served as private, First Sergt., Second and First Lieuts. until the Fall of 1864, after which he spent three years South in employ of the Government and Adams Express Co., after which he engaged in livery business at Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill.; moved to Cornell in Fall of 1872, in which place he has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Village Clerk respectively four and three years, and now conducts the principal

collection agency of the place ; also practices in Justice of the Peace Courts ; is enjoying a pleasant home with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Baxandale ; she was born

in Pennsylvania in 1835, and was married at Hennepin, Ill., in 1857 ; they have two children, named Frank P. and Flora C., aged respectively 20 and 18 years.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.

WALTER C. ALLEN, farmer ; P. O. Collins. Liberal ; Democrat. Born in England, June 24, 1847 ; came to this country with his mother in 1860 ; his father died in England, May 20, 1859, aged 60 years ; his mother is still living ; she was born in England, Dec. 18, 1803. Mr. Allen is the youngest of ten children—Charles died in Australia in 1868, aged 41 ; John was drowned in the Termaken River, New Zealand, April 10, 1865, aged 21 ; Emma died in England in 1868 ; James and Ellen reside in Australia, having been there fifteen years ; Joseph was a soldier in the late war ; served one year in the 129th I. V. I. ; was then detailed to serve in the Quartermaster's Department ; after the war he obtained a position in the Surveyor's office at Washington, D. C., under the Hon. Wm. Forsyth, Surveyor of the District of Columbia, where he still remains. He married a daughter of the above-named gentleman ; she died in 1875, leaving no children. Walter resides on a farm of 133 acres in Newtown Tp., which belongs to his brother Joseph, his aged mother residing with him.

HENRY BRANDES, farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Smithdale. Protestant ; Republican. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$43 per acre ; born in Germany, Aug. 16, 1848. Married Carrie Hacke, March 6, 1878 ; born in Germany Sept. 11, 1858. Mr. Brandes came to this State from Germany in 1871 ; remained in Chicago three years, working in a furniture factory principally ; worked at carpentering in this neighborhood for four years ; commenced farming this Spring.

B. C. BOWN, farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Collins. Episcopal ; Democrat. Owns 240 acres ; was born in England in March, 1820. Married Eliza Allen, a sister of Walter Allen ; she was born in England, Feb. 4, 1825. Mr. Bown emigrated to

this country in the year 1868, bringing his family of ten children with him ; he settled on the land that he now owns soon after his arrival ; and has made all the improvements that are on it ; Albert, the eldest, was born June 15, 1847 ; Charles Edward was born Sept. 23, 1848 ; Laura Julia, born Aug. 28, 1850 ; Eliza, born April 21, 1853 ; Annie, born July 28, 1855 ; Kate Helena, born Sept. 3, 1857 ; Thomas, born June 6, 1859 ; Ada Lillian, born March 12, 1861 ; Benjamin C., born March 1, 1863 ; John Allen, born May 9, 1866. Mr. Bown is a man that is much respected in the community where he resides, and has held several offices of trust.

ABEL K. BROWER, stock raiser and dealer ; P. O. Collins. Liberal ; Greenback. Owns 240 acres, part in Amity and part in Sunbury Tps., valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 11, 1843. Married Nov. 27, 1868, Josephine C. Nichols, daughter of Captain James Nichols, of Sunbury Tp. ; she was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 3, 1842 ; have had five children, four of whom are now living—Mary, born Sept. 15, 1869 ; James Arlineus, born Oct. 3, 1871 ; Charles Abel, born Feb. 13, 1874 ; William Nichols, born June 29, 1876 ; Harry Ireneus, born Feb. 25, 1878, died of small-pox April 4, 1878. Mr. Brower came to this county with his parents, from Ohio, in April, 1862 ; remained with his father until he was 21, during which time he attended school at the Ottawa Academy, at Ottawa, Ill., one year ; since he has been of age he has been farming principally. The small-pox broke out in his family March 10, of the present year, and all were sick, including Mr. Brower's father and mother ; also a young man of the name of Wm. Miller, and a young lady of the name of Maggie McKeown ;

they all recovered but the youngest, an infant, an account of which is given elsewhere. Mr. Brower held the office of Supervisor three years in Sunbury.

JOHN L. CUSICK, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Greenback. Owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1843. Married Isabella A. Leonard, Feb. 15, 1864; she was born Feb. 27, 1847, in Du Page Co., Ill.; have three children, all living—Mary, born March 13, 1855; Frank, born Dec. 5, 1866; John, born March 23, 1869. Mr. C. can properly be classed as one of the best farmers in this county; a glance at his finely cultivated fields shows at once that he is thoroughly skilled in his profession; he is a great reader and keeps himself and family well supplied with newspapers and books, in the selection of which he is very particular to have only those that contain matter that has a tendency to educate and refine.

JAMES CALDER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Collins. Presbyterian; Greenback. Owns 406 acres (140 of it in Iowa, value \$20), valued \$40. Born in Ohio, June 14, 1821. Married Mary E. Brown, May 25, 1854; she was born July 21, 1833; have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—John W., born April 11, 1855 (he now lives on the Iowa farm); Charles Lester, born May 24, 1856, died March 18, 1863; George Thomas, born Sept. 10, 1858, died May 1, 1877; James Carleton, born Oct. 3, 1859; Robert Oliver, born Feb. 28, 1861, died Feb. 26, 1874; Anna O., born Jan. 4, 1863; Lucretia and Luella (twins), born March 1, 1865; Marion D. and Mary C. (twins), born Feb. 4, 1873. Mrs. C.'s father came from his native State (Penn.) to this county about the year 1836, and settled on Mud Creek, in the township now known as Sunbury, which township he named after the town in Pennsylvania where he formerly resided; in the early settlement of the country he carried the mail between Danville and Ottawa, making weekly trips and carrying it on horseback; he also carried on the business of farming at the same time; he died about the year 1850, at the age of 44. Her mother died in 1866; she was born in Pennsylvania, and was about 65. Mrs. Calder is one of the oldest settlers in the county, she having lived

in this immediate neighborhood for forty-two years; she can remember going to Pontiac when she was a girl; she said that at that time there were only two or three log houses and a Court House, the latter a two-story frame building; between Pontiac and her father's house on Mud Creek, in Sunbury Tp., a distance of twelve miles, no houses were to be seen. Mr. C. held office of Justice of Peace four years, also several other minor offices; he came here in the Spring of 1851; taught school eighteen years.

CYRUS CUSICK, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O., Collins. Christian; Greenback. Owns 302 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre—born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1812. Married Sardine Marr, Jan. 1, 1835; she was born Nov. 26, 1812; have had six children, only three of whom are now living—Helen, born June 25, 1838; Fannie, born Jan. 27, 1840; she married L. G. Pearre, Esq., of Dwight, and resides in that place; John L., born Sept. 1, 1842; James, born July 19, 1846, died Sept. 27, 1858; Rose L., born Nov. 17, 1849, died Jan. 20, 1870; Clark G., born March 21, 1853, died Sept. 13, 1877, from damps, while descending a well on the O. F. Pearre farm, an account of which is given elsewhere. Mr. C. emigrated from N. Y. to Michigan when he was 20 years of age; remained there about two years and then returned to N. Y.; then from there to Ohio and then to Michigan, and in 1851 to this county and settled on the place where he now resides; he has been engaged in the business of farming ever since he has resided here.

JOHN FOLEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Cornell. Catholic; Greenback. Owns 252 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, about 1833. Married Catherine Whalen April 12, 1856; she was born in the same county in Ireland, June 24, 1838; have had nine children born to them, all of whom are living—Dennis, born Aug. 24, 1858; Ellen, June 14, 1860; Oney, June 14, 1862; Mary, July 5, 1864; Philip, July 1, 1866; Anna, Oct. 24, 1868; Katie, Feb. 28, 1871; John, March 23, 1873; Maggie Elizabeth, May 18, 1876. Mr. F. emigrated from his native country in 1852; he landed at New Orleans April 1, and soon after came direct from there to Ottawa, Ill.; he worked

out by the month a few years and then rented land on Indian Creek, in La Salle Co., and engaged in farming, remaining there about seven years; from there he came to this township and settled where he now resides, and has continued the business of farming ever since with success.

JOHN W. FLESHMAN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Collins. Methodist; Republican. Owns 190 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., April 23, 1827; emigrated to this State in 1861; engaged in farming, which business he still continues to follow; for the past few years he has cultivated from 200 to 300 acres. Has been married three times; he married Margaret J. Lockett March 27, 1849; she was born June 18, 1828; died Oct. 21, 1850; one child was born to them from this union; married Nancy J. Lowe Feb. 26, 1852; she was born Oct. 19, 1833, died Oct. 3, 1858, leaving one child—Ida, born Sept. 8, 1858; married Mary M. Hoobler, his present wife, Oct. 2, 1859; she was born Dec. 27, 1834; have had seven children, five of whom are living—Flora B., born April 27, 1862, William, Jan. 29, 1864; Frank, March 14, 1866; Ira Hull, Jan. 31, 1868, died Oct. 15, 1868; Amos, July 2, 1870; Minnie Myrtle, Sept. 15, 1872; Charles E., Nov. 10, 1874, died Oct. 9, 1875. Flora is a very fine musician, both vocal and instrumental; although only 16 years of age, she has at present a large music class, which occupies most of her time. Mr. F. at one time owned one-third interest in the steam mill at Newtown; held office of Justice of the Peace four years; also offices of Town Clerk and Assessor.

DAVID GOUTY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns two-thirds interest in 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., March 16, 1850. He married Axa Chapman, daughter of S. Chapman, Esq., Sept. 12, 1872; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1851; have one child—Sanford A., born April 21, 1877. Mr. G. came to this State in 1870, and settled in New Michigan, this township; was engaged in the mercantile business with David Hoobler, Esq., about three years, since which time he has been engaged in farming; Mrs. Gouty's father came to this State in 1853. Mr. G.

has held the office of Road Commissioner one term, also School Director one term. His father (Thomas Gouty) died in Indiana in the year 1862, at the age of 72 years; his mother, Catherine Gouty, still resides in Vermilion Co., Ind.; she is now about 51 years of age.

ANDREW J. HOOBLER, merchant, Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns eighty-four acres of land, valued at \$4,000; also dwelling house, store house, and real estate in Newtown, to the value of \$2,000; he was born in Indiana, Sept. 18, 1838. Married Sarah L. Leonard, Feb. 8, 1859; she was born in Pennsylvania May 30, 1840; have had four children, three of whom are now living—Fannie, born Oct. 20, 1859; Ora, April 26, 1862; Wilder, May 17, 1864; Erastus, Dec. 11, 1867. Mr. Hoobler came to this State with his parents in 1851; has been engaged in the business of farming ever since that time until about three years ago, when he engaged in the mercantile business, and which he still continues. Mr. H. keeps a good assortment of all kinds of dry goods and groceries and other articles usually kept at a country store.

JOHN D. HOOBLER, farmer and stock buyer and shipper; P. O. Smithdale. United Brethren; Republican. Owns 371½ acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Fountain Co., Ind., Jan. 10, 1830; emigrated from there to this town in 1851; remained with Jacob Phillips one year, and worked land with him. In 1853, he married Miss Lundy Dec. 23, 1853; she was born in this county May 16, 1834; died May 2, 1870; ten children were born to them—Frederick E., born Nov. 17, 1853; Otho, born Feb. 18, 1855; Alice J., born June 1, 1856; Delphi A., born Aug. 14, 1857; Mary E., born July 13, 1859; Elza, born Aug. 22, 1861, died March 17, 1862; Hannah O., born Jan. 5, 1863; Margaret E., born Sept. 9, 1864; Franklin, born Nov. 8, 1866; Orville, born April 18, 1870, died May 30, 1870. Mr. H. was left at the time of the death of his wife with eight children; the oldest boy was 17 and the girl was 14; Mr. H. never married since; he has kept the family together; second year after the death of his wife, his father and mother resided with them until March 1877. Mr. H. has in connection with his farming been engaged

in buying and shipping stock, with the exception of three years that he was in Clark Co. (Westfield), to which place he had gone to educate his children. Has held the office of Assessor one year.

WILLIAM HOOBLER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Greenback. Owns 195 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Fountain Co., Ind., Sept. 28, 1831. Married Hannah J. Andrews Aug. 23, 1855; she was born June 24, 1835, in Massachusetts; have had eight children, only five of whom are living—Harriet Estella, born May 26, 1856, died May 29, 1860; Mary Abigail, born Feb. 3, 1858, deceased; Francis Marion, born Feb. 20, 1860; Olive M., born Nov. 28, 1863; Norah E., born April 11, 1866; William Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1871, died Sept. 30, 1872; Minnie M., born Aug. 29, 1872; Jacob, born May 30, 1876. Francis, his eldest son, met with a misfortune when he was about 5 years of age; it was caused by his falling with a sharp stick in his mouth, the stick penetrating the roof of his mouth and causing paralysis of the right side; his mental faculties are unimpaired, but he is physically disabled and it is with difficulty that he succeeds in moving about. Mr. H. has had six different physicians attend him since the time of the accident and expended about \$1,000, but no relief has been afforded him yet of a permanent nature; still he does not despond. Mr. H. is a near neighbor of Mr. Cyrus Cusick, Esq., and was the first person at the well after the alarm was given when the three young men—Cusick; Rummey and Scovill—lost their lives last Fall. It was with difficulty that he could restrain Mr. Cyrus Cusick and his son John from going down in the well; and he says that if they had attempted the feat their lives would have paid the forfeit. The account of this given in another part of this work is an incident of the most thrilling character.

HARRIET J. HOOBLER, farmer; P. O. Collins. Methodist. Owns 360 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Indiana, Oct. 15, 1837. Mrs. H. is a daughter of Isaac Myer, Esq., of Streator; married Wm. O. Hoobler Oct. 21, 1859; he was born March 25, 1830; died Feb. 9, 1875; eight children were born to them, seven of whom are now living—David H., born Oct.

25, 1859; Albert L., born March 17, 1861; John E., born Sept. 14, 1862; George A., born Jan. 6, 1864; William S., born Sept. 5, 1866; Mary R., born March 6, 1868, died Nov. 10, 1875; Sarah O., born Nov. 15, 1869; Robert L., born March 4, 1871.

A short time previous to Mr. Hoobler's death, he rented out his farm for two years, with the intention of removing to Westfield to educate his children; Mrs. H. carried out his wishes, and resided in that place two years; she then returned to the farm, and with the assistance of her eldest sons since that time she has conducted the management of the farm. Mr. H. was a widower at the time of his marriage with Mrs. H.; had one son—Frederick M.; he is married and resides in this township.

DAVID HOOBLER, merchant, Collins. United Brethren; Democrat. Owns 249 acres, value \$10,000; also town property to the value of \$12,000, which includes a steam flouring mill, which cost \$11,000; he was born in Fountain Co., Ind., May 7, 1828. Married Sarah Fleshman, March 15, 1853; she was born in Indiana April 3, 1831; have had four children, three of whom are now living—Sarah Rebecca, born Oct. 19, 1854, died Nov. 2, 1866; Lilly Belle, July 28, 1861; Zua, Jan. 5, 1867; Norton, Jan. 15, 1869. Mr. H. came to this State in April, 1853; he remained until 1855; he then returned to Indiana, and remained until November, 1857, and then returned to this State and settled in New Michigan in this township; he remained there until the Fall of 1870; in 1871, he, in company with John Fleshman and J. Kuns, bought the steam flouring mill in Newtown. The following Fall he bought Mr. Kuns' one-third interest, paying him \$3,066 for the same, and eighteen months after that he bought Mr. Fleshman's interest; Mr. H. engaged in merchandising in 1869 in New Michigan with Mr. McIntosh; in 1871, he removed his store house to Newtown; previous to which time Mr. McIntosh sold out to D. H. Gouty. Mr. Fred. Hoobler bought a one-third interest in 1870; he then (F. Hoobler) sold a third back to David Hoobler and David Gouty; they then sold out to A. J. Hoobler and C. C. Leonard about the year 1875; David bought both of the latter out and still continues at the old stand. Has held office of Supervisor and Town Clerk.

Then the subject of this sketch laid in a new stock in the same building a short time after, they (A. J. Hoobler and C. C. Leonard) having removed their stock a short time previous, and where he still continues to do business. Mr. H. held office of Supervisor from Newtown during the year 1876.

ZENAS R. JONES, farmer and grain buyer, Sec. 8, P. O. Smithdale. Methodist; Republican. Owns 27 acres valued at \$1,500; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1831. Married Julia E. Stitt, July 20, 1854; she was born Nov. 2, 1828, in Macomb Co., Mich.; have had six children born to them, four of whom are now living—John W., born Aug. 13, 1855; Ira, Oct. 23, 1858, died same day; Dove, Dec. 4, 1864, died Feb. 17, 1865; Frances May, March 8, 1866; Edwin B., Sept. 26, 1867; Lewis L., June 12, 1869. Mr. Jones enlisted in La Salle Co., and served about eighteen months in the 104th I. V. I. during the late war; he served as a private a short time and was promoted to Second Sergeant soon after his enlistment; then was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of Company and soon after received a commission as Second Lieut.; he was taken prisoner at Hartsville, Tenn., held five days, paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio; remained there thirty days, and was exchanged; he was then sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and did guard duty about three months; he then rejoined his regiment in the field, and after eighteen months' service he resigned on account of ill health; for seven years after his retirement from the army he was an invalid; since that time his health has improved, and he is now a very active business man; he has held several important offices in the town where he now lives; he at present holds the offices of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways, Postmaster, and Station Agent at Smithdale for the C. & A. R. R.; he was also Supervisor one term. Mr. J. is engaged also in buying grain at this place. He was ordained as a Methodist Minister at Macomb, Ill., in September, 1860, and has preached with considerable regularity ever since.

HENRY LUNDY, farmer, Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Independent. Owns 480 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, June 2, 1817. Married Polly Copes Feb. 2, 1837;

she was born in Logan Co., Ohio, in the year 1812; have had four children, all of whom are living—Diana, born Nov. 15, 1837; Samuel Porter, born Dec. 2, 1839; Francis Marion, born June 30, 1842; Elias Jasper, born July 12, 1849. Mr. L. has a brother who is blind; he lost his sight when about 8 years of age; he has always made his home with Mr. L., he having taken care of him ever since he was a little boy; his name is Samuel, and he was born in Highland Co., Ohio, June 8, 1814; he is a very industrious man, and is busy at something about the farm most of the time; he is a skillful broom maker, and the most of the brooms used in this neighborhood are the result of his handiwork. Mr. L. has a grandniece living with him, whose name is Nettie McRoy; she was born in this township Feb. 15, 1860; her grandmother was a sister of the subject of this sketch. Mr. L. is one of the pioneer settlers of this county; his arrival here dates back to the Spring of 1837; he traveled the entire distance with a team, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. L. lost his health about thirty years ago, by being overheated; he has not been able to do a day's work since that time; he relates many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of the early days, some of which are given in another part of this work.

ROSCOE LEONARD, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns seventy-seven acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Massachusetts July 5, 1832. Married Sarah Phillips Nov. 5, 1859; she was born in Bureau Co., this State, Dec. 18, 1836; have had four children, only two of whom are living—Milo, born Dec. 8, 1860; Myra, born July 20, 1866, died March 19, 1874; Maggie, born Nov. 16, 1870; Maud, born May 1, 1873, died April 4, 1874. Mr. Leonard came to this township, with his parents, from Du Page Co., this State. Held office of Road Commissioner one year. Mrs. L.'s father resides with them; his name is John Phillips; he was born Feb. 23, 1808; her mother, Betsy, is dead; she was born July 13, 1811, died Oct. 26, 1877; her maiden name was Templin. A nephew of Mrs. L.'s lives with them; his name is John Edward Weidman; he was born Dec. 4, 1859; he is an orphan, his father dying

from cruel treatment received in Libby Prison while a soldier in the late war; he served his country about four years previous to his death; John's mother, Martha Weidman, was born July 30, 1840, died Oct. 4, 1860; her maiden name was Phillips; she was a niece of Jacob Phillips, of this township. Mr. L.'s father, Edmund D., was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Jan. 25, 1805, died Nov. 13, 1860; his mother, Elizabeth H., was born Jan. 24, 1808; she resides in Newtown Village.

CHRISTOPHER C. LEONARD, farmer; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns 101 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Bradford Co., Penn., April 26, 1836. Married Mary Mason, Feb. 4, 1858; she was born in Ohio, Aug. 6, 1838; have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Oliva, born Oct. 27, 1858; Lawrence W., born Nov. 20, 1859, died Aug. 21, 1860; Emily A., born May 30, 1861; Edwin, born June 18, 1866; Clara A., born Feb. 26, 1868; Ira G., born Nov. 16, 1869; Andrew B., born Jan. 9, 1872; Franklin C., born Oct. 18, 1873; Frederick G., born Dec. 12, 1875. Mr. L. served his country during the late war as a soldier; he enlisted in Co. A, 129th I. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862, for three years, and was mustered out June 8, 1865, by reason of the close of the war; Mr. L. was on duty during the whole term with the exception of three weeks that he was confined to the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., on account of sickness; he participated in the campaign against Atlanta, and was present at the capture of that place; was also with Gen. Sherman during his march to the sea and the capture of Savannah, and the campaign through North and South Carolina; the first battle that he participated in was at the charge of Resaca, Ga., on which occasion his regiment charged and took a rebel battery, it being placed a few rods in advance of the rebel line; the rebels only succeeded in firing two rounds from the battery before it was captured by the 129th I. V. I.; the regiment lost quite heavily in the charge, Thomas Sutliff of Mr. L.'s company being among the killed; Mr. L. was also in the battle of Dallas, Kenesaw, 20th of July, in front of Atlanta; also at the capture of Savannah, Ga., and the battle of Bentonville, N. C. Mr. L. had a brother in Co. G, of the same regi-

ment; he enlisted about the same time; he served until the following Spring, then died at Gallatin, Tenn.; his remains were interred at that place, where they still remain. Mr. L. held office of Collector two terms in succession, and served one year after that as Deputy, under his father-in-law, the late Enoch Mason, now deceased.

SAMUEL PORTER LUNDY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Newtown. Liberal; Republican. Owns 240 acres, valued at \$8,500; born in La Salle Co., Dec. 2, 1839. Married Elvira Smith, April 5, 1868; she was born in Ohio, Nov. 20, 1843; have four children, all living—Emma Luella, born July 6, 1869; Julia Maria, born Oct. 8, 1871; Parres, born Nov. 12, 1875; Freddie Paul, born Oct. 23, 1877. Mr. Lundy's father is one of the first settlers of this township.

JOHN J. LUNDY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Smithdale; United Brethren; Republican. Owns 160 acres in this township, valued at \$35 per acre; also 160 acres in Harrison Co., Mo.; was born in this State, DeWitt Co., July 20, 1832. Married Mary Ewing, May 5, 1857; she was born July 29, 1838, in County Antrim, Ireland; have had nine children, eight of them are now living—Emerson H., born March 13, 1858, died Nov. 24, 1862; Lavinia M., born March 11, 1860; William J., born March 1, 1862; Ada D., born July 24, 1864; Enoch A., born Jan. 28, 1867; Leonard A., born Sept. 20, 1869; John P., born Dec. 24, 1871; Mary C., born Feb. 27, 1874; Rutherford B. Hayes, born Aug. 9, 1876. Mr. L. came to this county with his father when three years old; he has resided here ever since, with the exception of five years that he lived in Harrison Co., Mo.

ISAIAH M. MORGAN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 18, 1849. Married Mary S. Williams, June 22, 1871; have had five children, three of whom died when infants—no name; those living are—Ira Lewis, born Sept. 13, 1874; Ella May, born March 13, 1877. Held office of School Director.

CHESTER R. MANLY, station agent, Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns 166 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; also town

property, including dwelling-house, half interest in grain elevator, and ten vacant lots in Newtown, the value of which is about \$2,500. Mr. Manly was born in the town of Pitt, Franklin Co., Vt., Feb. 15, 1833. Married Caroline Weatherwax, June 26, 1856; she was born in Saline, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 21, 1836; have five children, all living—Charles W., born Oct. 16, 1857; Harry L., born Aug. 26, 1860; Mary M., born June 12, 1863; Ernest S., born March 26, 1866; Carrie J., born June 15, 1872. Mr. Manly first came to this county in 1855, and has resided in this township ever since; he engaged in the business of farming immediately after his arrival here, and has continued it ever since. He held the office of Supervisor two years, and Justice of the Peace eleven years; resigned the latter office to take the position of station agent; was the first agent appointed, and still retains the position; he is also engaged in the business of buying grain.

MARTIN A. NEWMAN, druggist and Postmaster, Collins. Liberal; Republican. Owns 200 acres, valued at \$8,000; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Oct. 25, 1818. Married Hannah Springer, Jan. 22, 1843; she was born in Ohio, March 15, 1822; have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Lisander A., born Nov. 9, 1843, died Dec. 20, 1849; Flavilla I., born Sept. 21, 1845, died March 7, 1846; Manly G., born Jan. 10, 1847, died March 1, 1847; John M., born Feb. 7, 1848; Clara G., born April 26, 1850; Mattie L., born March 22, 1852; Lusina B., born July 12, 1854; Annie O., born Dec. 24, 1856; Ida May, born May 3, 1859; Emma L., born April 10, 1861; William E., born Nov. 5, 1865, died Nov. 5, 1865; George Walker, born March 23, 1868. Mr. Newman emigrated to this State in June, 1838; settled in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill.; remained there until 1850, during which time he was engaged at carpenter work, peddling, merchandising and farming; in June of that year he removed to this township and laid out the town of New Michigan, and for three years was engaged in merchandising; he then returned to Ottawa, Ill., and engaged in various occupations, among which was milling, manufacturing linseed oil, and hotel keeping; in 1859, returned

to New Michigan and settled on the farm that he now owns, and where his son John now lives; in 1872, he removed to the village of Newtown, and engaged in merchandising; was appointed Postmaster in 1874, which office he now holds; has held the office of Road Commissioner two years.

CHAS. P. PAGET, farmer and stock buyer; See. 8; P. O. Smithdale. Congregationalist; Abolitionist. Owns 280 acres in this county, valued at \$50 per acre, also owns 80 acres in Missouri, valued at \$800; born in Bath Co., Ky., Oct. 4, 1818; removed with his parents to Brown Co., Ohio, when 15 years old, then came with his parents to this State in the Fall of 1835. Returned to Ohio in 1839, and married Catherine Kennedy, Jan. 16, 1840; then came to Marshall Co., this State, and remained there four years; in the Spring of 1844, removed to this county, and settled on the farm where he now resides; Mrs. P. was born July 28, 1818; have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living—James Henry, born Nov. 21, 1840; Daniel Alexander, born April 4, 1842; William C., born Aug. 29, 1844, died Oct. 7, 1845; Alvira E., born March 3, 1846; John S., born March 18, 1848; William C., born Jan. 6, 1850; Diana Elsie, born July 3, 1851; Horace M., born April 25, 1853; Charles Sumner, born Aug. 7, 1854; Orville Follett, born April 4, 1857; Catherine Norris, born June 10, 1859, died Sept. 18, 1860. Mr. Paget has been engaged in farming and buying cattle ever since his settlement in this county. He was ordained an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church about the year 1843, since which time he has been engaged in the ministry more or less; he left the Cumberland Presbyterian Church about 1847, and united with the Congregational Church the same year; he was an old-line Abolitionist in the days of the anti-slavery agitation, and has continued in that faith ever since. Mr. P. has had several misfortunes in his family; Alvira (now the wife of Charles E. Brown), was badly injured on the tumbling rod of a threshing machine when in her 18th year; her skirt caught in the knuckle of the shaft, and she was thrown around three times, cutting one foot in two, crushing the ankle off of the other foot, causing amputation, dislocating her shoulder and elbow, and

bruising her in a fearful manner ; she was obliged to lie eighty days without being moved ; she finally recovered, and is now the mother of four children ; her recovery was almost a miracle ; two of her sons (William C. and John S.), each had a leg broken. Mr. P. did not have anything when he first commenced ; he now has a handsome property and is well-to-do ; worth perhaps \$12,000 to \$15,000.

EMSLEY POPE, farmer, P. O. Collins. Liberal ; Democrat. Owns 80 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Born in Guilford Co., N. C., Nov. 10, 1797. Married Susannah Lundy about the year 1819 ; she was born about the year 1801, she died Dec. 18, 1853, in the house where Mr. P. now resides ; she was a very pious woman, and a member of the Baptist Church at the time of her death ; twelve children were born to them from this union, six of whom are now living—William, born June 27, 1820 ; he died in Missouri about the commencement of the late war, leaving a wife and two children ; Samuel, born Sept. 16, 1821 ; he now resides in Texas ; he was living there at the commencement of the late war, and was pressed into the rebel service, but soon after, he, in company with twenty others, succeeded in making their escape from them, and after innumerable hardships and narrow escapes, succeeded in making their way to the Union lines at Sedalia, Mo. ; he remained there until the year 1877 ; he then returned to Texas, where he is now living ; John was born April 17, 1823 ; he died in his 5th year ; George was born Jan. 25, 1825, he resides in California ; Martha Ann was born April 28, 1827 ; she died when she was about 1 year old ; Mary Ann, born Jan. 24, 1829 (she is supposed to be living in Kansas) ; Amy, born Jan. 24, 1829 (she died during the war, leaving a husband and three children) ; Nathaniel, born Dec. 26, 1832 (is living in this township) ; Abigail, born Dec. 2, 1834 (she married Amasa Chapman, and resides in Pontiac) ; Nathan, born Oct. 30, 1837 (died Dec. 13, 1846) ; Louisa Jane, born Oct. 25, 1840 ; Rachel, born March 9, 1843. Mr. P. was married to Nancy Sylvester (his present wife), May 6, 1857, at Zanesville, Ohio ; she was born Sept. 4, 1820 ; two children were born to them from this union—Sylvester B., born March 13, 1858 ; Albert Judson, born Jan. 29, 1860

(Albert was drowned in Pope's Creek, Feb. 17, 1871, while returning home from school). Mr. P. was a soldier in the war of 1812 ; he was one of the first settlers of this county, mention of which is made elsewhere in this work.

JACOB PHILLIPS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Smithdale. United Brethren ; Republican. Owns about 900 acres of land, valued at \$35,000 ; born near Urbana, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1825 ; came to this State with his parents in 1836, they traveling the entire distance by wagon ; his father stopped first on West Bureau Creek, and remained there about nine months ; he then settled on the place where Mr. P. now resides ; they are now both dead ; his father, Edward Phillips, died April 27, 1847, aged 75 years, 1 month and 11 days ; his mother, Barbary, died March 15, 1862, aged 76 years. The subject of this sketch has been married twice ; his first marriage was with Amy Jane Lundy on the 28th of January, 1848 ; she died Feb. 28, 1851, aged 20 years, 10 months and 27 days ; had two children from that union—Orville Follett, born Jan. 23, 1849 ; Mary Melissa, born April 24, 1850. Mr. P.'s second marriage was with Mary Zeigler ; it occurred Oct. 17, 1852 ; she was born Jan. 24, 1824 ; eight children were born to them from this union, seven of whom are now living—Frederick E., born Aug. 28, 1853 ; William Arthur, born Oct. 3, 1854 ; Elizabeth B., born Feb. 3, 1856 ; Solsbury E., born Dec. 10, 1857 ; Jacob D., born Oct. 6, 1859, died May 11, 1865 ; John M., born Feb. 10, 1861 ; Lucretia R., born May 11, 1863 ; Minerva A., born Oct. 6, 1864. Mr. P. states that when his father arrived in this State he owned a team of horses and wagon ; he also had \$50 in silver half-dollars ; one of his horses died soon after his arrival ; his father was a native of Maryland, and after his marriage removed from there to Ohio with a two-wheeled cart, taking his family with him, which consisted of a wife and four children ; he states that his father remembers the battles of the Revolution very distinctly ; the first piece of land that he entered was on Sec. 7, and consisted of 80 acres ; Levi Templin went to Danville on foot, wearing a handkerchief on his head, and carrying his provisions with him

and performed the errand; the Land Office being situated at that place at that time.

MOSES RUMERY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Collins. Methodist; Greenbacker. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Maine, Jan. 25, 1803. Married twice; married Silva Miranda Raze, March 13, 1830; she was born in April, 1807, and died Aug. 4, 1845, leaving six children, the oldest about 13, the youngest about 10 weeks; married Hannah Alberty Dec. 19, 1845; three children were born to them from this union, only two living—Esther M., born Dec. 7, 1846; Priscilla, born May 6, 1848; Margaret, born Jan. 29, 1852; the names of the first are Fanny E., born in April, 1831; she resides in Kansas; Phebe, M., born in July, 1833; Mary Jane, born June 19, 1835, died in Jan. 1839; Lydia, born June 20, 1837; Mary Jane, born June 21, 1839; the next was an infant, no name, which lived only two days; the next was Isaac, born March 27, 1843, died Sept. 13, 1877. He served his country during the late war, in the 52d I. V. I.; enlisted in 1864, and remained until the end of the war; was in the Atlanta campaign with Gen. Sherman. Mr. R. was a strong Abolitionist before the war; he voted for Abraham Lincoln for the second term; he would not vote for him for the first term, as he did not think his abolition sentiments were strong enough. Before the war Mr. R. aided many a slave to freedom; he said that on one occasion three slaves came to his home very early in the morning, having been brought from Pontiac to Mud Creek the night before, and were anxious to make their way to Canada as fast as possible; accordingly he hitched up his team and took them to Ottawa by daylight that day; money was raised there and they were sent to Chicago; at that place they were decoyed by officers into an agricultural store, arrested and taken to St. Louis, Mo., and returned to slavery again.

PETER W. SHEIBLY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Smithdale. Liberal; Independent Greenbacker. Owns 452 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1825. Married Margaret Jane Hoobler, Jan. 3, 1856; she was born June 5, 1835, in the State of Indiana; have had five children, three of whom are living—Albert Fremont, born Oct. 30, 1857; William

Melville, born Jan. 28, 1863; James Clarence, born April 15, 1865, died Oct. 14, 1865; Edmond Norris, born Aug. 20, 1872, died Sept. 21, 1873; Franklin Delbert, born Jan. 14, 1875.

MARY ANN SMITH, farming; P. O. Smithdale. United Brethren. Owns 345 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Logan Co., this State, May 21, 1828; her maiden name was Lundy. Married John Smith, Oct. 14, 1847; he was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 16, 1824, and died April 2, 1875; have had nine children, seven of them living—Margaret Elmira, born Nov. 20, 1848; she married Jacob Hoobler, and resides near St. Mary's, Kansas; George H., born March 4, 1850; Nancy Jane, born March 2, 1852, died March 18, 1852; Amos L., born March 12, 1853; married Eva F. Pope, daughter of Walter Pope, Esq., of Streator; she was born in this town, April 21, 1855; Thomas P., born March 11, 1855; James, born Feb. 9, 1857, died June 15, 1857; Elias M., born April 9, 1858; Amy, born Oct. 26, 1860; Minnie Menida, born Dec. 14, 1864. Mr. Smith emigrated to this country in 1844; he lived near Utica two years, then removed to Reading Tp., and remained nearly a year; then came to the place now occupied by his family; previous to his death, he removed his family to Onarga, where they remained three years, during which time his children attended school at that place; Mr. S.'s health had not been good for a number of years previous to his removal to Onarga, and during the next to the last year of his life, he took a trip to Colorado and remained from April to October; the following Spring, in April, he died; Mr. S. when he commenced in this county, was comparatively poor, having one horse, and probably, \$50; at his death he left property to the value of \$15,000; his sons George, Amos and Perry, are now engaged in carrying on the farm. Elias was disabled by hip disease when 3 years of age, and has been obliged to use crutches nearly ever since; he has attended school since he was 6 years of age, until the past year; three years of which he was at the Grand Prairie Seminary, he is teaching school the present Summer, in District No. 6. Mrs. S.'s mother is still living, and resides with her children; she is supposed to be about 75 years old, the date of her

birth being lost. Mr. S. was a member of the United Brethren Church, fifteen years previous, and at the time of his death.

JOHN SNYDER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Newtown. Liberal; Democrat. Owns 117½ acres, valued at \$4,000; was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1805; has been married three times. His first marriage was to Mahala Sweezy, while in his 21st year; she died about nine years afterward, leaving two children—Sarah S., born Jan. 25, 1830; Thomas, born Oct. 1, 1833, died in the Spring of 1846; Clinton, born March 3, 1834; he resides with his father; Calvin, born June 11, 1838, died Aug. 18, 1874; Levi, born April 7, 1840; Elizabeth P., born Oct. 21, 1848. Mr. S. married for his second wife, Mary Ann Mortland; she died in Indiana, in 1846. He married for his third wife, Nancy Killgore; she died March 13, 1877. Sarah and Thomas were children of the first wife; Clinton, Calvin and Levi were children of the second wife, and Elizabeth was the third wife's child. Mr. S. came from Pennsylvania to Indiana, in 1845; remained there two years, then came to this county and settled on the farm where he now resides; his son Clinton works the farm, and resides on the homestead; he married Mary Jane Flannigan, Nov. 11, 1860; she was born July 13, 1840; have three children—Nancy Margaret, born May 6, 1861; Philip Genoa, born January 29, 1865; Nora May, born November 1, 1869.

BENJAMIN ZEIGLER, farmer; P. O. Blackstone; married Mary Kuns March 1, 1874; she was born July 6, 1855; have had two children, only one of whom is living—Effie Albertie, born April 23, 1875; Elbert Sylvan, born Jan. 14, 1877, died Nov. 3, 1877.

JACOB ZEIGLER, farmer; P. O. Collins. United Brethren; Democrat. Owns 199 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Indiana June 22, 1839. Married Mary Fleshman Feb. 24, 1861; she was born Jan. 26, 1843; have 7 children, all living—Levi Addison, born June 14,

1802; Sarah Sophia, born April 7, 1864; Christiana born March 30, 1866; Elizabeth, born Sept. 5, 1858; Benjamin Franklin, born April 29, 1871; Minnie Francis, born July 12, 1873; David Frederick, born Nov. 10, 1876.

WILLIAM ZIGLER, stock raiser and farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Newtown. United Brethren; Democrat. Owns 540 acres of land, valued at \$21,500; was born in the State of Ohio, June 22, 1825. He married Mary Phillips in September, 1850; she was born Dec. 3, 1832; have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living—Barbara Elizabeth, born Aug. 11, 1851; Noah, born Nov. 7, 1852; Frederick, born Oct. 3, 1854; Priscilla, born Nov. 28, 1856; Jacob, born Nov. 17, 1858; Mary Jane, born Feb. 3, 1861, died Sept. 11, 1864; Martha Rachel, born Jan. 30, 1863; Arthur, born April 22, 1865; William E., born June 17, 1867; Susan, born July 2, 1870; Rose, born Oct. 15, 1872; Arthur died Aug. 8, 1866. Mr. Zeigler's parents resided in Ohio at the time of his birth; when he was 2 years of age, his parents removed to Fountain Co., Ind.; he remained with his parents until he was 25 years of age, and then emigrated to this township and settled on the land where he now resides; the land he now resides on he purchased of the Government at \$1.25 per acre; he has always made stock-raising a specialty; he has at the present time some very fine blooded stock, he has now in his possession a cow that was sold in Kentucky when she was 4 years old, for \$1,800; Mr. Z. bought her when she was 17 years old and paid for the same \$800 cash, and he feels satisfied that it was as good an investment as he ever made. Mr. Z. has quite a number of very fine animals, and it is his intention to make a public sale, this coming Fall, of good grades of stock; this will be the first public sale he has ever made. He has never held any town offices, except that of School Director, which office he now holds and has for the past eleven years.

READING TOWNSHIP.

M. J. BARACKMAN, farmer and coal operator, P. O. Reading; was born in Reading Tp., Sept. 26, 1842. He married Miss Fannie W. Goodyear, Oct. 18, 1866; she was born in Missouri, March 12, 1846, and died July 19, 1871; they had two children—Arthur M. and Eulola F. He married his second wife, Miss Alice C. Tutlow, Dec. 6, 1876; she was born in Aurora, Ill., March 10, 1845; they have two children—Harry E. and Guy B. He has always lived in Reading Tp. He enlisted in the 20th I. V. I., and was made Corporal; he served three months and returned home; he then enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., where he was made Corporal and promoted to Sergeant; he was also chosen to serve in the honorary brigade, formed by Gen. Rosecrans; he served three years, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was wounded; he was also in the other battles of the regiment. He owns 215 acres in this township, and is operating a coal bank on his land at Coalville.

WILSON B. CUMMINS, of the firm of Cummins & Mathis, grain buyers, Ancona, Ill.; was born in Lacon, Ill., March 29, 1851. He married Miss Ida Pratt March 5, 1871; she was born in Livingston Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1856; they have one child—Belle; he lived in Lacon two years, then lived on the farm until 1874, when he moved to Wenona, Ill., where he engaged in the hotel and grain business; remained one year, then went to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and engaged in the drug and grocery business; remained one year; he then went to Carlisle, Ark., and engaged in general merchandise, and in 1876 he came to Ancona and followed painting for one year; then he engaged in grain business, and also took charge of the C., P. & S. W. R. R. station; in July of 1878, he formed the above partnership.

LEVI CLAY, farming and stock, P. O. Streator; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, July 12, 1825. He married Miss Cordelia M. Ecker, March 16, 1848; she was born in New York State, Aug. 6, 1831; they had three children, two are living—Cassius M., Lucetta Jane. He lived in Ohio until

1844, then came to Illinois, and settled at Ottawa. While here he enlisted in the 1st Reg. I. V. I., and served in the Mexican war; was in service one year; was not in any battles. He returned to Ottawa and followed plastering; he came to Livingston Co. in Sept., 1848; settled in Newtown Tp., and came to his present place in Dec., 1850; he started with limited means, and now owns 391 acres.

E. S. CLARK, farming and stock, P. O. Ancona; was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1819. He married Miss Mildred A. Jones, April 10, 1845; she was born in Kentucky; they had seven children, five living—William T., Frasina, Annice, Frank and Winfield S.; their niece, Miss Kate McMannis, lives with them. He lived in Ohio until 1828, when with his parents he moved to Indiana, and settled in Vigo Co.; they traveled by water and were checked by the falls of the Wabash, near Vincennes, and lived in their boat the Winter of 1828-29; during this Winter Mr. Clark and his sister attended School at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; they remained in Indiana until 1845; he then came to Illinois, and settled in Bureau Co., and remained until 1849, when he came to Livingston Co., and settled on the present site of Ancona; he settled on his present place in 1855. He has been School Trustee and Director a number of years, also Assessor. He owns 705 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

SILAS COE, farmer, P. O. Ancona; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 12, 1812; he married Miss Ruth Church, March 6, 1836; she was born in Green Co., Penn., Jan 18, 1818; they had nine children, seven are living—Joanna, John, Joseph, Sarah, Cephas, Lillie Ann and Robert G. Remained in Pennsylvania fifty-four years; he spent seven years in the merchandise business, and engaged in farming for twenty-five years. While in Greene Co., he held the office of School Director and Treasurer, Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Township Auditor; he received the nomination for County Treasurer, but made no effort to secure his

election. He owns 718 acres, which is farmed by his children, all but two of whom are married, and all live in sight of each other.

GEO. A. DEFEBAUGH, deceased; was born in Hocking Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1826. He married Miss Esther Stump, Nov. 14, 1847; she was born at same place, June 14, 1828; they had eleven children, eight living—Francis S., Mary A., Peter S., Elijah S., Douglas S., Georgia Ellen, Alminia J., and Ozilla L.; he lived in Ohio until 1851, when he came to Illinois and settled in the village of Reading, where he engaged in blacksmithing, and followed the same for nine years; he then came to the present farm and engaged in farming; he remained here until he died Dec. 18, 1870. Mrs. Defebaugh and all children but two, are living on the old homestead, and she and her son Douglas S. are managing the same. Mr. Defebaugh left 610 acres which has been divided among the children, there being 362 acres in the homestead, and under their management.

ELIJAH DEFENBAUGH, farm and stock; P. O. Reading; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 9, 1828. He married Miss Catherine Defenbaugh, Oct. 5, 1851; she was born in the same place, May 11, 1828; they have had ten children, six living—Ammon, Alfred, Harvey, Lucretia, Milton and Ephron, all of whom are living at home; he remained in Ohio until the Fall of 1852, when he came to Illinois and settled in Reading Tp., and, excepting two years in Newtown Tp., he has lived here since; he came to Illinois in very poor circumstances, being taxed but \$1.25 his second year; he at first entered eighty acres where he now resides, and now owns 953 acres; he is largely interested in stock raising.

C. C. HEPLER, farmer; P. O. Munster; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1826. He married Miss Mary Hohenshell, Jan. 6, 1848; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; they have ten children—Francis M., William E., George W., Joseph G., John R., Charlotte A., Christopher A., Samuel L., David N., Kezia A.; he lived in Pennsylvania until 1868, being engaged principally in farming; he then came to Illinois and settled on his present place. He has been

School Director a number of years; he owns 160 acres here, and eighty acres in Pike Tp., this county.

R. W. HICK, farm and stock; P. O. Longpoint; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1836. He married Miss S. A. Evans, April 1, 1857; she was born at Longpoint, Livingston Co., Ill., April 29, 1839; they had six children, two living—George R. and J. F.; when he was but a few months old, his parents came to Illinois and settled in Wabash Co.; he remained there until 1848, when he went to Kendall Co., Ill., and in 1852, he came to Livingston Co., and settled in Reading Tp., working on the farm; later he and his brothers John and R. S. entered eighty acres; in 1862, he came to his present place. He has been School Director and Road Commissioner; he owns 248 acres, a great part of which he has earned by his own labor.

SAMUEL HIGBEE, farm and stock; P. O. Ancona; was born in Atlantic Co., N. J., April 6, 1827. He married Miss Sarah E. Girard, Sept. 29, 1856; she was born in Virginia, Dec. 6, 1832; they had eight children, seven living—Charles T., Edwin, Leon, Etta J., Jesse, May Belle, Sarah L. and Annie Belle; he lived in New Jersey twelve years, then with his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Champaign Co., engaging in farming; he remained sixteen years, then went to Wisconsin, remaining there one year; he then moved to near Wenona, Ill., and in 1860, he came to his present place; he had visited the county as early as 1857; he owns 160 acres in this township. He has been School Director a number of years, and Secretary of the Board; he is at present Township Trustee.

C. H. HART, farm and stock; Sec. 31, range 4; P. O. Collins; was born in Darke Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1818. He married Miss Moriah Adkins, Feb. 11, 1840; she was born in Ohio, Oct. 16, 1816, and died Jan. 20, 1850; they had three children, one living—Mary M. March 25, 1851, he married his second wife, Miss Sarah Hallam; she was born in Ohio, Feb. 1, 1829; they had three children, two living—P. J. G. and C. D.; he remained in Ohio twenty-one years, and then came to Illinois, and settled close to his present place, he being about the sixth settler in

what is now Reading Tp. He has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor of Newtown Tp., School Trustee, Examiner and Director; he came here in poor circumstances, and now owns over 400 acres which he has earned by his own labor.

AUGUST KAMMINKE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ancona; was born in Prussia, June 14, 1835. He married Miss Augusta Noack, Aug. 12, 1862; she was born in Prussia, Jan. 2, 1841; they have four children—Clara A., Agnes F., Alvina M. and Otelia A. He lived in Germany about twenty-six years, working at his trade of wood turning; he then came to the United States, and settled in Livingston Co.; this was in 1861; he at first renting in Long Point Tp., and in 1870 he came to his present place, which he bought in 1867; he had no capital on starting, and now owns eighty acres in this township.

CALEB MATHIS, farm and stock; P. O. Ancona; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1822. He married Miss Soflena Black, July 11, 1847; she was born in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., March 12, 1827; they have eleven children; seven living—G. W., J. P., E. N., C. E., S. E., W. G., H. L.; he came to Illinois with his parents in 1840, and settled in De Witt Co.; remaining two years, and then went to Putnam Co., where they remained until Spring of 1850, when he came to Livingston Co., and settled in the precinct of Reading Tp.; in 1853, he came to his present place; he was the second Road Commissioner after the laying-out of the town; he and Mr. D. Boyle, laid out the present village of Reading, in 1851; in former years, while living in Putnam Co., he marketed produce in Chicago by way of Plainfield, requiring one week to make the round trip, and passing but three settlements during same; in 1865, his farm dwelling burned and caused him a loss of about \$2,200; he owns 160 acres in this township.

L. H. MALLERY, farmer; P. O. Coalville; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1827; he married Miss Mary C. Burton July 6, 1853; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1830; he lived in New York until 1850, when he came to Illinois and remained a few months near his present place; he then returned to New York and remained there

until 1852, when he again came to Illinois and settled south of his present place, and lived there until 1857, when he came to his present place. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., he being Orderly Sergeant, and after three months' service he was made Regimental Ordnance Sergeant, and later was made Division Ordnance Sergeant; he was in the service three years and three months, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and the other battles of the Division; he was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., but was recaptured soon after by Union cavalry. He has been Road Commissioner and Supervisor; Postmaster since Dec. 13, 1867, and is at present Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. He came to this County in limited circumstances; he owns 100 acres of land, on which he has a coal mine in operation; he also carries on a steam saw mill and the grocery business.

J. W. MOON, farm and stock; Sec. 11; P. O. Reading; the subject of this sketch was born on his present place March 8, 1851. He married Miss Nellie Johnson Jan. 18, 1877; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., March 27, 1858; they have one child—Albert C. He has always lived here, except several years while attending Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill.; he resides on the old homestead, the lumber of which was hauled from Chicago by his father, whose portrait appears in this work, and who settled here in August, 1833. Mr. J. W. was elected Supervisor of this township in the Spring of 1877, and is now serving on his second term in that office.

JOHN W. MILLS, farm and stock; P. O. Reading; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, June 4, 1835. He married Miss Lucy E. Coe March 31, 1864; she was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1842; they have four children, three living—Freddie E., Clara E. and Charles F.; he remained in Ohio until 1854, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Reading Tp.; in 1866, he came to his present place and has lived here since; he has held the offices of Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, Road Commissioner and School Trustee and Treasurer. He started on limited means, and now owns 320 acres of land, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management.

J. C. MILLS, farm and stock ; P. O. Ancona ; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, May 29, 1822. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Reece Aug. 24, 1843 ; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, ——— and died April —, 1845 ; they had one child, who died in the army. June 17, 1846, he married Mrs. Adams, formerly Miss Eliza Hayes ; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1823 ; they had ten children, nine living—Edith Jane, Annie M., Elanora A., Joseph A., George E., Daniel, Gertrude, Mary and Asa. In 1853, he left Ohio and came to Illinois, locating in Reading Tp., where he remained two years ; he then went to Iowa and settled in Cedar Co., remaining one year, when he returned to Reading Tp. and settled on his present place. He has been Supervisor, Assessor, Collector and School Treasurer. He owns 120 acres ; he started in poor circumstances.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY, farmer ; P. O. Ancona ; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio. Married Miss Albina J. Hunt Oct. 18, 1853 ; she was born Sept. 22, 1833 ; they had eight children, four living—Samuel G., Annie L., Nettie J. and Jennie A. He lived in Ohio until he was twenty-two years old ; he then came to Illinois and settled in McLean Co., engaging in farming, and remaining six years ; he then came to his present place in 1859. He has been School Trustee six years ; was Road Commissioner six years and Treasurer of Commissioners three years, also School Director ; he is at present Director and Superintendent of Union Fair ; he owns 160 acres here in this township ; he started in life without any capital ; his wife was educated at Otterbein University, Ohio.

G. W. MATHIS, general merchandise, Ancona, Ill. ; was born in the village of Reading, this county, March 28, 1851. He married Miss Sarah Coe Oct. 24, 1872 ; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Nov. 2, 1850 ; they had three children, two living—May Belle and Lena E. ; when 2 years old, his parents moved to the farm near by, where he lived until 1870 ; during which time he attended school for two years in Eureka ; he then engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store in Ancona, and then taught school in Newtown Tp., after which he carried the United States mail from Streator to Pontiac ; he then en-

gaged as clerk in a store at Long Point ; in 1873, he started in the grocery business in Ancona ; the same year he formed a partnership in the general merchandise business in this place ; in 1874, he engaged in his present business. He was appointed Postmaster in 1873, and has held the office since.

J. P. MATHIS, of the firm of Cummins & Mathis, grain buyers, Ancona, Ill. ; was born in the village of Reading, this county, Dec. 2, 1852. He married Miss Annie Coe, Oct. 31, 1876 ; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1857 ; they have one child—Nellie E. He lived in the village of Reading one year, when his parents moved to the farm near by, where he lived until 1873, during which time he spent about four years in Minonk, Ill., attending school, also teaching ; he then came to Ancona, and engaged as clerk in general merchandise store ; continued until Sept., 1877, when he engaged in the grain business ; continued in same until July, 1878, when he formed the present partnership.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY ; P. O. Munster ; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Dec. 23, 1828. He married Miss Sarah Stofer, March 28, 1849 ; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn. ; they had ten children, nine living—James, Betsy, John, Frank, Dorah, Seymour, Mary, Alexander and Eva ; Margarette A., died. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1867 ; was engaged in farming and boat-building ; then came to Illinois and settled on his present place ; he had no capital on starting, and now owns 160 acres, well improved.

ALEX. H. PATTERSON, farming and stock raising, P. O. Streator ; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 11, 1835. He married Miss Flora A. King, March 10, 1864 ; she was born in Hancock Co., Me., March 19, 1840 ; they had four children, two living—Phebe K. and Moriah. He remained at home on his father's farm until 1857, when he came to Illinois, and settled in La Salle Co. ; here he worked on the farm until 1867, when he came to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled where he now lives ; he rented the place for two years ; he then went to La Salle Co., and remained one year ; he then returned to his present place and bought eighty acres of same ; he came West in debt ; he now owns 160 acres, which he has earned

principally by his own labor and management.

WILLIAM REED, farmer, P. O. Ancona; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 16, 1830. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Andrews, July 7, 1853; she was born in Ohio, Aug. 18, 1834, and died Feb. 13, 1865; they had six children, three living—Liza Ann, Florence A. and George N.; his second wife was Mrs. M. J. Talbott, formerly Miss Marshall; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, July 9, 1840, and married Dec. 19, 1865; they have no children; his wife's child, Miss M. J. Talbot, is living with them. He lived in Ohio twenty-four years, then came to Illinois, and settled in La Salle Co., near Peru; in 1857, he came to Livingston Co., and settled in Long Point Tp., and in 1861 he came to his present place; he owns 120 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor, having started without capital.

DANIEL REED, farmer, P. O. Ancona; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1826. He married Miss Eliza G. Merrill, March 8, 1849; she was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Feb. 6, 1830; they had seven children, three living—Mary C., Daniel M. and Franklin B. He lived in Ohio thirty years, where he learned and followed blacksmithing; he then came to Illinois and settled in Ancona, where he engaged at his trade, and remained until 1871, when he came to his present place and engaged in farming. He has been School Director a number of years. He owns 160 acres here, besides property in Ancona; he came to this county in limited circumstances, and has earned his property by his own labor.

GEORGE SIXT, farmer, P. O. Ancona; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, Aug. 24, 1830. He married Miss Catheron Appelsheimer, June 4, 1853; she was born in the same place; they had eight children, five living—Maggie, Walter, Lizzie, Mary and George. He lived in Germany about twenty years, then came to the United States, and settled in New York, where he engaged at his trade of coopering; he remained in New York about sixteen years, then he came to Illinois and settled on his present place. He has been School Director a number of years, and is at present Road Commissioner, also Treas-

urer of the Commissioners. He owns 160 acres in this township; he had no means on commencing, and, excepting a few hundred dollars, he has earned his present place by his own labor.

J. L. TOMBAUGH, farmer; P. O. Munster; was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 3, 1840. He married Miss Sarah Jane Ostrander, Jan. 26, 1869; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 13, 1839; they have three children—Hilda R., Leon M. and Mary Levina; he lived in Pennsylvania until 1864, being engaged in farming; he then came to Illinois and settled in Reading Tp., on his present place; he came West in fair circumstances; he owns 160 acres in this township, which is well located and improved; his father is not living; his mother lives in Washington Co., Penn.; his brother is County Superintendent of Schools.

E. D. TURNER, farm and stock, Sec. 25; P. O. Streator; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1825. He married Miss Fidelia Ball, March 23, 1844; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died May 4, 1871; they had two children—Mercy J. and Louisa L. His second wife was Mrs. Eaton, formerly Miss M. J. Atkins; they were married Aug. 10, 1874; she was born in Darke Co., Ohio, June 12, 1835; they have one child—Francis D. Mrs. Turner had six children by a former marriage, five living—William, Edgar, Ellis, Fannie M. and Laura M. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1857, engaging at his trade of mason; he then came West and settled in La Salle Co., Ill., where he followed farming and his trade; remained there until 1873, when he came to Livingston Co.; he started without anything; he now owns eighty acres; his wife also owns 160 acres, all in this township.

JOHN WESSELING, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ancona; was born in Prussia, Oct. 2, 1830. He married Miss Susan McDermott, April 4, 1863; she was born in Ireland; they have no children. He lived in Prussia fourteen years, when he engaged as sailor and continued in that business until 1857, during which time he visited all the principal ports in Europe, Asia and North America, and all the principal islands; in 1857, he came to the United States and engaged in the Lake trade; remained until 1863, when he settled in LaSalle

Co.; remained four years and then came to Livingston Co., settling on his present place; he owns 120 acres in this township, well improved.

ZACHARIAH WALTER, farmer; P. O. Reading; was born in York Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1831. He married Miss Malinda Defenbaugh, Aug. 11, 1853; she was born near Adelphi, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835; they had twelve children, eight living—Oliver,

Andrew, William, Lewis, Joanus, Cora, Louisa and Morris; he lived in Pennsylvania three years, when he moved to Ohio with his parents; in 1850, he came to Illinois and settled in Reading Tp., and has resided here most of the time since; he owns 200 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management, having come West without any capital.

LONG POINT TOWNSHIP.

O. M. ALDEN, farm and stock, Sec. 14; P. O. Long Point; was born in Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 17, 1824. His present wife was Mrs. Tracey, formerly Miss Sarah J. Lilley; they were married March 13, 1875; they have each two children by former marriage—Earnest M. and Eugene E., and Arthur D. and Clarence W. Tracey. He lived in Massachusetts five years, then with his parents he moved to Ohio and remained there until he was 32, during which time he learned the carpenter trade, and has worked at his trade and farming since; in 1856, he came to Livingston Co., and settled on his present place; he started in poor circumstances; he now owns 120 acres here in this township, and eighty acres in Amity Tp., this county.

E. C. ALLEN, farming, Sec. 16; P. O. Long Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Tioga Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1821. On Dec. 8, 1849, he married Miss L. J. Fowler, who was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1828; they had eight children—Almon, Alden, Alfred, Alma, Alva, Almira, Alice and Albert; the two latter have died. He resided in Pennsylvania until the Fall of 1836, when he moved to Ohio, and in 1837, he came to Illinois and engaged in driving stage from Havana to Springfield; in 1841, he came to Livingston Co. and engaged in general labor; in 1852, he bought his present place and moved on same soon after. He has been Supervisor eleven years; also Chairman of the Board several terms, and collector by appointment; in 1876, he was elected Representative from 18th District

(Independent), by a vote of 7,321. He left Ohio on foot, worth \$8; he now owns 200 acres; in early days, while he was hunting, he camped several weeks with Shabbona.

JAMES ARGUBRIGHT, farm and stock, Sec. 3; P. O. Long Point; the subject of this sketch is second to the oldest resident *settler* of this township; he was born in Augusta Co., Va., Jan. 9, 1808. He married Miss Jane S. Odell Dec. 15, 1831; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1813; they had ten children, seven living—Arre Ann, John W., Caleb O., George N., Martha E., Joseph W. and Adaline S. He lived in Virginia about eight years and then moved to Ohio; remaining there about thirteen years; he then came to Illinois, and in the year 1835, he settled near Peru, in La Salle Co.; in 1839, he settled on his present place. He has held the offices of School Trustee and Director; also Collector. At first he bought eighty acres; he now owns 223 acres, which he has earned by his own labor; he has hauled wheat to Chicago by oxen, and sold the same for 55 cents per bushel, requiring nine days to make the trip; on one of these trips his expenses were 20 cents, being occasioned by his companion getting sick.

A. J. BOSSERMAN, Agent C., P. & S. W. R. R., Long Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Newport, Perry Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1831. He married Miss Phebe A. Pratt Feb. 12, 1856; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn.; they had six children, four living—W. T., Jessie, Frank and Ross. He resided in Pennsylv-

vania until 1851; a part of which time he clerked in his father's store; he then engaged in traveling until 1854, when he settled in Farm Ridge, La Salle Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; he remained two years, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1858 he came to Long Point, Livingston Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming; in 1860, he moved to Farm Ridge and remained until 1865, when he came to Ancona, in this county, and remained there until 1873, when he again came to Long Point. He has held the offices of (in Reading Tp.) Town Clerk, Assessor and Justice of the Peace; in this township he has been Collector, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor also Notary; he is Station Agent of the C. P. & S. W. R. R., also Agent of American Express Company; he has been longest in the employ of the railroad company of any one.

FREDERICK CARLTON, farming; Sec. 10; P. O. Long Point; was born in Kent Co., England, Jan. 18, 1814. He married Miss Sarah Winsor, Dec. 23, 1840; she was born in Kent Co., Eng., Jan. 21, 1820; they had eight children, only one living—Charlotte E. He lived in England until 1841, then came to Illinois, and settled in Bureau Co., and in 1842 he came to Livingston Co., and settled on his present place. He is no office seeker, and has held no offices. He left England in very poor circumstances, and he now owns 180 acres, which he has earned by his own labor; in early days, he has sent produce to Chicago by wagon; when he came here, only a few log cabins could be seen about the grove.

JOHN COOPER, farm and stock, Sec. 6; P. O. Long Point; was born in Chester Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1830. He married Miss Sarah J. Oldham, March 18, 1858; she was born in Cecil Co., Md., Aug. 3, 1836; they have nine children—Suetta, Hiram A., Willmot O., Laura E., Mary A., Wayne P., Annie Y., Howard G., and Clara B. He lived in Pennsylvania twenty-seven years; was engaged in working on his father's farm; he received a liberal education; in 1857, he came West and settled on his present place, breaking prairie on the 10th of June; he came here in poor circumstances; he owns 160 acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor. In 1862, he enlisted in the 104th I. V. I., Co. I, and was made Corporal;

was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Look-out Mountain, Atlanta, etc.; remained in service until the close of the war, attending the grand review at Washington.

S. COLEMAN, farm and stock, Sec. 9; P. O. Long Point; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1831. He married Mrs. Stewart, formerly Miss Emma Fowler, Nov. 6, 1853; she was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., May 28, 1832; they had ten children, seven living—Mary L., George A., Sarah, John, Lydia, Laura and Charles. He lived in Ohio two years; in 1833, with his parents he went to Illinois, and settled in Bureau Co.; remained there until 1856, when he came to his present place. He has been Town Clerk, School Director and Trustee. He had no capital on starting; he now owns 179 acres in this township, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management.

S. D. CARSON, farm and stock, Sec. 8; P. O. Long Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, July 4, 1835. He married Miss Sarah E. Sillik, March 17, 1868; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 5, 1846; they had three children, two living—Mary E. and S. D., Jr. He lived in Ohio until 1865, being engaged in farming and teaching school; he then came to Illinois and located on his present place, following his former occupation of farming and teaching. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, School Director and Treasurer, also Justice of the Peace. In 1861, he enlisted in the 39th O. V. I.; remained in service nine months; also in the Home Guards, who served four months. He started in fair circumstances; he now owns 180 acres in this township.

JOHN DYKES, farming, Sec. 29; P. O. Dana; was born in Manchester, England, Feb. 6, 1819. He married Miss Sarah M. Gilroy, Nov. 26, 1842, in Richmond, Ind.; she was born in Canada, May 9, 1823; they had four children, two living—George W. and Lydia J. He lived in England until 1832, when he came to the United States; he first stopped in Pennsylvania, then went to Delaware, and then to Philadelphia, remaining there until 1838, when he removed to Richmond, Ind., and remained until 1844; he then went to Ohio, and in 1846, he went to Putnam Co., Ill.; in 1856, he came to Livingston Co., Ill.,

and settled on his present place, where he commenced the business of farming; he formerly followed the manufacturing business of cotton and wool; he left England in poor circumstances; he now owns 318 acres which he has earned by his own labor.

EWART BROS., farm and stock, Sec. 18; P. O. Dana; A. J., Josiah, Joseph and James, were born in Washington Co., Penn., where they followed farming until the Fall of 1855, when Mr. A. J. came West; he stopped in Logan Co. until Jan., 1856, when he came to Livingston Co. and settled on a farm where the present village of Long Point is located; the following Spring his three brothers came West and they carried on the farm together; remained three years, when they moved to Sec. 7, and remained four years, and in 1863 they settled on their present place. Mr. A. J. has held the offices of Assessor, Collector and Road Commissioner. They came here in poor circumstances, and at first rented; they now own 240 acres, which they have earned by their own labor; they are largely interested in stock raising.

W. H. EVANS, farm and stock, Sec. 4; P. O. Long Point; was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Oct. 1, 1836. He married Miss Edith J. Mills, Feb. 17, 1867; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1847; they have three children—Harvey R., Mary E. and Ross; he lived in Marshall Co. about two years, then he came with his parents to Long Point Tp.; his father had been here as early as 1836, and bought a claim to this present place; Mr. Wm. H. is the next to oldest resident by birth in the township; he has lived all his life in this township, except two years on the Plains, and three years in the army; in 1858, he set out for California; his object was mining, but he engaged in the wood business. In 1862, he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., and was made Corporal; was in the battles of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Savannah and other engagements of the regiment. He owns 135 acres in this section.

L. J. HALSTED, farm and stock, Sec. 2; P. O. Long Point; was born in Franklin Co., Ind., Aug. 8, 1827. He married Miss Mary Ann Harter, May 28, 1848; she was born in Ohio; they had twelve children, eleven living—John S., Allie A., Mary F., Florence O., Hannah A., Henry L., William E., Emma A., Grant, Rose B.

and Benjamin O.; he lived in Indiana until 1856, being principally engaged in farming; he then moved to Illinois and settled in La Salle Co., near Wenona, and remained there until 1869, when he came to his present place. He has been Assessor, Road Commissioner and School Director; was also Treasurer of Commissioners; he owns 406 acres; he had \$7 when he was married, and has earned his property by his own labor; he is largely interested in stock raising, particularly in fine stock. See adv.

A. HALLAM, farming; P. O. Long Point; was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 28, 1802. He married Miss Mary Miller, Feb. 6, 1828; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 27, 1809, and died April 8, 1870; they had fifteen children, eight living—Sarah, Sophia J., Diadama, Easter A., Emily, and Harriet, James W. and Samuel S.; his second wife was Mrs. Hoover, formerly Miss S. W. Hunt; they were married March 14, 1872; they have no children; an adopted daughter, Miss Maud B. Hoover, lives with them; he lived in Pennsylvania about twenty-six years, then went to Ohio and settled in Clinton Co., where he cleared a farm and followed farming for twenty-two years, when in 1850 he came to Livingston Co. and settled on Sec. 3, in Long Point Tp., and remained here until 1874, when he came to the village of Long Point and has lived here since. He has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years; he came here in fair circumstances; he owns 162 acres, which he has earned by his own labor. The present Mrs. Hallam had five sons in the army; two of whom died there. Mr. Hallam was one of the three Commissioners appointed to divide the county in townships, and named the same.

GODFREY KEIL, farming, Sec. 2; P. O. Long Point; was born in Prussia, Oct. 15, 1825. He married Miss Margarette Greenup, June 15, 1855; she was born in Byron, Germany; they have no children; he lived in Germany about twenty-one years, where he learned the trade of carpentering; he then came to the United States and settled in Long Point Tp., Livingston Co., Ill., in 1847; in 1848, he bought his present place and has lived here since; he worked at his trade more or less the first twenty years;

he is no office seeker, and has held no office; he came to this county in very poor circumstances and was sick during his first year here; he now owns 180 acres, which he has earned by his own labor and management; in early days he marketed his grain in Ottawa; during his first year, many hauled their grain to Chicago.

JOHN MINARD, farm and stock, Sec. 10; P. O. Long Point; was born in Upper Canada, Oct. 20, 1825. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Martine, Feb. 24, 1850; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1818; they had five children, four living—Ira, Charles H., Sophrana and Lizzie M. He lived in Canada about seven years, and in 1832, he moved to Indiana and settled in La Porte Co., and in 1835, he moved to Chicago, Ill., and the same year he moved to La Salle, in La Salle Co., Ill., and remained here until 1855, except two years in California, when he came to Livingston Co. and settled on Sec. 9, Long Point Tp.; he had no capital to commence with, and now owns 540 acres, besides being the largest stock raiser in this township; all of which he has earned by his own labor.

A. J. McDOWELL, farm and stock, Sec. 9; P. O. Long Point; the subject of this sketch is the oldest resident settler of this township; he was born in Bradford Co., Penn., May 8, 1811, and Feb. 17, 1848, he married Miss Dorleska J. Perry; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 29, 1826; they had twelve children, five living—Alice A., Celinda L., John D., Andrew and Luella May. He remained a resident of Pennsylvania for twenty-seven years, and in 1837 he came West and settled on his present place, and has remained here since; he has in early days delivered wheat in Chicago for 45 cents per bushel. He has held different school offices and has been Assessor and County Commissioner; at first he bought 160 acres from the Government; he now owns 305 acres, all of which he has earned by his own labor.

THOMAS MILLS, farm and stock, Sec. 1; P. O. Long Point; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 23, 1816. He married Miss Eliza C. Wier, Oct. 19, 1837; she was born in Athens Co., Ohio, April 10, 1814, and died March 4, 1871; they had eight children, five living—Mary L.,

Ann E., William H., Janet E. and Margaret E. He married his second wife (Mrs. McCarty, formerly Miss Phebe M. Van Winkle) Aug. 4, 1872; they have two children—Lewis E. and Elma. He lived in Ohio until October, 1850, when he came west and stopped in Amity Tp., Livingston Co., Ill., and in February of 1851, he settled on his present place, and has remained here since. He has been Assessor, Town Treasurer, Road Commissioner and has held school offices. He came West in poor circumstances; he now owns 240 acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor.

S. MARTINE, farming, Sec. 27; P. O. Long Point; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., July 6, 1840. He married Miss Elizabeth Bennett Nov. 22, 1866; she was born in La Grange Co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1848; they had three children, two living—Frank and Herbert; Charles died Oct. 29, 1871. He lived in New York seven years, then came with his parents to Illinois, and settled in La Salle Co., near Tonica, where they remained until 1854, when they came to Livingston Co., and settled in Reading Tp.; he then came to Long Point Tp., and in 1868 he settled on his present place. In 1865, he enlisted in 1st Regt. Ill. Artillery, Battery G, and was discharged in July of same year. His parents, J. R. and Hester J., are living here with him; he owns 120 acres here in this township.

J. N. MARKLE, M. D., druggist, Long Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1838. He married Miss Susannah Phillips, Dec. 22, 1866; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they had two children, one living—Lafal. He lived in Ohio until 1867, during which time he engaged in reading medicine and in the hardware business. He also in June, 1861, enlisted in the 30th Ohio Regt. Infantry; remained in service three years and three months; he took part in the battles of the Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg and Atlanta campaign. In 1870, he graduated at the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, and practiced three years in that State; in 1873, he came to Long Point and continued his practice, adding the drug business. In February, 1876, he was appointed Postmaster and has con-

tinued so since; he was Town Clerk, for 1877, of this township.

M. H. PHILLIPS, stock dealer; P. O. Long Point; was born on his father's farm in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1839, where he lived until 1862, being in charge of the farm since he was 16; he also taught school during the winter months; at this time the place was sold and the family moved to the village of Morristown, near by; he remained here until 1863, during which time he engaged as stock dealer for his own account; in 1864, he, with fourteen others, started for Virginia City, Montana, going to St. Joe, Mo., by rail; here he engaged as leader of an emigrant train, and drove seventeen hundred miles to Virginia City, where he followed mining; but as his partner died, he soon returned to Denver, via Salt Lake City; at Denver he engaged in surveying, also general merchandise; he returned home to Ohio and followed stock dealing until 1872, when he came to Long Point, and has remained here since.

JAMES B. PHILLIPS, farm and stock, Sec. 4; P. O. Long Point; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1833. He married Miss Sarah Clifford, Jan. 30, 1856; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1832; they have had nine children; eight living—Mathew D., Rebecca J., Susan A., Edward C., John W., Sarah I., Eva May and James B., Jr.; he lived in Ohio twenty-two years; he then came to Illinois and settled in Marshall Co., engaging in farming, and remaining until 1861, when he came to Livingston Co. and settled on his present place. He has been School Director a number of years, also Assessor; he had no capital on starting; he now owns 222 acres in this township, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management.

ANDREW RAUB, farming, Sec. 20; P. O. Dana; was born in Oxford Co., N. J., Feb. 12, 1823. He married Miss Dolly Ann Hawley, Jan. 15, 1849; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1824; they had five children, three living—George B., David L. and Marion F.; he left New Jersey when quite young, and went to New York with his parents, remaining there until 1862, when he came West and settled on his present place; previous to coming here, he had been two years in California; he came West in poor circumstances;

he owns 120 acres, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management.

A. J. ROBERTS, farming, Sec. 26; P. O. Long Point; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 4, 1827. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore, formerly Miss Parks, April 28, 1859; she was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1818. He lived in New York about ten years, when he came to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Dupage Co., where he remained nineteen years, and in 1850 he went to California by team, his object being mining, which he followed one year with moderate success; in 1855, he came to Livingston Co. and settled in Long Point Tp., on present place, in 1857; he has held offices connected with the school and road, also Justice of the Peace; he commenced in very poor circumstances; he now owns 200 acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

E. L. STRATTON, farm and stock, Sec. 8; P. O. Long Point; was born in Richmond, (lately Mansfield,) Tioga Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1826. He married Miss Sarah A. Miller, Jan. 17, 1856; she was born in Smithfield, Bradford Co., Penn.; they had six children, four living—Hattie, Burt C., Carl and Ray; he lived in Pennsylvania about twenty-two years; he received a common school education and was engaged in lumbering; he then came to Illinois and stopped at Peru, La Salle Co., and in 1848 he came to Livingston Co. and made his home at Long Point, and engaged in farming on his present place, which was pre-empted in 1850. He has held the offices of Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and Supervisor, the latter for six years; he came West without any capital, having \$1.50 on landing at Peru; he owns 320 acres, and is largely interested in stock, all of which he has earned by his own management.

SAMUEL SILLIK, farming and stock, Sec. 8; P. O. Long Point; was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 4, 1817. He married Miss Esther Miller, Aug. 7, 1843; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1823; they had eight children; seven living—Sarah E., David A., Cornelia M., Mary E., George F., Aletha J., and Luella. He lived in Pennsylvania twelve years, and then moved to Clinton Co., Ohio, and followed farming until

1849, when he came to Livingston Co., and settled on his present place; he has lived here since, except two years in Missouri, and one in Christian Co. He has held no office except connected with the church and school. He pre-empted 160 acres during Fillmore's administration; he came here in poor circumstances, and now owns 175 acres in this county, and 160 acres in Kansas; he was instrumental in securing the present route of the C., P. & S. W. R. R., and he individually secured the location of the present station of Long Point, giving the company forty acres, he selling other land he owned here for village lots.

ANDRO SAEMISCH, farming, Sec. 11; P. O. Long Point; was born in Magdeburg Prussia, April 17, 1805. He married Miss Julia Rice, June 29, 1833; she was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1816; they had twelve children, seven living—Louisa F., Frederick A., Henry A., Mary A., Robert G., Julia A. and Andrew M. He lived in Prussia until 1852, working at his trade of coopering; he then came to the United States, and settled in La Salle Co.; he lived there six months, and in 1853 came to Livingston Co., and settled on his present place; he came here in fair circumstances; he now owns 230 acres, which he has earned by his own labor; he brought a piano here from Germany, and it was the first piano brought to this county; they had no provision for taxing the same.

THEODORE STEPHENSON, farming, Sec. 36; P. O. Cornell; was born in Mason Co., West Va., March 21, 1821. He married Miss Catheron Powell, Sept. 4, 1842; she was born in Albemarle Co., Va., March 26, 1824; they have had twelve children, eight living—John E., Albert C., James H., Lydia, Sarah E., Eva C., Nancy B., and Virginia A. He lived in Virginia until 1852, when he removed to Indiana, where he remained one year; he then moved to Knox Co., Ill., and then to Peoria, then to Marshall, and then to Livingston Co., settling on his present place in 1867; he started in very poor circumstances; he now owns 160 acres, which he has earned by his own labor; he has always carried on farming.

M. L. STRATTON, farm and stock, Section 24; P. O. Long Point; was born in Tioga Co., Penn., June 20, 1824.

He married Miss E. V. Miller, June 24, 1858; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 25, 1834; they had nine children, eight living—Susan, Dighton, Ralph, Celia, Hugh, Flora, Edwin and Child. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1853, during which time he was engaged in farming and lumbering; he then came to Illinois, and settled in Long Point Tp.; he had visited here as early as 1851; he settled on his present place in 1857; he started in poor circumstances; he now owns 200 acres in this township, and 10 acres in Amity, which he has earned by his own labor; he is largely interested in stock raising, which he runs to fine breeds.

A. M. TAGGART, grain buyer, Long Point; the subject of this sketch was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1838. He married Miss Maggie M. Barnett Sept. 1, 1875; she was born in Kentucky. He lived in Ohio until 1860, being engaged on his father's farm; he then came West and settled in Marshall Co., engaging in farming; he also acted as Deputy Sheriff two years, and remained there until 1872, when he came to Long Point and engaged in his present business—handling grain several months without any buildings; he now uses two elevators, and has handled as high as 200,000 bushels per year. In the Spring of 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace.

LEONARD WETZ, farm and stock, Sec. 6; P. O. Long Point; was born in Germany about 1836. He married Miss Matilda Reed Sept. 24, 1864; she was born in Ohio, and died Oct. 29, 1875; they had four children—Ella Jane, Rose Ada, Joseph F. and Leonard; his second wife was Miss Amanda J. Osborn; they were married June 28, 1877; she was born in Illinois. He lived in Germany about six years, then came to the United States with his parents, who settled in New Orleans; remained there one year, then came to Pekin, Ill.; remained here one year, then went to Henry, in Marshall Co., remaining there until 1869, when he came to his present place. He started without any means; he now owns 480 acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

O. B. WHEELER, farm and stock, Sec. 10; P. O. Long Point; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1820. He married Miss Eleanor Campbell, Dec. 7,

1848; she was born in Newark, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1828; they had nine children, seven living—Mary J., Thomas H., Julia, Emma, George W., Francis C. and O. B., Jr. When about one year old, his mother moved to Massachusetts, his father having died; here he lived about fifteen years; he then went to New York and followed stage driving up to 1841; his education has been acquired by his contact with the world, his school days being very limited; in September, 1841, he came West and settled in Long Point Tp.; he was in very poor circumstances; his first tax was 37 cts., and in 1876, he paid upward of \$700; he owns 1,065 acres of land; he also owns the Oriental Building in Streator, besides other property. He has hauled wheat to Chicago by oxen and sold same for 45 cents per bushel. His building in Streator (the Oriental) was burned in 1874, causing him a loss of \$11,000; it was rebuilt the same season.

FERDINAND WERNER, farm and stock, Sec. 11; P. O. Long Point; was born in Germany April 27, 1842. He married Miss Catheron George Jan. 21, 1869; she was born in Germany April 12, 1847; they had four children, three living—Bertha W., Henrietta C. and Harmon C. He lived in Germany four years, when with his parents he came to the United States, and they settled on the present place; this was in 1846, they being among the early settlers of this township; his

father died in 1866; his mother lives in Reading Tp. He has lived here since their first settlement; he is no office seeker; his only office being connected with the roads. He owns 240 acres, and is largely interested in raising stock, which he aims to have of fine breed.

THOMAS WRAY, farming, Sec. 29; P. O. Dana; was born in Carlisle, Eng., Aug. 19, 1821. He married Miss Jane Dykes, Dec. 14, 1848; she was born in England, and died Dec. 23, 1866; they had eight children, seven living—George L., John W., Lewis T., James M., Robert L., Sarah C. and Mary F.; his present wife was Mrs. Beamer (formerly Miss Emily Chapin); they were married Oct. 1, 1867; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1833; they have three children—Dolly E., Burton L. and Arthur B.; Mrs. Wray has six children living by former marriage—Eva J., Harriet E., Jason W., Jane L., Lewis L. and Sherman. He lived two years in England, when with his parents he came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, remaining eleven years; then to Washington Co., Penn., remaining three years; then to Putnam Co., Ill., where his mother died; remained two years, then went to La Salle Co., remaining five years, where his father died; and in 1857, he came to Livingston Co., and settled on his present place. He started in poor circumstances, and now owns 120 acres in this township.

ESMEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Rowe; was born in Noble Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1840; came to this State in 1874 and settled in Esmen, Livingston Co., where he now resides. He was married Jan. 13, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Ruby, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 24, 1842; they have had eight children, six of whom are living—William W., Julia A., Annie J., Henry R., Cliffe O. and George F.; deceased, Harriet Ann and Leoiza R. Mr. Allen was a volunteer in the late war; he enlisted in the 92d O. V. I.; served eighteen months.

WILLIAM BRUNSKILL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Westmoreland Co., England, June 15, 1826; came to this country in 1854. Was married April 1, 1860, to Miss Susan Ross, who was born in Ross Co., Ohio, May 19, 1833; they have had nine children—Elizabeth, Robert, George, William, Martha Susan, Ellen, Byron, Roseannetta and Arthur. Mr. Brunskill has followed the pursuits of a farmer and stock raiser from early boyhood, and now owns 207 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Has held a number of public offices. The farm he

now owns is a portion of the west half of Sec. 14. Mr. B. was formerly a soldier in the Queen's Grenadier Guards, England, for five years.

NELSON A. BEMIS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1840; was employed with his father until he was about eighteen years old, in one of the old eastern saw-mills; he afterward became an apprentice in a foundry; served two years and then enlisted in the 8th Conn. V. I.; served three years, and was discharged with honor. Was married to Miss Sarah L. Sheldon Feb. 16, 1869; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 29, 1844; they have had three children—Virgil S., John and Frank L. Mr. B. has been a farmer and stock raiser for about twelve years, and now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Has held the office of Town Clerk for eight years.

W. D. BURTLESS, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 23, 1825; came to this State in 1868, and settled in Esmen, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Was married to Miss Hettie Traver Oct. 5, 1852; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y.; they have had one child—Irving, born July 29, 1855. Mr. Burtless has followed the pursuits of a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood; his present farm is valued at \$8,000.

A. N. BEMIS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Tolland Co., Conn., March 16, 1814; removed to New York State, where he remained thirty-five years, thence to Illinois in 1868, settling in Esmen, Livingston Co., where he now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400. Was married Sept. 9, 1839, to Miss Lucinda Backus; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 18, 1818; they have had five children, four of whom are living—Nelson, Mary, Harriet and Sarah; deceased—John.

JUDGE B. P. BABCOCK, P. O. Cayuga; one of the early and prominent settlers; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 29, 1814; he received a liberal education and admission as attorney and solicitor in the courts of that State; he purchased the Grove property, containing 900 acres of beautiful rolling prairie, in the center of which is a natural grove of 100

acres, while through it runs Wolf Creek; in 1848 he lived three years at the county seat, but otherwise has made his residence at the aforementioned locality. Of this place, Isaac Funk, the cattle prince, said, "Very few are as well acquainted with all parts of the State as myself, and in my opinion nature has made this (Babcock's) Grove and Elkhart Grove the two most beautiful places in the State of Illinois." A mail route from Wellington to Pontiac, was opened soon after his arrival, and he got a post office established at the Grove and was appointed Postmaster, for accommodation of settlers on the Mazon; his nearest neighbor on the Mazon was fifteen miles distant, more than half the distance to Morris, and in any other direction upward of four miles. The Bloomington and Chicago State road running by this place was traveled by State officers and merchants going to Chicago, and was a great thoroughfare for cattle drovers in Autumn, several thousand head being driven each year; Isaac Funk received \$60,000 for his own sales in Chicago at one time. Mr. B. was elected County Judge in 1852; served three years, and resigned, as he could not be absent as he desired and expected to for a fourth year; he with the two Associate Justices, as County Commissioners, built the first truss bridge over the Vermilion River at Pontiac, and the brick Court House, destroyed by fire in 1874; both were substantial improvements, and a much greater undertaking for those long-past times than the iron bridge and the beautiful Court House of the present, for their times. The name of Esmen was proposed by the Judge for the township, and was adopted because it was unique; it is a word of Greek derivation.

ALPHONSE R. CHACE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1857; removed from thence to Livingston County with his father's family in 1868. Mr. Chace is now living at the old homestead with his mother and her family, his father having died April 11, 1875. He was born in Bristol Co., Mass., Sept. 1, 1811. Married Miss E. Lewis March 9, 1842; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Lewis P., Lucretia M., Herbert S., Alphonse R. and Edward M.; deceased, Mary Ann and Cassius E. Mr. Alphonse

R. Chace and brothers now work the farm, which consists of 300 acres, valued at \$12,000.

JOHN C. CRANDALL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1813; came to this State in 1856 and settled in La Salle County; removed from there to Livingston in 1875, and settled in Esmen Township, where he now owns 200 acres, valued at \$8,000. Was married Dec. 17, 1842, to Miss Mary H. Rhodes; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1821; they have had one child, viz.: Mary Francis, born May 20, 1852; was married March 5, 1867, to Mr. R. S. McMillen; he was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 26, 1844; they have had four children, viz.: Mary H., William J., Arthur S., Mabel F. Mrs. McMillen died May 13, 1876. Mr. M. is now engaged jointly with his father-in-law in farming. The latter has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years.

A. W. CAMP, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; an old resident; was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 26, 1829; came with his father's family to the State in 1855, and settled in Esmen, in this county. Was married to Miss Mary Cooke; she was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Aug. 10, 1834; they have had eight children, three of whom are living, viz.: George A., Henry and Royal; deceased—an infant, Emily, Edward, Tutie and Bennie. Mr. Camp has been principally engaged in farming since his location in the West; he now works 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Has held office of Constable eight years; is at present Justice of the Peace in Esmen Township.

JEREMIAH COLLINS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; an early settler; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, June 22, 1831; removed to Michigan with his father's family in 1835, and from there to Illinois in 1838, settling in Ottawa, La Salle County, where he was married Dec. 9, 1855, to Miss Eliza Turner; she was born in Leeds, England, Jan. 6, 1835; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: George D., Wm. E., Martha J., Charles J. and Warren R.; deceased, two infants. Mrs. Eliza Collins died Feb. 6, 1872. Mr. C. removed with his family to Esmen, Livingston County,

in 1872. Was married again Oct. 20, 1872, to Miss Rachael Wilkerson, who was born in Kentucky March 21, 1854; They have had two children, viz.: Mary and Grace May. Mr. C. now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,600. Has held public offices of different kinds for several years.

MRS. GEORGE DUNBAR, farming and stock raiser; P. O. Cornell; was born in County Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1832; is the widow of the late George Dunbar, who was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 25, 1815; he died April 7, 1877. They were married April 15, 1851, and have had six children, five of whom are living—Mary E., George W., Clara Z., Albertus M. and Stephen D.; deceased—Frank B. Mrs. D. continues the business in which her husband was engaged, it being that of a farmer and stock raiser; she owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,000.

SIMEON DUNHAM, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rowe; one of our early settlers; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., May 28, 1810; came to this State in 1857, and settled in Esmen, where he now resides and owns 160 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Annis W. Curtiss Oct. 4, 1869; she was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., May 15, 1833; they have had two children, viz.: Grace A., born Oct. 16, 1872; Jason C., born May 29, 1874. Mr. Dunham was previously married to Miss Diantha M. Alden (now deceased); they have had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Eugene H., Hercey, Charles L. and Hiram A.; deceased—Casper A. and Albertus A. Albertus A. and Charles L. were both soldiers in the late war. The former died from its effects at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863. Charles L. served three years and was discharged with honor at close of war.

JOHN FITZGERALD, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rowe; one of our early settlers; was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1814; came to this country in 1846 and settled in New York State; he removed from there to Illinois in 1848 and settled in LaSalle Co., where he remained until 1858; from there he removed to Esmen, Livingston Co., where he now resides. He was married to Miss Ellen Whalen, who was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, Dec. 15, 1827;

they have had eight children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Mary Ann, Edward, Bridget, Ellen, Nora and John; deceased—Michael John and Ellen. Mr. F. purchased the farm he now owns which contains 160 acres, since his first settlement in the county; its probable value at present is \$7,000.

JOSEPH FINLEY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; one of the early settlers; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1830; came to this State in Sept., 1839, and settled in the northern part, removing south to Livingston Co., in 1853, where he now owns 560 acres of land, valued at \$28,000. He was married April 18, 1855, to Miss Mary J. Cambell; she was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1833; they have had six children, three of whom are living—Robert P., Sarah E. and Jennie P.; deceased—Geo. R., Alice and Mary Catherine.

PHILIP HENDERSHOT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rowe; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1845; came to this State in 1860 and settled in Tazewell Co.; he moved from there to Livingston Co. and Esmen Tp., in 1864, where he now resides. He was married July 31, 1870, to Miss Catherine Vanasdale; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., June 26, 1849; they have had six children—Asa, Melvorn, John, Hathala, Alvan, Welton and Lutie May.; deceased—Alva. Mr. H. was a volunteer in the late war; he enlisted in the 138th Ill. Inf.; served six months and re-enlisted in the 20th Illinois; served one year and was discharged with honor at the close of the war. He then enlisted for the third time in the U. S. Regular Army, and there served three years, two in Northern Minnesota, and one in Texas.

DANIEL MACKINSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; was born in Derbyshire Co., Eng., Feb. 2, 1829; came to this country in 1857; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$16,000. Was married to Miss Sarah Fulton Oct. 15, 1863; she was born in Barrackshire Co., Scotland, Dec. 26, 1842; they have had six children—Mary, born Aug. 25, 1864; Belle, born March 31, 1866; George, born Dec. 9, 1868; Frank, born March 14, 1870; John, born July 12, 1872; James, born April 4, 1874. Mr. M. has been a farmer from

boyhood, and now owns one of the finest farms in Esmen Tp.

P. F. McDONALD, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cornell; was born in Taylor Co., W. Va., May 12, 1825; came to this State and county in 1865, and settled in Esmen Tp. Was married April 13, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Hustead; she was born in Taylor Co., W. Va., Feb. 16, 1827; have had seven children, six of whom are living—Thaddeus S., Claudius C., Ai G., Lorreto, Ella M. and Nevada; deceased—Sabra H. Mr. M. has followed the pursuits of a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood; he now owns 425 acres of land, valued at \$17,000. Has held office of Assessor in Esmen Tp. three terms.

JOSEPH MACKISON, farmer; P. O. Cayuga; was born in Derbyshire, Eng., May 11, 1822; came to this country in 1864, and settled in Esmen, Livingston Co., where he now resides; he has under cultivation on his farm 160 acres of beautiful rolling prairie, valued at \$7,000. He was married June 14, 1854, to Miss Maria Japson; she was born in Derbyshire, Eng., Aug. 29, 1824; they have had seven children, four of whom are living—Oliver, Walter, Mary H. and William; deceased—Henrietta, Emma and Daniel J.

N. L. POST, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cornell; one of the early settlers in Livingston Co.; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; came to this State in 1849, traveling through the northern part, and finally settled in Esmen, where he now owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$9,600. Was married Feb. 8, 1854, to Miss Chloe Palmer; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1825; they have had two children, viz.: Zina E. and Zara N. His present farm, parts of Sections 17 and 8, is one of the best improved in Esmen Tp.

ELI W. PEARSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1836; came to this State in November, 1855, and settled in Livingston Co. Was married Oct. 28, 1858, to Miss Rachel Sheaffer; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 6, 1837; they have had six children, viz.: Rachel, born Sept. 10, 1859; A. Lincoln, March 4, 1861; Arthur N., March 22, 1863; Sarah E., Feb. 11, 1865; Annie M., Aug. 22, 1867; Ida O., Feb. 2, 1874. Mr. P. has constantly followed the pursuits of a

farmer and stock raiser, and now owns 240 acres, valued at \$12,000. Is at present holding offices of Supervisor and Township Treasurer in Esmen Tp.

GEORGE W. PILKINGTON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; one of the early settlers; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 3, 1817; came to this State in 1843 and settled in Sangamon Co.; removed from thence to La Salle Co. in 1848; thence to Livingston Co. in 1861. Has followed the occupation of a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood, and now owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Was married March 3, 1842, to Miss Martha Cary; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 21, 1817; they have had six children, two of whom are living, viz.: George W. and Lyman D.; deceased—William W., John M., Joseph and Abby. Mr. P. has been a resident in this State for over thirty-five years; he remembers when this entire farming country was a vast prairie; the Indians had not entirely left on his arrival, there being a few wandering squads of them still remaining, who were principally of Shabbona's tribe and the Ottawas; he also says that on his arrival here there was only one railroad in the State; it was then called the S. & M. R. W. Mr. P. is comparatively a young man yet, and is one of the most active and industrious in this vicinity.

D. D. QUINT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell. One of the early settlers of this State; was born in Somerset Co., Maine, Feb. 3, 1815; came to Illinois in 1840, and settled in Bureau Co.; removed from there to De Kalb Co. in 1842; remained there twenty-one years, where he kept a hotel. At that time Chicago was their market, there not being a railroad in the State. He was well acquainted with Shabbona and his tribe, with whom he was on very intimate terms. He was married April 3, 1836, to Miss Sarah A. Millay; she was born in Lincoln Co., Maine, Sept. 3, 1813; emigrated to this State in their own traveling vehicles with her husband and family; they have had three children—Olive A. (now Mrs. George Clark and deceased), Mary E. and an infant. Mr. Q. has been a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood in connection with other business in which he has been engaged. He now owns 130 acres of land, aside

from some city property in Odell, valued at \$6,500.

JAMES RUSTON, farmer; P. O. Rowe; one of our early settlers; was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 27, 1829; came to this country in 1835. He was married to Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick; she was born in Evansville, Indiana, Sept. 13, 1837; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—Alice, Fletcher, Mattie B., Delinzo, Edith and ———; deceased, Mary E., Ann Eliza, Francis A. and James. Mr. R. was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in the 129th I. V. I.; served nearly three years, and was discharged with honor at the end of the war.

AARON ROSS, farmer; P. O. Odell; an early settler; was born in Allen Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1836; came to this State in 1852, and to this county in 1853, and settled in Esmen, where he now resides. He is one of nine heirs to 240 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. He was married Sept. 28, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Gossard, who was born in Allen Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1845; they have had six children, three of whom are living—Elizabeth E., Nora A. and Rachael V.; deceased, two infants and Luella J. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., and receiving severe injuries while there; he was a participant in the battles of Resaca and Kenesaw, and altogether was in about fifteen battles; he served nearly three years, and was discharged with honor at the end of the war, June 19, 1865.

JOSEPH ROSS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Odell; was born in Auglaize Co., Ohio, March 31, 1842; came to this State with his father's family in 1852, and settled in La Salle; removed from there to Esmen, Livingston Co., in 1853, where he now resides. Is one of nine heirs to 240 acres of land, valued at \$9,600. Was married April 22, 1877, to Miss Mary Ross; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1847; they have one child—Addie B., born Dec. 6, 1876. Mr. R. is at present School Director in his own township.

H. D. ROBERTS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Cayuga; one of the early settlers; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 8, 1831; came to this State in 1837, and settled in Dupage Co.; removing thence to Livingston Co., in 1857. Was

married Jan. 19, 1860, to Miss Abigail J. Bowers; she was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, April 3, 1841, died June 3, 1873; by her he had six children, five of whom are living—Abigail L., Eva A., Ezra A., Grovener H., and William H.; deceased, Susan Henrietta. Mr. Roberts was married again June 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Perry; she was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 25, 1832. Mr. R. has held a number of public offices in his own township. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200.

ROBERT SUMMERVILLE, farmer; P. O. Cayuga; was born in Warrington Co., N. C., Nov. 15, 1827; came to this State in 1862. Was married June 1, 1845, to Miss Esther Collins; she was born in Grandville Co., N. C., May 2, 1828; they have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—William, Robert, James, Joseph, Grantison, Willis, Gracie, Martha and John; deceased, Louis and Ann Eliza. Mr. S. was born a slave in the South; obtained his freedom in 1862, when he came to this State and engaged in farming, and he now owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400.

C. W. STERRY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rowe; was born in Franklin Co., Me., Aug. 12, 1826; came to this State in 1852, and settled in Chicago, where he remained five years; removed thence to Esmen, Livingston Co., in 1857. Was married Sept. 21, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Day; she was born in Maine; they had three children, all deceased; Mrs. Sterry died March 25, 1855. Mr. Sterry married again Nov. 25, 1858, to Miss Amanda Hadley; by her he had one child, now deceased; Mrs. S. died June 9, 1859.

Mr. S. is now married to his third wife, who was Miss Mary C. Ross; by her he has had six children, four of whom are living—Eliza, John, Mary and Jessie; deceased, Hattie and Josephine. Mr. Sterry has continued the business of a farmer and stock raiser since his arrival in this county; he now owns 248 acres of land valued at \$10,000. Has held office of Town Clerk six years, Supervisor three years and Town Treasurer six years.

J. W. TURNER, farmer; P. O. Cornell; one of our early settlers; was born in Fountain Co., Ind., April 7, 1829; came to this State in 1851, and settled in New-town; removed from there to Esmen in 1856. Was married Feb. 14, 1851, to Miss Lucinda J. Songer; she was born in Fountain Co., Ind., March 31, 1834; they have had nine children, five of whom are living—Leander F., Emily J., Almira, John W. and Andy; deceased, Rosetta and three infants. Mr. Turner has been a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood, and he now owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

OLA TJOMSLAND, Pastor of Lutheran Church; P. O. Rowe; was born in Norway March 13, 1836; came to this country in 1872, and settled in La Salle Co.; he removed from there to Esmen, Livingston Co., in 1874. He was married to Miss Anna Margaretta; she was born in Sweden; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Astre, Anna and Katherina. Mr. Tjomsland, previous to his coming to America, was a missionary in South Africa, where he remained nearly nine years; he is really the first settler in the vicinity of Rowe station, and is at present pastor of the Esmen Church.

AVOCA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BODLEY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; came to Livingston Co. in 1852, and entered the land comprising his present farm, containing 326 acres, finely improved, and valued at \$50 an acre; here he has resided to the present time; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1829; when he was but a

year old his parents removed to Fountain Co., Ind., where he lived until his removal to Livingston Co., as above stated. He was married on the 5th of June, 1850 to Miss Mary A. Voliva, of Fountain Co., Ind.; she was born there Oct. 7, 1833; they have four children living—Thomas, John, William and Maggie A; one daughter, Mary

E., died in September, 1876, and Sarah E. in May of the same year; Della A. died in August, 1875, and one child, Eddie, died in 1868. Mr. Bodley served two terms as member of the Board of Supervisors; he has also been Commissioner of Highways some four years, and School Director about fifteen years.

WM. N. COMBS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Fairbury; was born in Sidney, Kennebec Co., Me., Oct. 25, 1840; he lived there until he was 10 years of age, when his father removed with his family to Bloomington, Ill.; about two years later they removed to Pleasant Hill, in the same county, where his father built one of the first steam mills in that part of McLean Co. After receiving an English education, Mr. Combs engaged in teaching for several years. He was married on the 12th of January, 1865, to Miss E. Elliott, of McLean Co.; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1844; he removed to Livingston Co. in 1869, and after following the dry goods business and dealing in stock in Fairbury for about six years, settled on his present farm in 1875, where he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,800. He was elected Collector in the Spring of 1878; he also held the same office in McLean Co.

MOSES CHAMPLIN, farmer and stock raiser, and dealer in grain; P. O. Fairbury; has been a resident of Livingston Co. since 1860, having moved here from Marshall Co., where he had resided for two years previously; he was born in Albany Co., N. Y., on the 23d of December, 1809; when he was about 6 years of age, his parents removed to Madison Co., N. Y., and about six years later to Jefferson Co.; there he lived until he came to Illinois, in 1858; he settled in 1863 on his present farm, on Secs. 20 and 29, where he owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$12,800. Mr. Champlin was married in November, 1833, to Miss Tirzah Stanley, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in March, 1810; they have six children—Lewis C., Hannah L., Alson P., Henry C., Nancy M. and Ella J.

ALEXANDER DEMOSS, JR., farmer and stock, Sec. 10; P. O. Fairbury; is a native of Hamilton Co., Ind.; he was born June 6, 1835, and was but 5 years of age when his parents removed to this county; he is the fourth son of James De-

Moss, Jr., who was the oldest son of James DeMoss, Sr.; his father built the first mill in Pontiac, and the first court house in Livingston Co. Alexander DeMoss was married to his present wife in the Spring of 1873; her maiden name was Miss Harriet O'Neal; she is a native of Rook's Creek Tp., Livingston Co.; they have three children living—Cora E., Franklin H. and Ora A. He had been married at the age of 21 years to Miss Sarah Sparks, daughter of Sanford Sparks, of Avoca Tp.; she died Oct. 24, 1870. Mr. DeMoss owns a farm of sixty acres, valued at \$40 an acre.

HENRY J. DEMOSS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Fairbury. Among the early settlers of Livingston Co., was James DeMoss, who came with his family from Indiana in 1840. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter, all of whom settled in the county. The oldest, James DeMoss, Jr., was the father of the subject of this sketch; he had five children, of whom Henry J. was next to the oldest; he was born near Hillsboro, Ohio, June 21, 1830; when he was 2 years old his father removed to Hamilton Co., Ind., and thence to Livingston Co. as above stated; after several removals the family settled about a mile north of Avoca. Mr. DeMoss was married May 1, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Popejoy, daughter of Nathan Popejoy, one of the earliest settlers of the county. She was born in Dayton, Ind., Sept. 27, 1832; they have six children—Levi, Maggie, Theodore P., Edward W., Isadora and Henry Boyd. After his marriage, Mr. DeMoss resided two years on the place where he now lives, and then entered a farm in Pleasant Ridge, where he resided until 1874, when he returned and purchased his present farm; he owns 106 acres of land finely improved and valued at \$50 an acre. He has served several terms as School Director and School Trustee.

THOMAS DEMOSS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. McDowell; one of the early settlers of Livingston Co.; came to the county when he was but 10 years of age; he was born in Hamilton Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1830; he is the youngest of the four brothers—sons of James DeMoss—who came with their father at the same time; they first settled on the farm now known as the Snow farm, in Owego Tp., where they lived seven years. Mr. DeMoss

settled on his present farm in 1850; he has 100 acres of land on Sec. 3, valued at \$4,000. He was married April 20, 1853, to Miss Leah Carson, a native of Indiana; she died on the 27th of Sept., 1857, leaving one child—Melinda. Mr. DeMoss was married a second time, Nov. 29, 1860, to Miss Rhoda J. Graves, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 30, 1841; they have eight children living—Ida L., Della M., Henrietta, Olive, Mattie, Thomas, Wallace and infant; one child, Dora, died Oct. 28, 1872.

ASA DEMOSS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; the fourth son of James DeMoss, Sr.; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, June 8, 1822; his grandfather came originally from Virginia, and settled at the mouth of the Miami River in Ohio at a very early day, and built a fort there, and lived there until just at the close of the war of 1812, when he was killed by the Indians. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and resided in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, coming to Livingston Co. in 1840. Mr. DeMoss has always lived in this county since that time. He was married Jan. 29, 1853, to Miss Marcie R. Reynolds, daughter of George T. Reynolds, another of the early settlers of the county; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio on the 17th of September, 1832; they have one daughter living—Rebecca A. (now Mrs. John Wilson, of Avoca Tp.); one child, William N., died when but a child, in 1856. Mr. De Moss owns about 200 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. He has served one term as School Trustee and several terms as School Director.

WILLIAM DEMOSS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, on the 23d of March, 1828; his parents removed to Rush Co., Ind., and thence to Hamilton Co. in the same State; in 1840, the family came to Livingston Co.; he is the fifth son of James DeMoss, Sen. He was married Sept. 14, 1850, to Miss Charlotte Sparks, daughter of Sanford Sparks, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, on the 12th of Sept., 1829; they have two children—Arthur and Otis. He owns a farm of 124 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

R. B. FOSTER, farm and stock; P. O. Lodemia; came from Fountain Co., Ind., to Livingston Co., in 1855, settling in Avo-

ca Tp.; he was born in Fountain Co., Ind., March 8, 1831, and lived there until his removal to Livingston Co.; he owns eighty acres of land in his home farm, on Sec. 21, and 160 acres on Sec. 29, valued at \$7,000. He was married on the 14th of Feb., 1851, to Miss Mary J. Bodley, who was born in Fountain Co., Ind., in Aug., 1831; they have seven children living—Ophelia, Wallace D., Frances, Emma, Flora B., Wilbur and Ira A. Mr. Foster served eight years as Justice of the Peace, one year as member of the Board of Supervisors, and one term as Town Clerk; he has also been Town Treasurer for the past eight years, and served a number of terms as School Director; he has also been local minister of the Avoca Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past six years.

WILLIAM FUGATE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Fairbury; a resident of Livingston Co., since 1856; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., near Richmond, March 26, 1820; when he was 3 years of age, his parents removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; there he lived until his removal to Livingston Co., as above stated; in 1842, he made a journey on horseback across Illinois and through the State of Missouri, traveling more than a thousand miles. He was married April 24, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Ray; she was born in Madison Co., Ind., on the 10th of June, 1833; they have five children—Mary F., Henderson, Marion A., Daniel and Cloe M. On arriving in Livingston Co., he settled on his present farm; in August, the following year, his buildings were burned down and he has since erected his present commodious buildings; he owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$16,000. Mr. Fugate served one term on the Board of Supervisors.

MRS. MARY GLINNEN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Fairbury; among the early settlers of Livingston Co., was James Glinnen, who came from Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1844; he was born in County West Meath, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1840. He was married about 1837, to Miss Mary Dunn of his native county; the four years from 1840 to 1844, they spent in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; on arriving in Livingston Co., they spent a year in Pon-

tiac, and then came to Avoca Tp. Mr. Glinnen died in 1858, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter—Dinnes, Mary (now Mrs. John Monahan of Charlotte Tp.); Christopher and Matthew. Mrs. Glinnen owns 105 acres of land in the home farm, and 120 acres in Pleasant Ridge.

DINNES GLINNEN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; was born in County West Meath, Ireland, on the 9th of May, 1836, and came to the United States at the age of 7 years. He is a son of James Glinnen, who died in Avoca Tp., in 1858; he came with his parents to Livingston Co., in 1844; since the death of his father, he has managed the affairs of the estate; he is a successful farmer and business man, and one of the large property owners of the county. During the war he was largely engaged in buying and shipping stock, in which he was very successful; he now owns 920 acres of land in Avoca and Pleasant Ridge Tps. He served one term as School Trustee, and has been School Director for the past nine years.

J. G. JONES, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. McDowell; was born in Vigo Co., Ind., near Terre Haute, June 17, 1825. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Fountain Co., Ind., where they resided until their death, which took place in January and June, 1878, respectively. Mr. Jones was married March 20, 1848, to Miss Delilah Jones, who was born in Davis Co., Ky., Feb. 19, 1828, and when but a child removed with her parents to Indiana; they have seven children—Leonard, George W., John F., Edgar, Hester C. Mary and Olive M. Mr. Jones came to Livingston County in 1854, and settled in Eppard's Point Township, where he remained six years, and then came to his present farm on Section 7, where he owns 202 acres of land, valued at \$10,000.

C. W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio; he was born on the 19th of December, 1820; he made his home there until 1848, when he went to Indiana and spent eleven years in different parts of the State. On the 20th of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Mariam A. Jessop, of Howard Co., Ind.; she was born in Darke Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1837; they have

two children—Quincy S. and Indiana G. After his marriage, Mr. Johnson settled in Howard Co., Ind., where he resided until his removal to Livingston County in 1865; he settled at that time on his present farm on Section 27, containing eighty acres, valued at \$45 an acre. He held the offices of Township Trustee and Township Treasurer in Howard Co., Ind., and is at present Township Trustee.

JOHN McDOWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Fairbury; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, on the 5th of May, 1813; in 1828, his father's family removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1832, came to Livingston County and settled in Avoca Township; he is the next to the oldest of the family of eight who came at that time. Of the family, two sisters are deceased; one is married and lives in Avoca Township; two of the brothers live in Fairbury, and one in Kansas and one in Nebraska. Mr. McDowell was married Nov. 16, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Indian Grove Township; she was born in Overton Co., Tennessee, on the 20th of June, 1820; they have four children living—Sarah A., Serepta J., Mary A. and Lewis P. Mr. McDowell opened his present farm in the Spring of 1853, moving with his family on the 12th of April. He owns 240 acres of land, with good buildings, and valued at \$45 an acre.

J. W. McDOWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Fairbury; was born Dec. 25, 1849, in Avoca Township, on the farm now occupied by him; he is a son of James McDowell, one of the five brothers who came to Livingston County from Indiana in 1832; a few years later, his father opened up the farm now occupied by him and containing 900 acres of land. Mr. McDowell was married on the 13th of February, 1877, to Miss Chloe M. Fugate, daughter of William Fugate, another of the early settlers of Avoca Township; she was born in Avoca Township Dec. 5, 1859; they have one child—Gertie M. Mr. McDowell is at present Town Clerk, to which office he was elected in 1877 and re-elected in 1878.

J. C. MORRISON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1831; in 1840, he came with his father's family to Livingston Co., and set-

tled on what is now Sec. 5, Avoca Tp., where he still resides; at that time, Pontiac contained two log cabins and one frame house, about sixteen feet square; there was not a house from their house to the Mazon River, a distance of fully twenty-five miles; his father died in the Summer of 1840, leaving six children, of whom Joseph C. was the youngest; some years afterward, he purchased the interest of the other members of the family in homestead of 120 acres, which their father had entered from the Government; to this he has added from time to time, until he now has 900 acres in his home farm, valued at \$36,000, besides land in Kansas. He is a progressive, enterprising and successful farmer; has been engaged in the stock business for twenty years, keeping on his place from 200 to 500 head of cattle, besides a large number of hogs, and fine blooded horses. He was married on the 12th of June, 1851, to Miss Naomi Reynolds, of Pontiac; they have eight children—Albert J., J. Newton, Charlotte, Samuel, Addie, Della, Alta and John J.

JOHN O. MORRISON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Lodemia; is a native of Livingston Co.; he was born in Avoca Tp. in July 15, 1850; he is the oldest son of Samuel Morrison, one of the early settlers of the county, who came to Avoca Tp. in 1840. He was married on the 12th of January, 1876, to Miss Mary A. McCashland, daughter of Thos. McCashland, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in Union Co., Ind., Jan. 24, 1853. Mr. Morrison resides on a farm belonging to his father, located on Sec. 8, and containing 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

S. M. PRICER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; is a native of Ross Co., Ohio; he was born Feb. 16, 1824; he resided there until 1863, when he removed to Marion Co., Ill., and one year later removed to East St. Louis, where he lived one year, removing thence to St. Louis, Mo.; two years later to Quincy, Ill., thence to McLean Co., where he resided till his removal to Livingston Co. in 1873. He was married May 12, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Latham, of Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio; she was born in Hanover, N. H., Aug. 23, 1835. Mrs. Pricer has 380 acres of land in Sec. 1, Avoca Tp., valued at \$40 an acre. Mr. Pricer has served as

Postmaster in South Salem, Ross Co., Ohio, some five years, and Treasurer about the same length of time.

HUGH ROBINSON, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbury; has lived in Livingston Co. for the past twenty-four years; he was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, July 14, 1842; when he was twelve years old, his parents came to Illinois; they came with covered wagons across the prairie, and were frequently in such danger from prairie fires that they had to light back fires with matches as a protection; they settled in McLean Co., and in 1854 came to Avoca Tp. His father, James K. Robinson, died Dec. 11, 1860, his mother having died in 1853. Mr. Robinson began farming for himself in Indian Grove Tp., and lived there until his removal to his present farm in 1872; he has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,200; he is considerably interested in fine stock, especially Norman horses, of which he now has some fourteen head. He was married on the 3d of March, 1870, to Miss Lizzie Hartley, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1845; they have three children—Minnie M., Lillie G. and Jessie E. Mr. Robinson has served three years as School Director. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 69th Ill. Vols., for three months, and served till the expiration of his term of enlistment.

A. P. STRAIGHT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., on the 12th of January, 1803; when he was quite young his father removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he resided about twenty years, and then removed to Chautauqua Co., in the same State. Mr. Straight was married in Chautauqua Co. in July, 1824, to Miss Philena Simmons, of that county; she was born in July, 1803. In 1857, Mr. Straight came to Livingston Co. and settled near Fairbury; he removed to his farm on Sec. 28 in the Spring of 1877, where he owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre; he also owns forty acres on Sec. 34, and a dwelling and several lots in Fairbury. He has seven children living—Emily (now Mrs. N. C. Johnson, of Kent Co., Mich.), Mary (now Mrs. James H. Odell, of Indian Grove Tp.), Levi (now a resident of Fairbury), David (an attorney at law in

Fowler, Ind.), Rufus (a farmer living in Indian Grove Tp.), J. William (an attorney at law in Bloomington, Ill.) and Caroline (wife of S. S. Rogers, of the Fairbury House, Fairbury); two sons—Alonzo and Leander—were killed in the army.

AARON SHAW, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Fairbury; was born in Cape May Co., N. J., Oct. 5, 1800; when he was 16 years of age, he removed with his parents to Cumberland Co., N. J. He was married on the 24th of January, 1824, to Miss Sarah Whitehead, of Cumberland Co.; she was born in Salem Co., N. J., March 3, 1799. In 1835, Mr. Shaw removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he resided until 1856, and then came to Livingston Co. and settled on his present farm, where he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Mrs. Shaw died May 23, 1871, leaving five children—Rachel (now wife of John Bennett, of Avoca Tp.), Priscilla (now Mrs. J. H. Burdick), James W., of Avoca Tp., Else (now Mrs. Daniel McLean, of Fairbury) and Thomas E., of Avoca.

T. N. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; a resident of Livingston Co. since 1853; was born in Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 27, 1831; when he was quite young his parents removed to Tusc. Co., Ohio, and thence to Mansfield, Crawford Co.; from there they removed to Seneca Co., thence back to Jefferson Co.; two years later, they removed to Washington Co., Ohio, and there he made his home until his removal to Livingston Co., in 1853; in 1855, he opened a farm in Saunemine Tp., and remained there nine years and then settled on his present farm; Mr. Smith owns about 900 acres of land, good buildings and well improved, which he has earned by industry, economy and good management; he started in this county with but \$100, and his landed interests now amount to not less than \$30,000. He was married May 2, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Gilpin, daughter of Samuel Gilpin, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1830; they have eight children living—John B., Orpha A., Thomas A., Mary V., James R., Loren L., Martha J. and Birdie; one daughter, Clara C., died in 1873. Mr. Smith served about eight years as School Treasurer, and some five years as Commissioner of Highways.

JAMES TANNER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Lodemia. Among the early settlers of Avoca Tp., were the Tanner brothers, James, Robert F. and John A., who came from Fountain Co., Ind., in the Fall of 1847, and entered farms adjoining one another, comprising the north half of Sec. 17; James and John A. still occupy their original farms; Robert F. died in April, 1864. The oldest, James, the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1815; in 1825, his father's family removed to Fountain Co., Ind., and there he resided until his removal to Livingston Co. He was married Dec. 25, 1840, to Miss Ann Buchanan, a native of Perry Co., Penn., who died on the 5th of March, 1852. Mr. Tanner was again married, Dec. 14, 1852, to Miss Ulala Tucker, daughter of Joel Tucker, another of the early settlers of the county; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1822, and came with her father's family to this county in 1851. Mr. Tanner owns 154 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. He served three years as Justice of the Peace, and has been School Director a greater portion of the time during his residence; he has also served one term as Commissioner of Highways, and several years as Township School Trustee.

THOMAS WINSLOW, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Fairbury; was born in County East Meath, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1831; in 1851, he came to the United States, and after spending one month in New Jersey, went to Pennsylvania, where he remained a year and a half, after which he spent nearly two years in New York; he came to Livingston Co. in 1855, settling on his present farm; he owns 250 acres of land in his home farm; forty-four acres on Sec. 15, and 120 acres in Gage Co., Nebraska. He was married on the 1st of January, 1855, to Miss Catherine Clark, of his native county; they have six children—Mary T., Ann, Jane, John, Catherine I. and James C.

JOHN WILSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, June 30, 1845; he is a son of William Wilson of Owego Tp., and came with his parents to Livingston Co. in 1848, being then but 3 years old. Mr. Wilson remained at home on the farm until he was nearly of age. He married on the 24th of

August, 1869, to Miss Rebecca A. DeMoss, daughter of Asa DeMoss, one of the early settlers of Livingston Co.; she was born in Avoca Tp. Dec. 14, 1852; they have five children—Minnie A., Mary J., Charles A., George W. and infant child. Mr. Wilson has served one term as Township Collector, one term as Assessor and about four years as School Director.

AARON WEIDER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Lodemia; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1822; his grandfather, Jacob Weider, came from Germany when a young man, and after living in Pennsylvania a number of years, removed to Ross Co. in 1795, being one of the earliest settlers there. Mr. Weider's father, George Weider, removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1838, and to Livingston Co. in 1855, Mr. Weider coming the following year. He was married May 2, 1854,

to Miss Matilda Tanner, who was born in Fountain Co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1830; they have six children living—Maria Josephine, Blanch, Clara, Jessie, Nettie and Alfred G. In July, 1861, Mr. W. entered the Union army as a private in Co. K, 3d I. V. C.; was commissioned First Lieut., and served until September, 1864; he was engaged principally in scouting service in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc.; he was present with his regiment at the battles of Pea Ridge, Springfield, Mo., Helena, Ark., Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, etc. He owns 130 acres of land on Sec. 16, valued at \$6,500. In 1869, he was elected County Treasurer, serving two terms; he was the first Supervisor from Avoca Tp., and has served one term as Township School Trustee, and held various other town offices.

INDIAN GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ATKINS, retired farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Waterbury, Vt., Aug. 31, 1808; removed to Illinois in 1834, with his father's family, who settled in Will Co., stopping at Joliet, where they partook of a supper consisting of bread and milk (sour milk); the subject of this sketch resided in Will Co. until the Spring of 1854, when he removed to this county, locating in Pontiac Tp., where he engaged in farming; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1857; owns 200 acres of land in this county, valued at \$9,000, and 1,300 acres of western land, valued at \$13,000. Has served as Commissioner of Highways. Married in 1832, to Anna Alden; she was born in Stowe, Vt., in July, 1808, died in 1847; seven children by this union, five living—Jane (wife of William Eames), Julia (wife of Dr. J. L. Miller), John H., Alden, Sarah A. (wife of A. A. Potter); lost two—William died March 24, 1842; Philander, July 30, 1846; was again married in December, 1849, to Lucy M. Gillet, who was born in Canada May, 1825; three children by second marriage, two living—Walter C. and Flora E. (wife of John Bridges); Meranda died March 28, 1851; was again married to Mrs. Sarah

A. Gardner (Smith) Oct. 9, 1860, who was born in Erie Co., O., June, 1828; one child by this union, John S., who died April 11, 1873. Mr. Atkins was the first to engage in rafting sawed lumber on the Des Plaines River.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, groceries, Fairbury; born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1850; removed to Illinois in November, 1859, locating at Geneseo, Henry Co.; spent several years traveling for Boies, Fay & Conkey, Chicago, prior to his locating at Fairbury, his present home, in December, 1874, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. Married in December, 1875, to Miss Emma A. Hood; she was born in Taunton, Mass., Nov. 27, 1853; one child—James D. Mr. A. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351; Fairbury Chapter, No. 99; St. Paul Commandry, No. 34.

GIBSON B. BROWNS N (Brownson & Ferguson), contractors and builders, Fairbury; born in Bradford Co., Penn., July 3, 1832; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1856, locating in Avoca Tp., this county; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1858. Enlisted in the 3d Ill.

Cav. in September, 1861; transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade in January, 1863; mustered out in 1864. Married in March, 1868, to Miss Susan M. Ormsby; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn.; one child—Allie R. Mr. B. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M. Owns city property valued at \$1,500; has been engaged in his present business twenty-nine years.

H. E. W. BARNES (Barnes Bros.), physician, Fairbury; born in Marshall Co., Ill., April 4, 1850; entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in 1869, where he pursued his studies during that and the following year; commenced his medical studies at Rush Medical College in 1871, but after the fire of that year, which destroyed the College building, he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City; commenced the practice of his profession in Saunemin Tp., this county, in 1872, graduating at the Iowa State University the following year; removed to Fairbury, his present home, May 1, 1873; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$4,000, and city property valued at \$1,000. He is Assistant Surgeon of the 10th Battalion, Illinois National Guards, and member of the Livingston District Medical Association. Married April 17, 1873, to Miss Anna E. Erwin; she was born near Zanesville, Ohio, June 5, 1852; two children—Austin D. and Mott S., died Aug. 4, 1876; the Dr. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS A. BEACH, banking and real estate (Bartlett, Beach & Downing), Fairbury, Ill.; born in Madison Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1828; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, locating in Indian Grove Township, this county, where he resided until the Fall of 1860, then removing to Fairbury, his present home; in 1865, he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Pogue & Beach, and two years later engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Beach & Bull. In June, 1874, the banking house of Bartlett, Beach & Downing was established, since which date the subject of this sketch has given his attention to the interests of that institution; owns 540 acres of land, valued at \$41,000, and city property valued at \$35,000. Married in 1852 to Miss

Amelia Bartlett; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio; three children by this union, one living—Ella L.; have lost two—Sarah A., died Aug. 2, 1867; Chloe, Sept. 19, 1875. Mr. B. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, and Fairbury Chapter, No. 99.

CICERO C. BARTLETT, banking and real estate (Bartlett, Beach & Downing), Fairbury, Ill.; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1826; entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1847; removed to Dearborn Co., Ind., in the Spring of 1849, where he commenced the practice of medicine; in 1853, he gave up the practice of medicine, and moved to Madison Co., Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile and commission business at Pleasant Valley; came to Illinois in 1856, locating in Indian Grove Township, this county, where he followed farming until 1858, then removed to Fairbury, his present home, and engaged in the grain trade under the firm name of A. L. Pogue & Co., which continued until 1860; from that period until the banking house of Bartlett, Beach & Downing was established, in June, 1874, the Doctor was engaged in attending to his business interests generally; owns 1,260 acres of land, valued at \$82,000, and city property valued at \$6,000. Has served as School Treasurer since 1865, and Treasurer of the Fairbury Union Agricultural Society since its incorporation. Married in April, 1850, to Miss Chloe Beach; she was born in Madison Co., Ohio; six children, four living—Albert C., Edith (wife of J. E. Lewis,) Emma D. and William H.; lost two—Latham died in 1853, and Thomas in 1859.

DANN BREWER, physician and surgeon, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1843, but removed to Wisconsin in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Jefferson County, in 1846; entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1874, graduating at that institution the following year; he also graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1876; removed to and commenced the practice of his profession in Fairbury, his present home, in 1873. Prior to his removing from Wisconsin, he served as Principal of the State Reform School of that State. Married to Miss Rosette C. Smith in December, 1868;

she was born in Oakland, Jefferson Co., Wis. Mr. B. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, Fairbury Chapter, No. 99, and St. Paul Commandery, No. 34.

BENJ. F. BARNES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fairbury; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Oct. 31, 1835; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Woodford County, where the subject of this sketch resided till the Spring of 1861, then removing to Belle Prairie Township, this county, and four years later, to Indian Grove Township; owns 245 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married in March, 1863, to Miss Apphia Spence, who was born in Indian Grove Township, Livingston Co., Ill., and now resides on the same farm where she was born, and in the same house where she was married; six children by this union—Isabelle, Franklin, Martin, Mary E., Rachel and William B.

HARRISON L. BRUCE, insurance and real estate, Fairbury; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1835, where he resided until 1855, then removing to Illinois, locating in Bureau County; came to Livingston County in 1856, locating near Dwight and engaged in farming; removed to Sangamon County, this State, in 1858. Enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav. in August, 1861, and served until near the close of the war; commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1863, and promoted First Lieutenant same year. Located at Fairbury, his present home in the Spring of 1865. Has served as member of the Town Board two terms, Corporation Clerk one term. Married in 1865 to Miss Sarah L. Thornton, who was born in Sangamon Co., Ill.; three children by this union, two living—Hattie M. and Lucy S.; William H. died in 1866. Mr. Bruce is Secretary of the Fairbury Agricultural Board.

JOHN M. BROWNSON, Brownson & Russell, contractors and builders; P. O. Fairbury; born in Bradford Co., Penn., Nov. 4, 1830; removed to Illinois in July, 1852, and the following Fall went South, where he spent four years in the Southern States, returning to this State in 1856, locating in Avoca Tp., this county, and the following year engaged in farming in Pleasant Ridge Tp.; in 1866, he removed to Fairbury, his present home. Has held the offices of Collector and Commissioner

of Highways. Married in 1862 to Miss Sarah H. Veatch, who was born in Ohio; she died in January, 1870; three children by this union—Emma R., Thomas E. and Mary C. Was again married, in 1873, to Mattie Parks, who was born in Calais, Me.

JOHN COOMER, retired; P. O. Fairbury; born in Glover, Orleans Co., Vt., May 4, 1817; came to Illinois in 1848, but after visiting different portions of the State, returned to Vermont the same year; removed to Van Buren Co., Mich. in 1856, and in the Summer of the following year removed to Chenoa, Ill.; in October of that year he engaged in the lumber business at what was then called South Avoca, now Fairbury; his dwelling, built that Fall, into which his family moved on the 31st day of December, 1857, was the first dwelling erected in Fairbury; owns 1,760 acres of land valued at \$10,560. Was the first Police Magistrate elected in Fairbury, but declined to serve; has served as Highway Commissioner and member of the Town Board; also Assessor from 1866 to 1873. Married in 1842, to Miss Jenett Abbott; she was born in Orleans Co., Vt.; died in 1843. Was again married, in 1845, to Harriet N. Cheney; she was born in Albany, Orleans Co., Vt.; two children by this union—Allen and Fannie M.

ALLEN COOMER, lumber, Fairbury; born in Orleans Co., Vt., April 12, 1847; removed to Illinois with his father's family in the Spring of 1857, locating at Chenoa, McLean Co., and in the Fall of that year came to Fairbury, his present home. His father, John Coomer, erected the first dwelling in the present city of Fairbury, and the subject of this sketch set out the first shade trees. Was married in 1872, to Miss Louisa Cox; she was born in Union Co., Ohio; one child—Lizzie M.

JACOB J. CUMPSTON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fairbury; born in Greene Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1821, where he resided till the Spring of 1852, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Brimfield Tp., Peoria Co., and in the following December removed to Cazenovia Tp., Woodford Co.; removed to his present home in the Spring of 1855; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$4,500. Married in Woodford Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1854, to Miss Pleasy Kirby, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., June 6, 1833. Mr. Cumpston's father (Jacob)

who now resides with his son, is probably the oldest person in Livingston Co.; he was born Nov. 10, 1784.

JEREMIAH F. COOPER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton Co., Tenn., Oct. 29, 1832; removed to Illinois in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Belle Prairie Tp., this county, in the Fall of 1834; the subject of this sketch removed to his present home in the Spring of 1864; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Has served as School Director for several terms. Married in 1854 to Miss Louisa Davis, who was born in Indiana; fifteen children by this union, nine of whom are living—James M., Viola B. (wife of W. H. Crichfield), Anna M., Susan, Adelia, Jakie D., Albert F., Lena R. and Freddie G.; Luella M. died July 27, 1872; Celestia R. June 16, 1868.

HENRY DARNALL, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fairbury; born near the Fort at Boonsborough, in Madison County, Ky., July 22, 1808, where he resided until the Fall of 1849, then removed to Illinois, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. He has served as Justice of the Peace four years, and School Director seven years. Married in March, 1834, to Polly M. Powell, who was born in Madison Co., Ky.; twelve children by this union, ten living—Alvira M. (wife of J. Hildreth), Martha A. (wife of Geo. W. Moore), Rebecca (wife of F. Rockfeller), Emerine (wife of J. W. Darnall), Celie C. (wife of B. Rayburn), Volentine B., Sarah A. (wife of Wm. Cooms), Rachel (wife of C. Morris), Keziah (widow of L. Rayburn) and Eady O.; lost two—Hannah, died Sept. 23, 1840, James T. enlisted in Co. K, 26th Illinois Infantry, and died while in the service March 10, 1862.

NATHAN O. DARNALL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbury; born in Indian Grove Tp., Livingston Co., Ill., Dec. 18, 1838, his father, John Darnall, having settled in the township in the Spring of 1831; the subject of this sketch removed to his present home in the Fall of 1867; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Served as Town Clerk in 1861. Married, in 1866, to Miss Nancy R. Moore, who was born in Indian Grove Tp., this county, March 26, 1840; two children by this union—Carrie M. and Lurie A.

JAMES W. DARNALL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fairbury; born in Indian Grove Tp., Livingston Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1833, and is probably the second white person born in this county, and now the oldest living native born of the county; his father, John Darnall, first came to the county in the Fall of 1830, assisting in moving his brother to what is now Belle Prairie Tp., in Oct. of that year; he then returned to Kentucky, his native State, and in the Spring of 1831, returned to Illinois and located in Indian Grove Tp.; the subject of this sketch removed to his present home in 1868; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Has served as Collector and Commissioner of Highways, one term each, also as Justice of the Peace. Married, in 1856, to Eliza Hieronymus, who was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., May 20, 1833, died in 1865; six children by this union, four living—Mary A., Cynthia E. (wife of William Fry), William E., John H.; lost two—Courtney E., died March 4, 1868; Nathan O., died Jan. 24, 1865; was again married in 1866, to Emma Darnall, who was born in Madison Co., Ky., May 4, 1846.

JACOB DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fairbury; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1808; removed to Indiana in childhood with his father's family, who settled in Knox Co., in 1817; the subject of this sketch came to Illinois in the Spring of 1851, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns 167 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Married, Dec. 29, 1832, to Miss Indiana Veatch, who was born in Harrison Co., Ind., July 16, 1814; eleven children by this union, nine of whom are living—Sarah J. (wife of William Rudkin), Lavina (wife of J. Burger), Louisa (wife of J. F. Cooper), Jasper V., Martha (wife of S. D. Mecord), Clarinda (wife of C. E. Smith), Zachary T., Lydia and Antinett; lost two—Loviey, died Dec. 6, 1835; William A., died March 29, 1854.

FRANKLIN ELLIOTT, (Elliott Bros.), dealers in dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes and groceries, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Knox Co., Ohio, May 16, 1835; removed to Illinois in the Spring of 1854, locating in Lexington Tp., McLean Co., and in 1862, to Forrest Tp., this county, and engaged in farming; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1863; in 1864, erected the

first brick store building in Fairbury; removed to Kansas in 1865, where he resided until 1870, then returning to Fairbury and engaged in the boot and shoe trade; in 1874, his stock was destroyed by fire, and the following year the present firm of Elliott Bros. was established; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Married, in 1858, to Miss Mary M. Dale; she was born in Indiana, died in 1860; was again married in 1862 to Virginia H. Nelson; she was born in Philadelphia, Penn.; two children—Anna M. and Ralph N. Mr. E. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES F. EARNHEART, agricultural implements, Fairbury; born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1834; removed to Indiana in early childhood with his parents, who located at New Albany, that State, in 1837. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in September, 1851, locating in Indian Grove Township this county; owns eighty acres of land in Iowa, valued at \$400. Married March 20, 1856, to Miss Eady C., daughter of Francis Moore; she was born in Overton Co., Tenn., May 9, 1833; eight children by this union, six living—Cynthia E., Mary O., John F., Hattie R., Leslie R. and Eady D.; lost two—James E., died March 5, 1868; Walter A., Sept. 27, 1872. Mr. Earnheart enlisted in the 129th I. V. I. Aug. 7, 1862, and remained till the close of the war; he is a member of Livingston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.

FRANKLIN M. EADS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbury; born near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1833, where he resided until 1854, when he removed to Washburn, Woodford Co., and engaged in blacksmithing; in 1856, he removed to Champaign Co., and engaged in farming; came to his present home in 1867; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; has served as School Director several terms. Married in 1857, to Esmarelda Patton, who was born in Virginia Sept. 14, 1837, died Oct. 24, 1868; one child by this union—Willie A., who died in 1858; was again married in February, 1874, to Minerva Travis, who was born in Livingston Co., Ill.; she died in February, 1877; three children by second marriage; two living—Dora and Lester; Laura died in 1875. John Eads, father of the subject of this

sketch, was one of the first settlers of Morgan Co., Ill.

JOHN ARTHUR O'CONNELL FANNING; P. O. Fairbury; Pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist; the subject of this sketch was born July 4, 1844; in early childhood he was brought by his mother to County Cavan, Ireland, where he remained until 15 years of age, having finished his English education under the tutelage of his uncle and aunt, they having charge of the school in that place; he entered the military academy at Woolwich, Eng., and from there he went to Rome in 1859; joined the Papal army, fought under Lamoriciere, Pimodan and O'Reilly; was wounded at Castel Fidardo, and on recovery from his wounds, entered the Urban College of the Propagation of the Faith at Rome; health failing, he left Rome in 1861, at the close of his classical education, and matriculated the same year at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; there he applied himself chiefly to the studies of philosophy and theology, and took his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1866, being then in his 22d year, the first young man who was graduated at that famed institution at such an early age; after passing through the various preparatory orders, he was ordained Priest by Cardinal Stercks, Primate of Belgium, Aug. 17, 1867, and arrived in Chicago in November of the same year, where he was appointed to the position of First Assistant at the Bishop's Church; in July, 1868, he received the appointment of Pastor at Pontiac, having in charge the missions at Fairbury, Chatsworth, Gilman, Lodi, Watseka and other minor places; on entering this field of labor he transferred his headquarters to Fairbury, where he built a church, and others were built soon after at Chatsworth, Gilman, Chenoa, Lodi and Gibson City; under his ministrations these congregations have so increased that now there are four priests laboring with him in the field which he traveled over unaided and alone. Father Fanning is now in the tenth year of his pastorate, but contemplates seeking a new country where he intends to found a colony.

JAMES F. FRALEY, physician, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1811, where he resided until 21 years of age, then commenced the study

of medicine at Urbana, Ind., with Drs. Armington and Carter; commenced the practice of medicine at Newtown, Fountain Co., Ind., in 1837; he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Indiana State Legislature in 1860. The Doctor came to Illinois first in 1834, and after spending some three years in different parts of the State, returned to Indiana, afterward removing his family to Fairbury, his present home, in 1862; he has served five years as Supervisor of Indian Grove Township; is a member of the Board of Trustees and the Town Board. Married in 1849, to Mrs. Sarah Duncan (Griffith), who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio; two children, one living—Darwin A.; Sarah Jane, died in the Fall of 1862. The Doctor is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M.

HORACE M. GILLETTE, dealer in grain; Fairbury; born in Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 13, 1832; removed to Illinois in 1855, locating in Chicago, where he remained for two years, then removed to Pontiac, this county; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1859, and engaged in general merchandising and grain trade, under the firm name of Remington & Gillette. Has served as Supervisor and Town Trustee for several terms. Married in 1860, to Miss Annette J. Harmon; she was born in Hartford Co., Conn.; died in the Fall of 1869; two children by this union—Henry R. and Julius H.; was again married Jan. 4, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Bryant; she was born in Peru, Ind.; they have three children—Orelia, Louisa and Nellie. Mr. G. is a charter member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351; Fairbury Chapter, No. 99; and St. Paul Commandery, No. 34.

JAMES GIBB, Superintendent and Lessee of the East Coal Shaft; Fairbury; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 24, 1844; came to this country in 1852, locating in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1859, locating in La Salle, where he remained two years, then removed to Fairbury, his present home, and engaged in coal mining; in the Spring of 1866 he took charge of the East Coal Shaft as Superintendent, and has operated the mine since. Married in 1855, to Miss Ellen Young; she was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland; children—Mary,

H., Ella H., Nettie Y., Jane, Walter S. and Maggie. Mr. G. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN GARDNER, Constable, Fairbury; born at Tollcross, near Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1838; came to this country in July, 1868, locating at Fairbury, his present home, where he engaged in coal mining, until January, 1876, there meeting with a severe accident while blasting, disabling his right arm. He was elected Constable in April, 1876, and re-elected in April, 1877. Married in June, 1863, to Miss Ann Arbuckle, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1837; six children—Catharine, Walter, Nellie B., James, John and Annie.

WILLIAM M. GOSLING, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Fairbury; born in Green Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1829, where he resided until the Spring of 1850, when he removed to Woodford Co., Ill., locating in Cazenovia Tp.; in the Spring of 1860, he removed to his present home; owns 320 acres of land. He served as School Director several terms. Married in 1851, to Miss Jane Pogue, who was born in Greene Co., Penn.; seven children by this union—Fannie, Frank, William, Albert, George, Eva and Lottie.

EMERY GREGG, lumber, Fairbury; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Nov. 12, 1847; removed to the State of New York in childhood with his father's family, who settled in Livingston Co., that State, and in 1865 removed to East St. Louis, Ill.; the subject of this sketch engaged in railroad business in 1865, which he followed until he removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1869; then entering the Fairbury Post Office as clerk. Received the appointment of Postmaster at Fairbury in 1873, and held the office till July, 1878. Served in Co. H, 9th N. Y. Cav., from 1863 until close of war. Married in 1871, to Miss Minerva Henderson, who was born Franklin Co., Ohio; two children by this union—Olin H. and Gertrude. Mr. G. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351; Fairbury Chapter, No. 99; and St. Paul Commandery, No. 34.

ALEXANDER HARBISON, architect and Superintendent, Fairbury; born in Albany, N. Y., June 17, 1824; removed to Springfield, Mass., in 1847, and two

years later returned to his native State, locating at Harlem; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1852, locating at Springfield; in 1855, he removed to Sullivan Tp., this county, and was the first to engage in farming in that township, and the first settler; also served as the first Supervisor and School Treasurer, which offices he held up to the time he removed from the township; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1865. Married in 1849, to Miss Alice Young, who was born in Auburn, Mass.; she died April 11, 1872; four children by this union, all deceased—Sarah, died Sept. 17, 1851; Alice, Aug. 20, 1851; Sarah, July 15, 1853; Winthrop, Aug. 4, 1854; was again married July 21, 1873, to Isabelle, daughter of J. M. Conkey, of New York, and widow of S. B. Cheesebrough; she has six children—Edwin F., Sarah Z. (wife of E. Baker), Augustus B., Ella J., Della M. and Willie L.

HENRY HORNBECK, farmer and dealer in building stone; P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Oct. 4, 1831; removed to Illinois in September, 1857, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns 104 acres of farm lands, valued at \$4,000, and stone quarry property valued at \$2,100. Married in 1854, to Sarah Lewis; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn.; one child by this union—Lydia R., deceased; was again married in January, 1878, to Mrs. Sarah J. Harrison (Moore); she was born in this township March 4, 1842; one child by this union; Mrs. H. had six children by first husband, five living—Elizabeth A., Richard I., Rose A., Benjamin A. and Lillie; lost one—Noah, died in 1877.

RICHARD HANNA, farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 26, 1825, but removed to Westmoreland Co., in that State, in early childhood, with his parents, and in 1843 to Pittsburgh, Penn.; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1850, locating in Woodford; removed to this county in 1855, locating in Belle Prairie Tp., and to his present home in 1873; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$4,400. Has held the following offices in Belle Prairie Tp.: Supervisor, four terms; Collector, two terms; Commissioner of Highways, two terms; also School Trustee and Director; is now one of the School Directors in District No. 8. Married in

1861, to Eliza Jane Miller, who was born in Erie Co., Penn., June 1, 1839; she died Sept. 18, 1865; two children by this union—Leslie P.; Jesse F., died in 1865. Was again married, in 1872, to Phebe A. Hanna, who was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1849; three children by this union—Orestes D., Edna M. and Harold A.

THOMAS A. JONES, farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 3, 1822; removed with his father's family to Illinois in September, 1837; their first settlement was in what is now Forrest Tp., this county, his father entering the land on which the village of Forrest now stands. The subject of this sketch removed to Indian Grove Tp. in 1843, and engaged in farming, and in 1861, located in Fairbury, where he was engaged in the mercantile and grain business, which he continued until 1876; he has a farm of 460 acres in Belle Prairie Tp., valued at \$16,000, and he is now engaged in the cultivation of the same. Has served ten years as Town Treasurer, and Assessor several terms. In 1845, he was married to Miss Minerva A. Darnall, who was born in Kentucky; five children by this union—Rachel (wife of J. H. Phillips), Olive (wife of John S. DeWolf), Thomas E., Iva, and Frank, whose death occurred in September, 1862.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairbury; born in Windham Co., Vt., May 19, 1837, which was his home until 1857; in October of that year, he started for California by way of the Isthmus, reaching the Pacific coast in the following month; after a residence in California of some seven years, he returned to the States, and again visited the Pacific coast in the Spring of 1865, returning in the Fall of that year and locating at Mendota, La Salle Co., Ill.; came to this county in 1866, locating in Avoca Tp., and two years later removed to his present home; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$8,800. Married, in 1865, to Miss Mattie C. Tyler, who was born in Bernardston, Mass., in 1844; one child—Effie M. Mr. Johnson is a member of Livingston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.; also Fairbury Encampment, No. 71.

GEO. W. KRING, manufacturer of agricultural implements, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Miami Co., Ohio, May 21, 1826

where he resided until 1856, then removed to Illinois, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county, and engaged in farming; commenced the manufacture of farm implements in 1866. Married, in 1848, to Miss Ann D. Syys; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio; four children, two living—Mary E. (wife of O. F. Avery), Emma J. (wife of M. Shepherd); Rachel E. and John M. died in 1854. Mr. K. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES KING, JR., lumber, Fairbury; born in London, Eng., Dec. 31, 1840; removed to Canada with his father's family in May, 1851, and four years later to Chicago, Ill.; in 1859, he left Chicago with a party of thirty-two, for Pike's Peak, reaching his place of destination in safety, where he remained until 1863, then returning to Chicago; out of this party of thirty-two, Mr. K. was the only one that remained any length of time at the mines; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1867, and engaged in the lumber trade. Has served as member of the Town Board and School Director. Married, in 1869, to Miss Jennie Wright; she was born in Ohio; three children—Cora, Walter and Frederick.

SABIN P. KIMBALL, drugs and medicines, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 27, 1827; commenced the study of medicine in 1844, graduating at Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1848, and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at Mt. Vernon, N. H.; in the Fall of that year, he embarked on board the brig *Triumph* as physician and surgeon, bound for California; in doubling Cape Horn, they met with severe storms, which occasioned great delay, finally reaching San Francisco, Cal., after a long and tedious voyage of seven months; after his return from the Pacific coast, he located in Calhoun Co., Ill., in 1851, soon removing to Byron, Ogle County; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1858, following the practice of medicine some twelve years in this locality, engaging in his present business in 1868. Married Eliza Gaston in 1856; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y.; died June 21, 1871. Was again married, in November of that year, to Genevieve Richards; she was born in La Porte, Ind.; five children by second wife, three living—Grace, Fannie and Louise. The

Doctor is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. and A. M.

ARMENIUS F. KILBURY, manufacturer and farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1827, but moved to Madison County when quite young, thence to Franklin County in 1847, and two years later, returned to Madison County; in 1866, he removed to this State, locating in Fairbury, his present home, and engaged in farming, which he followed two years; owns 123 acres of land, valued at \$4,300. Served as Justice of the Peace four years, and during that time had the good fortune to have all of his decisions sustained in cases of an appeal. Married, in 1847, to Miss Gaynor L. Norton, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia; nine children, seven living—Mattie J., wife of N. Burger; Tasie A., wife of H. Shovee; Mary E., Sarah S., Filmore, Willimina L. and George Mc.; lost two—Hiram L. died in 1853; Elmira H., in 1873. Mr. K. is a member of Marshfield Lodge, 393, I. O. O. F.; St. Bernard Lodge, No. 29, K. of P., and Fairbury Lodge, No. 271, I. O. G. T. He enlisted in the 133d Ohio Inf. in May, 1864; mustered out in September of same year.

HENRY KINGMAN, hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Tazewell Co., Ill., May 7, 1842; at the age of 17, he made the overland trip to California, where he remained five years, returning in 1864; followed farming from 1864 to 1868, then engaged in business at Delavan, Ill.; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1874. Mr. K. now holds the following offices: Supervisor, President of School Board, Member of Town Board, Treasurer of the Corporation and one of the Directors of the Fairbury Union Agricultural Society. Married, in 1865, to Miss Mary E. Rickard; she was born in Columbus, Ohio; four children—Ida E., Carrol B., Rosey E. and Benjamin. Mr. Kingman is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, Fairbury Chapter, No. 99, and St. Paul Commandery, No. 34.

JOHN KELSO, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Fairbury; born in Switzerland Co., Ind., May 27, 1833, but removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents,

who settled in Tazewell County in April, 1834; the subject of this sketch made this county his home till the Spring of 1867, when he removed to his present location; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$9,600. Married, in 1861, to Miss Malissa E. A. Messinger, who was born in Dillon, Tazewell Co., Ill., March 14, 1841; four children by this union—Elouise M., Edgar L., Sarah L. and Dudley F.

I. P. McDOWELL, President First National Bank, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, August 17, 1824, but moved to Indiana in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Tippecanoe County in 1828, near what has since become the flourishing city of La Fayette, then quite an obscure village of a few log cabins, with but two small stores; the family afterward removed to Montgomery County, that State, where the subject of this sketch resided until the Fall of 1850. In January (16th), 1843, Mr. McDowell had the misfortune to lose by death a kind and loving father, who, in his last moments, committed to his special keeping the care of a large family, mostly boys, of whom he was the oldest; he remained with and conducted the affairs of the family for the succeeding ten years, a good part of which time was spent in teaching, his brothers and sisters all going to school to him. In 1850, they removed to Avoca, Livingston Co., Ill.; Mr. McDowell, had, however, prior to this, spent the Winter of 1845-6 here in Avoca, teaching school; in 1854, he engaged in the dry goods business at Pontiac, under the firm name of McGregor, Ladd & McDowell, the firm having erected a building for the purpose, which for several years was the largest business house in the county; about two years later, he returned to his farm; removed to Fairbury in the Spring of 1864, where he again engaged in mercantile business with a brother, under the firm name of I. P. & N. S. McDowell; in April, 1872, he obtained a charter for and assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Fairbury, of which he was elected President, and which position he has since held; owns several good farms in the county; also lands in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Married June 10, 1855, to Miss Jane Russell, who was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio; has five children—Thomas S. O.,

Elmer E., John V., Eva and Lura; the oldest, Lillian, born May 6, 1856, died in 1857.

WOODFORD G. McDOWELL, attorney at law and dealer in real estate, Fairbury; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1818, but removed to Indiana in childhood, with his parents, who settled in Tippecanoe Co., that State, in 1828; in 1832, he came with his father and uncle and brother James, to Illinois, arriving in what is now Avoca Tp., this county, May 2; here they planted some corn and commenced other preparations for a home; but on account of the Indian troubles (Black Hawk war) they returned to their homes in Indiana the same month, where they remained until the following November, then returning with his father's family to their former possessions in this State, where they began pioneer life, which is more fully set forth in the history of Avoca Tp. The subject of this sketch was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge T. Lyle Dickey in 1844; elected Judge of the County Court in 1859; served for fourteen years as Justice of the Peace, and owing (as the Judge says) to good luck, he was sustained, during this period, in all of his decisions in cases of appeal; has also held other minor offices; owns 320 acres of land in this county, valued at \$14,400, and 2,000 acres in Nebraska, valued at \$20,000. His first marriage was in 1842, to Elizabeth Lane; she was born near Danville, Ill., died in October, 1866; eight children by this union, only three of whom are living—Sarah L. (wife of L. C. Champlin, of Fairbury, Neb.), Eliza J. (wife of O. H. Phillips, of St. Joe, Mo.), and Mary C.; lost five—Nancy A., died Sept. 24, 1845; Willis P., Aug. 15, 1849; Elizabeth K., Oct. 29, 1851; Orpha A. L., Oct. 28, 1854; Alice E., Aug. 9, 1857. Was again married in 1867, to Marion L. Stone, who was born in Maryland, near Washington City; she died in 1874; his marriage to his present wife, Anna C. Mitchell, took place in November of that year; her birth-place was Scioto Co., Ohio.

JAMES McDOWELL, retired farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1815; in 1828, he removed with his father's family to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and four years later, he came with his father, uncle and brother to Avoca Tp.,

this county, where they built a log cabin and planted some corn, thus commencing pioneer life, a more extended account of which will be given in the history of that township; in consequence of the Indian troubles at that time, they returned to Indiana, where they remained until the following November (1832), then returned to this State and took possession of their claims made in the Spring. Mr. McDowell was a resident of Avoca Tp. for more than forty-three years, and is quite familiar with its history, having served as Treasurer over thirty years, Supervisor several terms, and Postmaster at Avoca from twelve to fifteen years; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1875. Owns some 2,000 acres of land, valued at \$70,000, and city property valued at \$8,000. Married in 1845, to Miss Frances Wilson, who was born in Greene Co., Ind.; five children by this union—Jason L., John W., Sarah I. (wife of H. J. Ramsey), Grant Y. and Lillie E.

OLIVER P. McDOWELL, hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, Fairbury; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1827, but removed to Indiana in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Tippecanoe Co. in 1828; afterward removing to Montgomery Co., that State, where the subject of this sketch resided until his removal to Avoca Tp., this county, in the Fall of 1850; he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for several years; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in the Spring of 1865; owns 700 acres of land, valued at \$35,000. In 1853, he was married to Miss Emily M. Myer, who was born in Maryland March 25, 1832; seven children by this union—Osmer N., born March 7, 1854; Laura C. (wife of T. K. Blain), Sept. 27, 1856; Emma, Oct. 13, 1858; Joseph E. L., Jan. 26, 1863; Adda E., Oct. 27, 1864; Charles P., Aug. 5, 1867; Luella, March 7, 1870.

THOMAS G. McDOWELL, retired farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1806, where he resided until 1822, then removing to what is now West Virginia, and engaged in the manufacture of salt. Was married, in 1835, to Miss Elizabeth C. Keeney; she was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., June 13, 1807; they have seven children living—Ann E.,

Franklin C., Moses K., Sarah F. (wife of J. M. Zook), Mary V. (wife of D. R. Morgan), Martha E. (wife of Thomas Brownlee), and Carrie E. In 1836, he removed to Indiana, locating in Montgomery Co., and engaged in farming; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1848, reaching his place of destination, Avoca Tp., this county, Nov. 1.

THOMAS McKEIRNAN, Sr., engineer at the East Coal Shaft, Fairbury; born in New York City in July, 1832; removed to Trenton, N. J., in childhood, thence to Pennsylvania; in 1854 he removed to North Carolina, and engaged in coal mining, which he continued until 1867, then removing to Illinois, locating at Pontiac, this county; the following year he purchased a farm in Charlotte Township, and engaged in farming, which he followed for two years, then removed to Fairbury his present home; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,800. Married in 1851, to Bridget McCaffrie; she was born in Ireland; died in 1872; his second marriage was in 1874, to Elizabeth McLochlin; she was born in Ireland; there were ten children by the first union, eight living—James, William, Mary A., Agnes C., John, Thomas Jr., Edward and Frances; lost two—Terry, died in 1868; Bridget in 1860. Mr. McKeirnan is President of the I. C. B. U.

ISAM MOORE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fairbury; born in Rutherford Co., N. C., June 18, 1818; his father's family removed to Overton Co., Tenn., the year of his birth, where they resided until 1834, removing to Illinois in the Fall of that year, locating in Indian Grove Township, this county; two of his brothers having settled here prior to this date; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Mr. Moore has held the following offices: Justice of the Peace, fourteen years; Constable, six years; School Trustee, twenty years; Assessor and Collector, one term each. Married in 1840, to Miss Polly Spence; she was born in Madison Co., Ky.; four children by this union—James I., Sarah J., wife of H. Hornbeck; Susanna K., wife of H. Hudson; and John H.

RICHARD MOORE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fairbury; born in Rutherford Co., N. C., May 31, 1810, but removed to Overton Co., Tenn., in early childhood, with his parents, where he resided until 1830;

the subject of this sketch came to Illinois in October, 1830, and in April, 1832, located in Indian Grove Township, this county; served in the capacity of teamster during the Black Hawk war, hauling provisions with ox teams from Ottawa and Peru; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married in 1828, to Perlina Phillips, who was born in Alabama, April 25, 1810; eleven children by this union, nine living—Elizabeth S., widow of M. Moore; Jane S., wife of John Spence; Jonathan G., Sarah A. L., wife of P. Fisher; Nancy R., wife of N. O. Darnall; Martha C., wife of S. L. Conine; Hannah A., widow of R. Spence; James R. and John M.; lost two—Malinda E., died July 19, 1871.

DAVID L. MURDOCK (Murdock & Clark), attorneys at law, insurance and collecting agents, Fairbury, Ill. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1836; removed to Dearborn Co., Ind., in early childhood, with his parents; at the age of 18 he removed to Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, spending the winter season in teaching; removed to this county in 1859, locating in Nebraska Township; enlisted in the 77th I. V. I. in 1862, serving until the expiration of his term of service in 1865, and on his return from the army, located at Pontiac and engaged in the mercantile business; in 1869, he entered the law office of Pillsbury & Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar of the State in 1870, removing to Fairbury, his present home, the same year; owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at \$2,200, and city property valued at \$5,000. Elected to the office of State's Attorney in 1876, and is the present incumbent; has also held other minor offices. Married in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Pillsbury, who was born in York Co., Maine; three children—Stephen D., Clarence J. and R. Ida. Mr. M. is a member of Livingston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.; also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

SAMUEL D. MECORD, farmer and dealer in building stone and sand, Sec. 16; P. O. Fairbury; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1828; removed with his father's family to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1838, where the subject of this sketch resided until November, 1858, when he removed to Illinois, locating at Bloomington,

McLean Co.; came to his present home in 1873; owns 103 acres of land, valued at \$5,150. Married in 1865, to Miss Martha Davis, who was born in Indiana; six children by this union, four living—Antinette, Louisa, Elwin and Jennevie; Harry died in 1875.

AUGUSTUS H. MUNDT, watchmaker and jeweler, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Bremen, Germany, Aug. 5, 1847; came to this country in the early part of 1861, for the purpose of visiting relatives; after spending a few months in New York City, Boston and other Eastern cities, he went to Peoria, Ill., where he remained until 1863, then enlisting in the 11th Ill. Cav., although he was then but 16 years of age; at the close of the year 1864, he was severely wounded, and on the 1st day of Jan., 1865, taken prisoner, remaining in the hands of the enemy until Lee's surrender. On his return from the army he located in Peoria, where he was married to Miss Annie M. Story, in 1871; they have one child—Flora G. Removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1868, and engaged in his present business in Nov., 1869. Mr. M. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M., and Marshfield Lodge, No. 393, I. O. O. F.

ANDREW L. McKEE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1850; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Putnam Co., near Hennepin; in the Fall of 1852, they removed to Indian Grove Tp., this county. In 1876, he was married to Miss Florence L. Crouch, who has born in this township.

JAMES H. ODELL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fairbury; born in New York City, Nov. 23, 1825, but on account of the failing health of his father, the family removed to Chautauqua Co., that State, where the subject of this sketch resided about twenty-five years; removed to Illinois in 1862, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$15,000. Married in 1848, to Miss Mary Straight, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; seven children by this union, six of whom are living—Levi J., Jerome A., Charles H., Frank E., Lucina M. and Philena E.

ANDREW B. PHILIPS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 17, 1806; removed to

Illinois in the Spring of 1830, stopping in Fayette Co. till March, 1832; then removed to Indian Grove Tp., this county; there were two other families in the township, who came the year before, but left when the Black Hawk war broke out, and did not return. His son, John R., who was born on the 9th of the following May, was the first white child born in Livingston Co. Owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$6,300. Served as Deputy Sheriff in 1850, and Constable some fourteen years. Married in 1827 to Miss Lydia Raney, who was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 15, 1806; nine children by this union, five living—Elizabeth A. (wife of Thomas Davis), William G., James S., Andrew J. and Nancy S.; lost four—Zurilda J., died May 18, 1841; Leah D., Dec. 15, 1842; Pulina S., March 4, 1865; John R., who enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., died while in the army, at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 17, 1865.

DAN. R. POTTER, farmer and breeder of fine stock, Sec. 23; P. O. Fairbury; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 8, 1834; removed to Mt. Holley, Rutland Co., in 1847, and three years later to Boston, Mass.; in the Spring of 1858, he came to Illinois, locating in Indian Grove Tp., where he engaged in farming; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Has held the offices of School Director and Pathmaster. Married in March, 1860, to Miss Hannah C. Mitchell, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio; seven children by this union, six living—Frank E., William J., Charles A., Harry E., Cora E., Lee E.; lost one—Daniel A., died Sept. 23, 1866.

PERRY M. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fairbury; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 11, 1835; removed to Boston, Mass., in 1850, where he resided until 1855; then went on board a whaling ship, and during the two years following visited the Sandwich Islands, Arctic Ocean, China, Australia, passing by way of Cape of Good Hope, thence to California, reaching San Francisco in July, 1857, and four years later returned by ship to New York City; came to Illinois in 1861, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; engaged in farming; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Has held minor township offices. Married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Van Arsdale, who was born in Utica, N. Y.;

six children—Elva E., Charles P., Eunice A., Dean H., Mary I. and Kirk.

SAMUEL S. ROGERS, proprietor Fairbury House, Fairbury; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1821; removed to Boston, Mass., with his father's family, in 1827; thence to Augusta, Me., in 1841; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1860, locating at Fairbury, his present home. Has served as School Trustee since 1868. Married in 1850 to Miss Mariah L. Lancaster; she was born in Augusta, Me.; died in 1870; two children—Henry H., who is now in the U. S. Navy, on board the steamer Pensacola, and Mabel. Was again married, March 26, 1872, to Mrs. Carrie A. Mattoon (Straight); she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1836; she has two children—Frank G. and Mary.

RUFUS C. STRAIGHT, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Fairbury; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 28, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1854, locating near Plainfield, Will Co., and two years later went to Minnesota, where he remained until 1857, then returning to Illinois and locating in Indian Grove Tp. in the Fall of that year; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$14,400. Married in 1859 to Miss Francina R. Abbey, who was born in Erie Co., Penn., May 28, 1837; they have seven children—Willis A., born Aug. 5, 1859; Lee S., Dec. 22, 1860; Lizzie, Dec. 11, 1862; Nellie B., Sept. 16, 1864; Guy H., July 29, 1868; Stella G., Feb. 19, 1870; Lyle P., Feb. 28, 1877; lost one—Ray C., born July 22, 1872, died Feb. 6, 1873. Mr. S. is a member of the present School Board.

WILLIAM T. STACKPOLE, real estate, Fairbury; born in Thomaston, Lincoln Co., Me., Dec. 18, 1827, but removed to Illinois in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Tazewell Co., in the early Fall of 1832, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1849; in the Spring of that year he started for the gold fields of California, leaving his brothers home in Pike Co., April 4th, the party reaching the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas on the 8th day of September; he returned to Pekin, Ill., in March, 1851, where he built a warehouse and engaged in the produce business the following Fall, afterward connecting with it lumber and boating; subsequently he

opened a coal mine; also improved a fruit farm of about 3,000 trees, in Peoria Co., opposite Pekin; this property is now known as Orchard Mines; in 1853, he purchased a large tract of land in what is now Anchor Tp., McLean Co.; and two years later commenced improving the same, being the pioneer in that township. Mr. S. has taken an active interest in inland navigation in this country, having written many articles for the press on this important subject, and at the meeting of the Corporators of the Illinois River Improvement Company, held at St. Louis March 18, 1857, he was the first to call the attention of that body to the fact that the charter of said company was not in conformity to the compact of 1787; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in October, 1861. Married in 1856, to Miss Jennie S. Harlow, who was born in Watertown, N. Y.; four children by this union, one living—Anna S.; lost three—Willie G., died Sept. 15, 1867; Mary L., Nov. 15, 1870; Isabella E., Oct. 7, 1871.

JOHN S. SCIBIRD, editor and proprietor of the *Independent-Blade*, Fairbury; the subject of this sketch was born in Fountain Co., Ind., May 6, 1830, but removed to Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, in early childhood, with his parents; came to Illinois in 1856, locating in Bloomington, McLean Co., where he engaged in the photograph business. In the Spring of 1868, Messrs. Scibird & Waters purchased the *Bloomington Pantagraph* and continued the publication of that paper until the following Fall, then disposing of their interest and purchasing the *Bloomington Journal*, changing the name to *Bloomington Leader*, and soon after starting a daily edition; the *Leader* was sold to a stock company in 1871, Mr. S. still retaining an interest in the paper until 1875, then disposing of his stock and severing his connection with the *Leader*. In 1869, he was appointed Postmaster at Bloomington, Ill., and held the office four years. Married in December, 1850, to Miss Lydia A. Underwood, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 21, 1830; eight children by this union, seven living—Ollie O., Edgar A., George A., Cora L., Hattie B., Frank D. and Walter I.; Frances M. died in 1862. Mr. Scibird came to Fairbury, his present home, in December, 1876, and

took charge of the *Fairbury Independent*; afterward purchasing the *Livingston County Blade* and consolidating the two under the name of the present popular paper, the *Independent Blade*.

JOHN D. SPENCE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fairbury; born in Madison Co., Ky., July 12, 1830; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Indian Grove Tp., this county, in October, 1833, there being only three other families in the township at that time. Mr. S. has held the office of School Director in District No. 8 for some twelve to fifteen years. Owns 176 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Married in 1853, to Miss Serepta J. Moore, who was born in this township June 25, 1833; nine children by this union, seven living—Elchana, Castilla M., Varina, Almeda, Maggie, William and Lucretia; lost two—Mary A., died September 2, 1876; Paulina in 1855.

DAVID THORNTON, proprietor of the Central House, Fairbury; born in Great Barrington, Mass., Nov. 13, 1850; removed to the State of Pennsylvania in early childhood, and thence to Wisconsin; came to Illinois in 1864, locating in Marshall Co.; he came to Livingston Co. in 1869, locating in Owego Tp., and engaged in farming; removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1875; was engaged in railroad business several years, serving three years in capacity of Conductor and Baggage Master on the C. & P. R. R. Married in 1877, to Miss Annie Carroll, who was born in La Salle Co., Ill.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, dry goods, notions, boot and shoes, hats, caps, carpets, oil-cloths and groceries, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 10, 1840; removed to Amsterdam, Montgomery County, Jan. 1, 1867, where he engaged in mercantile business, but removed to Herkimer, Herkimer County, the same year; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1869, locating at Fairbury, his present home, and engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of Taylor Bros., which continued until January, 1877, Oscar and Proctor Taylor then retiring from the firm. Married in 1871 to Miss Angerona Wheeler; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y.; one child by this union—Gertrude.

DECATUR VEATCH (deceased), Sec. 31; P. O. Fairbury; Mr. Veatch was born in Harrison Co., Ind., Nov. 19, 1819; removed to Illinois in 1834, locating in McLean County; he removed to this county in 1846, locating in Indian Grove Township, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred June 3, 1873; in 1849, he built the first saw-mill erected in Indian Grove. His marriage to Miss Matilda R. Smith was in 1845; she was born in Franklin Co., Ky., Feb. 27, 1827, removing to Illinois in an early day, her father, Robert Smith, being one of the early settlers of Morgan Co., this State; he removed to this county in 1836, and the following year built the first grist-mill erected in Indian Grove; he removed to Peoria, Ill., some years prior to his death, which occurred in 1867. The property now consists of 500 acres of land in this and McLean Counties, valued at \$20,000. The following are the names of children of Mr. and Mrs. Veatch—Cyrus A. (now mail route agent on the C. & P. R. R.), Milton C., Sarah L. (wife of O. S. Westervelt), A. Smith, Mary E., Anson B., Lincoln C., Owen L., William S., Frank C. and Fannie D.

JOHN VIRGIN, dealer in French horses, Fairbury; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1838; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, locating in Eppard's Point Township, this county. Served as Orderly Sergeant of Co. K, 3d Ill. Cav., from August, 1861, to August, 1864. After his return from the army, he engaged in farming in Avoca Township, removing to Fairbury, his present home, in the Spring of 1868. Owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$3,000, and city property valued at \$2,000. Married in the Spring of 1865 to Miss Serepta J. McDowell; she was born in Avoca Township, this county. Mr. V. is President of the Fairbury Union Agricultural Society, and has filled that position since the date of its organization. He was appointed Postmaster at Fairbury, May 17, 1878.

JAMES M. WRIGHT, Deputy Sheriff, Fairbury; was born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1844; when about 8 years of age, he came with his father to Bloomington, Ill., where he lived until the beginning of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Ill. Cavalry, and after

about nine months' service was discharged with the regiment, and then re-enlisted in the 16th Ill. Cav. as a Sergeant of Co. M; served until August, 1865; took part in the siege of Nashville and of Knoxville, and was taken prisoner at Jonesville, Va., Jan. 3, 1864; after remaining a prisoner eleven months at Lynchburg, Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Andersonville and Milan, Ga., was exchanged in November, 1864; he was a witness during the trial of Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison. On his return, he came to Fairbury, where he has resided ever since. After spending several years in the employ of the T. P. & W. R. R. Co. and two years as clerk in a drug store, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Robinson in 1872, and has held that position ever since. He was married in January, 1865, to Miss Mattie R. Baker, of Bloomington; they have two children—Harry M. and Lillie M.

JOHN WATSON, Superintendent of the West Coal Shaft, Fairbury; born in Scotland, near Glasgow, April 19, 1833; came to this country in January, 1858, locating near Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill.; soon after his arrival he discovered coal on Senatchwine Creek, some six miles distant from Chillicothe; this was the first coal discovered on that stream; Mr. W. opened a mine at this place in the Summer of 1858; after spending some four years in mining at Peoria, Peru and La Salle, he removed to Fairbury, his present home, and commenced work for Mr. J. L. Marsh on what is now known as the West Shaft, in August, 1862, where he remained until 1873; removed to Montana Territory in Sept., 1873, and engaged in gold and silver mining, returning to Fairbury in Sept., 1877. Married in 1854 to Mary Dempster; she was born in Scotland; nine children; six living—Christina, Margaret, James, Anna B., Robert and Alexander; lost three—Mary died in 1862, Jane in 1862, John in 1866. Mr. W. owns 640 acres of land in Nebraska, valued at \$3,200.

WALTON BROS. (I. Walton and J. W. Walton), Fairbury. This well-known firm commenced business in a small way in this city in the Fall of 1868, and, combining careful management with close attention to business, always endeavoring to give the purchaser the full value of his money,

they have merited and received a liberal and constantly increasing patronage; increasing their stock to meet the demand until they have the largest general stock of any house in Livingston Co.; they have now a large and well assorted stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries and shelf-hardware; also a fine stock of furniture.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, druggist, Fairbury; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1837; came to this country in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1840, and in the Spring of 1848 removed to La Salle, Ill., and in November of that year located east of Ottawa, in the same county, where his father still resides. The subject of this sketch located at Pontiac, this county, in 1858, and the following year removed to

Fairbury, his present home, and was among the first to engage in business in this city. Married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E. Henslee; she was born in Gratiot, Licking Co., Ohio. Mr. Z. enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav. in Aug., 1861, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the 21st of the following September; resigned Aug. 7, 1863, on account of ill health; Sept. 23, of that year, he engaged in the drug business at Fairbury, under the firm name of J. F. Blackburn & Co., which continued until March 10, 1876, Mr. Blackburn then retired, and the business continued by the present proprietor. Member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351; Fairbury Chapter, No. 99; St. Paul Commandery, No. 34; also member of Livingston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.

CHATSWORTH TOWNSHIP.

J. T. BULLARD, lumber merchant; Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known business men of Chatsworth; was born in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt., July 24, 1828; son of the Rev. Andes T. and Lydia (Lincoln, second cousin of the late President Abraham Lincoln) Bullard; his father was a Methodist minister in Vermont. Mr. B.'s first business in life was traveling for a house in Boston, Mass., as a collector; here he remained for five years; in 1853, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Chicago; his first business here was as lumber inspector; here in this business for six years; one year in traveling for a patent medicine; thence to Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., in the lumber business one year; then to Lodi, in the lumber, hardware, and furniture business for three years; he returned to Chicago, and commenced in the hide business, in company with Walker, Bullard & Co., for one year; the firm then moved to Gilman; here they entered the hay business on a very extensive scale, having put up one thousand tons of hay, and erected a first-class hay press; Mr. Bullard then purchased the interest of his two partners, and became owner of the entire hay busi-

ness; but on account of the closing of the late war, hay became a burden on the market, causing him to lose his entire capital; he then went to Fairbury, and entered partnership in the lumber business with James King; here Mr. Bullard remained until 1869; he then came to Chatsworth; here he has been engaged in the lumber and hay business, very extensively, which he has been very prosperous in; today, he ranks as one of the successful business men of Livingston Co. Is a very prominent Democrat, having held various township offices; in 1877 he was nominated by the Democrats of Livingston Co. for Treasurer, but on account of the county being strong Republican, he was defeated. Mr. Bullard has been married twice; his first wife was Jennie Sweetland of Vermont; married 1855; second wife, Mary F. Adams, of Vermont; married 1865; Mr. Bullard has three children living—Willie C., Josephine M. and John T.; three others died, all at the age of ten months; namely, Nellie and a pair of twins, Nellie and Nora.

WILLIAM C. BYINGTON, M. D., Chatsworth; was born in Danbury, Conn., about April 4, 1819, and is

the son of Collins and Harriet (Bouton) Byington; his father was a coach builder; carried on business in Stamford, Conn. Dr. Byington's first step in business life was clerking in a hardware store; here he occupied his spare time in reading medicine, and saved enough money to pay for his medical course, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in the class of 1855-56; he then commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and remained there until the breaking-out of the late war. In 1862, he enlisted in the 119th Pennsylvania as Assistant Surgeon, then promoted as Surgeon Physician of the 183d Pennsylvania, and served in the Army of the Potomac from the beginning until the close of the war; he then came West to Illinois, to La Salle Co., then to Gilman; from there he came to Chatsworth, in 1868; was three years in Colorado; business not successful, he returned to Chatsworth; here he has remained ever since. Doctor married in 1835, to Miss Julia Thompson, who died in 1859.

THOS. Y. BROWN, retired farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the first settlers of Germantown Tp.; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1810; his parents are Henry and Sarah Brown; his father was a very extensive farmer in New York; here Mr. Brown was engaged with his father in farming and dairy business until he was 46 years old; in May, 1855, he came West to Illinois, and purchased 1,200 acres of land, for \$5 per acre, in what is now Germantown Tp., and set out in farming in Illinois, one of the first settlers in that section of Livingston Co.; here he remained until 1870; having been very successful in farming, he retired, having given to each of his children a very fine farm; he then came to Chatsworth; here he has been residing ever since. In 1837, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary A. Everett of New York, born Dec. 10, 1818, and is the daughter of Joel and Ann Everett; have three children—Jacob E. (married Miss E. B. Pope); Sarah (married Mr. Jacob C. Searh); Mary F., (married Joel R. Strong). Mr. Brown was at one time a very strong Democrat; at the second term of President Lincoln, he voted the Republican ticket, which ticket he has supported ever since.

H. M. BANGS, druggist, Chatsworth; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1847, and is the son of Haman A. and Almira C. (Phillips) Bangs; his father was a farmer; Mr. Bangs came West with his parents when he was very young, and settled in Sheboygan, Wis.; then to Antioch, Ill.; he was engaged in going to school at Waukegan, Ill.; came to Chatsworth in 1865, and commenced the drug business, which business he has followed ever since; to-day, he owns one of the best drug stores in Livingston Co., where can be found all kinds of drugs and medicines, chemicals, oils and varnishes; physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Mr. Bangs was married Jan., 1873, to Miss Tilla A. Brown of New York; two children—Clarence M. and Mabel Ithia.

TRUEMAN BROCKWAY, farmer, P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the first settlers of Chatsworth; was born in New York, Jan. 24, 1832, and is the son of Abel and Laura (Bartholomew) Brockway; his father was a farmer in Wayne Co., N. Y.; here Mr. Brockway was engaged on the farm until he was 22 years of age; he then commenced to learn the carpenter trade; this business he has followed principally ever since; in 1857, he came West to Illinois, and was engaged on the Illinois Central R. R., as bridge builder; December, 1858, he built the first house in Chatsworth, which was a two-story frame house, of which he and Charles Brooks used the first floor for a general store, the first store in Chatsworth; and the second story was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Brockway. In November, 1858, Mr. Brockway returned East, and married Miss Sarah L. Ewing, of Livingston Co., N. Y.; returned, and settled in Chatsworth, where they resided until 1876; they then moved on the farm that they now live on. Mr. Brockway has been extensively engaged in the contracting business, having built a great many houses in Chatsworth; have four children—Charles, Laura, Frank and Mary E. Mr. B. was Supervisor of Chatsworth for three years.

EDWARD A. BANGS, merchant and banker, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1835, and is the son of

Heman and Elmira (Clark) Bangs, of Vermont; his father was a farmer here. Mr. Bangs spent his younger days in farming from the time he could handle the plow, and in the Winter gathering what instruction the district school of the period could afford; was engaged in the lumber business one year in Minnesota and Wisconsin; then farming in Lake Co.; in 1861, he came Chatsworth; he first engaged in the dry goods and general grocery business. To-day, E. A. Bangs & Co. own one of the best and largest drug stores and groceries in Livingston Co.; these gentlemen are also engaged in a private banking house, which is one of the most solid and reliable in this vicinity, meeting with patronage from the merchants, business men and farmers. Mr. Bangs, in February, 1863, married Miss Harriet E. Esty, daughter of Moses Esty; they have two children—Frank and Gay. Married second time, December, 1877, to Miss Ann M. Compton, of Maine. His political opinions are Republican.

GEORGE W. CLINE, farmer, P. O. Chatsworth; the above-named gentleman is one of the prominent farmers of Chatsworth Tp.; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Dec. 21, 1829, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Cline, who emigrated West about 1823, and settled in Tazewell Co., among the first settlers of the county, engaged in farming; here Mr. Cline set out in life engaged in farming, and remained at home until he was about 21 years old; then to La Salle Co., and engaged in farming four years; returned to Tazewell Co.; here two years; he returned the second time to La Salle, and remained there four years; then he came to Livingston Co. in 1864; first settled in Union Tp.; then to Indian Grove Tp.; he then came to Chatsworth Tp. and settled on the place he now lives on, which consists of 160 acres of fine improved land. Mr. Cline has held several offices of trust in Chatsworth Tp.; is the present Supervisor of the township, which office he has filled very satisfactorily for the past four years. Is a National Greenbacker in politics. Married May 1, 1856, to Miss America Fishburn, of Middletown, Penn.; have ten children—Emma F., Charles A., George H., Harry M., Frank M., Ida M., Kate E., John J., James S., Eugene W.; one dead, Mary, died in 1871.

His parents both are dead; father died in 1844; mother, in 1870.

WILLIAM COWLING, proprietor and owner of Cottage House, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Cornwall, England, Nov. 20, 1848, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Trethewey) Cowling; his father was engaged in farming here. Mr. Cowling commenced farming and remained with his parents until he was about 22 years of age; in 1869, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City; then, West to Illinois; having heard of the king farmer, Sullivant, who at one time owned 45,000 acres of land, he came here with the intention of getting work with this man; but on arriving here he changed his notion, and commenced to work for J. T. Bullard, in the lumber business, in 1869; he remained in Chatsworth, working for different parties; having saved sufficient money, he went to Forrest, and commenced the hotel business in that town, and remained there until 1877; he then came to Chatsworth, and entered the hotel business here. The Cottage House is one of the best kept hotels of Livingston Co., having recently been newly papered and furnished, and the whole interior renovated, giving the hotel a very home-like and cheerful appearance. Mr. Cowling was married in 1874, to Miss Mattie J. Lyons, of New York, daughter of Alexander and Jane Lyons.

ARCHIBALD M. CRANE, hardware merchant, Chatsworth; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., August 21, 1818; his parents are Caleb C. and Mary (Stelle) Crane; his father was a farmer here. Mr. Crane spent his younger days engaged in farming; at the age of 19 years he went to New York City, and entered a restaurant, and was engaged in strapping knives at ten shillings a week; from here he was engaged at different business, attending bar, clerk in a hotel, steward, etc.; he remained in New York City until June, 1854; he then moved to Chicago; here he engaged in hotel and running a billiard room; at one time owner of a lake vessel engaged in carrying wood for the Chicago market; he then went to Green Bay, Wis.; here about one year and a half engaged, in the lumber business; in 1869, he moved to Chatsworth, and commenced the hardware

business with M. H. Hall, as Hall & Crane ; this business he has followed ever since.

J. L. DELONG, Chatsworth ; the subject of this sketch was born in Perry Co., Ohio, June 18, 1839, and is the son of Edward and Ruth (Leckey) DeLong ; his father was engaged in the tanning and harness business, and part of the time in farming ; Mr. DeLong was brought up on his father's farm, engaged in farming in the summer months, and in the Winter gathering what instruction the district school of the period afforded. At the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted as private in Co. E, 17th Ohio V. I., for three months ; served full time, and was honorably discharged ; returned home and attended high school and had completed teaching a four months' school and returned again to the high school for the purpose of completing an academic course, preparatory to college, when President Lincoln made a call for more men ; he gave up his intentions and enlisted for the second time as private in Co. I, 114th Ohio V. I., for three years or during the war ; at the mustering in of his company he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and subsequently to Second Lieutenant of his company ; participated in some of the hard-fought battles during the war ; was engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, the capture of Arkansas Post, seven days' battle, Graham's plantation, rear of Alexandria, La., siege and capture of Vicksburg, siege and capture of Fort Blakely ; the 114th suffered intensely with sickness in Southern swamps ; out of the whole regiment not over fifteen well men at one time could be mustered for duty ; here Mr. DeLong was sick for eight months ; the regiment was discharged at Houston, Texas, then ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of service Aug., 1865, having served three years in this regiment. At the close of the war, Mr. DeLong commenced merchandising at Lancaster, Ohio, a city of 15,000 inhabitants ; here nearly two years, then to Illinois near Henry City, Marshall Co. ; at this time he purchased a farm and kept it rented out and engaged in teaching several terms ; he then engaged in traveling for Chicago and New York houses for about three years. In 1875, he married Miss Aurelia Knecht, of Indiana ; then to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled in Chatsworth,

1875 ; here he commenced the confectionery and grocery business, which he has carried on ever since ; stock valued at \$1,800 ; owns a fine improved farm of 160 acres in Ford Co. Mr. DeLong has been a strong Greenbacker in politics ever since the Peter Cooper policy was introduced. Is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. One boy—Albert Clifford.

SAMUEL T. FOSDICK, attorney at law, Chatsworth ; the above-named gentleman is one of the most prominent and thoroughly educated attorneys of Livingston Co. ; was born in New Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1818, and is the son of David and Rebecca (Davids) Fosdick ; at the age of 4, they moved to New York City ; here Mr. Fosdick remained until he was 13 years of age ; he returned to his native place and obtained a situation in a store as clerk ; then to Hudson, N. Y., and from here he returned to New York City and remained until 1858 ; Mr. Fosdick received his principal education at a Quaker school in New York ; in 1858, with his wife, they came West and settled in Livingston Co., Ill., in what is now known as Germantown Tp. ; here he set out in farming, and in 1860, he went East one year, engaged in settling up unfinished business ; he returned to his farm and remained until 1864 ; he then moved to the village of Chatsworth, and has been engaged at the practice of law ; in 1864, he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Illinois ; in 1876, he was nominated by the Republican party for Senator of the 18th District, and was elected by 5,056 votes, against 4,313 votes for C. C. Strawn, Independent, his opponent ; Senator Fosdick, during his Senatorial experience, has proven himself to be a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose duties have been performed in a faithful manner. Has been married twice ; first wife, Miss Elizabeth Conine of Greene Co., N. Y. ; his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Irwin, of New York City, daughter of Wm. Irwin, by whom they have one daughter. Senator Fosdick's political opinions are strongly Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEW H. HALL, merchant, Chatsworth ; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly respected business men of Chatsworth ; was born in

Washington Co., N. Y., July 14, 1829, and is the son of Matthew and Margaret (Mills) Hall; his father was a native of Ireland, having emigrated to America in 1790. Mr. Hall spent his childhood days on a farm; when quite young, he entered a boarding school and received a common school education; he then commenced to learn a trade, that of saddle and harness making; in this business about five years; in Nov., 1852, he set out for the gold fields of California; arrived and set up a saddle and harness shop with a capital of about three thousand dollars; here he was very successful in life, having retired from business after remaining there for three years, worth thirty thousand dollars; he returned East to Hartford, Conn. Here, in 1855, he married Miss Mary Lawrence, of New York; with his wife, they took a pleasure trip throughout the Union for one and a half years. In 1857, he located in Davenport, Iowa, in the hardware business; here he was financially embarrassed and lost all his money; in 1859, he moved to Illinois, and settled near Chatsworth and commenced farming; in 1865, he commenced the grocery business with Chas. Brooks, known as Brooks & Hall. Mr. Brooks was the first settler in Chatsworth. In 1870, Mr. Hall built the present store and entered into partnership with Mr. A. M. Crane, firm known as Hall & Crane, hardware and general groceries. Mr. Hall, socially, has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all. Is Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

ALBERT H. HALL, photographer, Chatsworth; was born in Parkman, Me., April 10, 1849, and is the son of William C. and Olive A. (Stevens) Hall; his father was a farmer and in 1849, with his wife and family, emigrated West to Illinois and settled in La Salle Co., being among the early settlers; here Mr. Hall remained on the farm until he was 22 years of age; he then went to Chicago to learn his trade, photographing, with Messrs. Peterson & Bros., of Chicago, and remained there until he finished his trade; and March 1, 1872, came to Chatsworth, Livingston Co., Ill., and opened a photograph and gem gallery, which business he has carried on ever since; ranks as one of the best artists of Livingston Co. Mr. Hall married May 28, 1872, to Miss Dora Knapp, of La Salle

Co., Ill., daughter of L. C. Knapp, a very prominent farmer and one of the first settlers of La Salle Co. Ill.; have one child—Lewis L. Member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. HALL, furniture, Chatsworth; was born in Piscataquis Co., Me., Nov. 29, 1843; his first experience in the furniture business was in La Salle Co., Ill.; commenced the furniture business in Chatsworth in 1867; his store is two stories high, 60x22, with shop attached; carries a stock valued at \$2,500. Mr. Hall was engaged in the late war; enlisted, in 1862, in Co. B, 104th I. V. I., as private; participated in some of the hard-fought battles under Gens. Rosecrans and Sherman; while in Tennessee was taken prisoner by the rebel Gen. John Morgan, at Hartsville, after a very severe battle; was paroled, then sent North to Columbus, Ohio, then to Camp Douglas, Ill., engaged in guarding rebel prisoners; then South, and was with Gen. Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, on to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand parade; mustered out June 17, 1865.

D. W. HUNT, M. D., Chatsworth. The subject of this sketch was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., July 3, 1831; his father died when he was but 14 years of age, leaving a wife and nine children. Dr. Hunt's first business in life was teaching school and spare time in studying medicine; in teaching school, he managed to save enough money to pay his course through the Albany Medical College, of Albany, N. Y.; here he graduated in 1856; he then came West to Illinois; here he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in different parts of the State; from Penola he came to Chatsworth in 1861. Was engaged in the late war as Hospital Surgeon, stationed at Mound City, Ill. He married, in 1859, to Miss Samantha Myers, of Ohio, by whom they have one child—Fannie E. P.

CONRAD HEPPE, bakery, Chatsworth; was born in Hessing, Germany, May 24, 1837, and is the son of Henry and Catherine (Climan) Heppe, of Germany; his father was a shoemaker by trade; Mr. Heppe emigrated to America in 1859, and landed in New York City, after being ten weeks out in making the trip; his first business in America was to learn the bakery business, for which he received

six dollars per month, four dollars cash and two reserved until his time was out. In 1860, he enlisted in the United States Regular Army (5th U. S. Inf., Co. K, as private); was stationed on Governor's Island; from here the regiment was ordered to New Mexico and did good service here; he was engaged in the battles of Balverta and Pigeon Ranch, which were very severe; here he remained about eight years, then to St. Louis, Mo., where he was doing duty at the arsenal here about fourteen months, then to Chicago about two years, thence to St. Louis, Cairo and Fairbury; here two years, thence to Chatsworth in 1875. Married, in 1875, to Miss Catherine Ringler of Germany; born Nov. 11, 1857; two children—Katie and Lizzie.

COL. NATHANIEL C. KENYON, Postmaster, Chatsworth; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1838, and is the son of Rev. Archibald and Juliana (Pratt) Kenyon; in the Fall of 1852, with his parents, came to Illinois and settled in Chicago, thence to Carroll Co. on a farm; here he remained until 1858, then to Putnam and Marshall Cos. At the breaking-out of the late rebellion, he enlisted as private in Co. K, 11th I. V. I., April 30, 1861, for three months; during the three months, the 11th was stationed at Villa Ridge, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo., doing garrison duty; on the 30th of July, he re-enlisted for three years as First Lieutenant in Co. K, 11th I. V. I.; the regiment remaining at Bird's Point, making frequent expeditions into various parts of the State till Feb. 2, 1862, then to Fort Henry, in the capture of which they participated, then to Fort Donelson, where they arrived Feb. 12, and the 13th began the attack; during the 13th and 14th, they were under fire continually, and on the 15th the enemy endeavored to cut their way through the 11th's line and escape; here they held them in check for three hours, with great slaughter on both sides; the loss to the regiment was one Captain, one First Lieutenant, seventy-two men killed, and two hundred and sixty-six wounded and missing, of whom some sixty were made prisoners by the enemy; here Col. Kenyon was taken prisoner, and remained as prisoner of war for eight months, then paroled; he returned and joined his regiment, and participated in the memorable march of

Gen. Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, where the regiment entered on the 4th of July; at this battle he received a very severe scalp wound, which detained him from duty for thirty days; participated in the battles of Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Jackson, Mobile, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakesly; 11th day of July, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., thence to Springfield, where it was paid off and finally discharged; Col. Kenyon was promoted Captain of Co. K, 1862; in 1864, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, which office he held at the close of the war; the 11th I. V. I. lost 425 men, the highest death total of any organization which went from Illinois; Col. Kenyon at the close of the war returned to Illinois and settled in Chatsworth; in 1868, was appointed Postmaster of Chatsworth, which office he has in a very creditable and efficient manner filled ever since. Married, in 1863, to Miss A. R. Sprague, of Illinois; one child—Minnie, born Dec. 7, 1867.

JESSE LANTRY, hardware merchant, Chatsworth, of the firm of Roberts & Lantry, hardware and groceries; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1846, and is the son of Jesse J. and Helen (Lyons) Lantry, of Ireland; his father emigrated to America in 1829; was engaged in the dairy and farming business here; Mr. Lantry was brought up on his father's farm until he was 22 years old; he then emigrated West to Illinois and settled in Chatsworth, in 1868, and engaged in farming, then in the butcher business; engaged for two and a half years on railroad in Texas, on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R. R.; his first experience in the grocery business was as store keeper for the Wis. Valley R. R.; Mr. Lantry commenced the hardware and grocery business, in company with A. M. Roberts, in 1877.

JOB H. MEGQUIER, real estate agent and Justice of the Peace, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland Co., Me., Feb. 10, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Lois Megquier, of Maine; his father was a shoemaker by trade; when Mr. Megquier was 18 years old, he enlisted in the 8th U. S. I., at Lowell, Mass., under Gen. W. T. Sherman, and participated in the Mexican war; was engaged at Palo Alto and other battles;

from here the army advanced to the City of Monterey, capturing on the march the villages Reinosá, Camargo, Mier and Revilla; after a very severe battle, captured the City of Monterey, then in the capture of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo; here he met Gen. Shields dangerously wounded; thence on the City of Mexico through a beautiful country, on the 15th of Aug., 1847; arrived in sight of the city on the 18th; the army took up a position near San Antonio; on the 20th, the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Antonio and San Augustine were fought, on the 8th of September, on the capture of Molino del Rey, was the bloodiest battle of the war, one-fourth of the entire army was killed and wounded; Mr. Megquier received a severe wound, and remained in the City of Mexico from the 25th of September, 1847, until the 17th of December, 1847; was discharged Dec. 7, 1848, and left for home Dec. 17; arrived in Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1848, where he received his pension certificate, signed by J. L. Edwards and W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War. He then returned home to his parents and, in 1857, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Livingston Co., near Oliver's Grove; here he remained about two years engaged in farming, then to the village of Chatsworth, being the second family who settled in Chatsworth, Mr. T. Brockway and family being the first; here Mr. Megquire has remained ever since, being engaged very extensively in the real estate business. Married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah H. Young, of Maine—born April 7, 1838; seven children—Charles F., born July 4, 1857; William N., born Dec. 17, 1858; Job H., born Nov. 14, 1860; Samuel F., born April 18, 1864; George F., born April 9, 1866; Henry Y., born Sept. 18, 1870; Edward E., born March 11, 1874. Mr. Megquier is a National Greenbacker in politics, and a Universalist in religion.

MILO M. MILLER, farmer and broom manufacturer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 15, 1830; son of Caleb and Nancy (Mitchell) Miller; his father was a farmer here; Mr. Miller remained until he was 17 years old; he then set out as a farm hand, working by the month for four years; he then shipped on a whaling vessel as a sailor, which cruised on the Atlantic Ocean,

Gulf of Mexico and the west coast of Africa; he remained in this business for two years, then on a merchant vessel for two years. He then enlisted in the United States Navy at New Orleans, La., on a United States man-of-war; was engaged in cruising on the Mediterranean Sea; here he served about three years, then returned home, and in 1855, he came West to Chicago; engaged a short time in tying brooms; thence East; returned West in 1856 to Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill.; here eighteen months, then to Chicago one year; from there he went to Detroit, Mich.; here two and half years, then to Livingston Co., Ill.; in 1863, to Fairbury and Belle Prairie; engaged in farming; he then came to Chatsworth Tp. and settled on the place he now lives on; here he has settled down; is engaged in the manufacturing of brooms, and finds sale for them in the neighboring towns. Married June 4, 1857, to Miss Kate L. Rathbun, of New York; three children. Republican in politics. Owns eighty acres of fine, improved land.

ARCHIBALD McMULLEN, farmer; P. O. Strawn; was born in Canada Jan. 21, 1836, and is the son of Archibald and Jane (Boyd) McMullen; father was a farmer; was killed by the falling of a tree; when Mr. McMullen was very young, he set out in life, farming; in October, 1857, he left Canada and came to Illinois, and settled in La Salle Co.; here he remained until 1868, engaged in farming; he then came to Livingston Co., and worked on C. R. Miller's farm for two years; purchased eighty acres of land for \$15.50 per acre; owns a farm of 160 acres. Is School Director. Married, March, 1866, to Miss Louisa Harman, of France; five children. Is a Republican in politics; Presbyterian.

JOHN H. MARSHALL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., about 1840; his parents are Robert and Mariah (Chambers) Marshall; his father was a stone mason by trade; in 1851, his parents emigrated to La Salle Co., Ill.; here Mr. Marshall remained until 1869, engaged in farming; he then came to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled on the place he now lives on, which consists of eighty acres of land. Married, in 1869, to Miss Clara A. Howard, of Illi-

nois, daughter of Clark Howard, who was among the first settlers of Farmington, Ill.; have three children. Mr. Marshall came to Livingston Co. with his brother, Wm. J. Is liberal in politics.

SAMUEL PATTON, machinist, Chatsworth; was born in Brooke Co., Va., Sept. 3, 1833, and is the son of William and Susana (Ramsey) Patton, of Virginia; his father was a cooper by trade; here Mr. Patton was engaged in helping his father, until he was 18 years old; he then started to learn his trade, at blacksmithing, which he has followed throughout life, excepting at the breaking-out of the late war; he enlisted in 1862 in Battery M, Artillery, and remained until the close of the war. Mr. Patton is one of the first settlers of Chatsworth, having made his home here in 1859, and erected the first blacksmith shop. He has taken out a patent on a corn-husker. Married, in 1861, to Miss Nellie Desmond, of New York.

DANIEL B. PUFFER, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 20, 1839, and is the son of Samuel S. and S. B. Puffer; his father, Samuel S., was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 20, 1811; remained with his parents until he was 35 years of age; at one time engaged in the manufacture of friction matches, one of the first in this business; came West and settled in Putnam Co., Ill., in 1846; then to Livingston Co., in April, 1865. Mr. Puffer remained with his parents, engaged in farming. In 1866; he married Miss Ellen Lamboarn, of England, by whom he had three children. Is a Republican in politics. Owns 160 acres of fine, improved land.

AMOS M. ROBERTS, merchant (of the firm of Roberts & Lantry, hardware and grocery), Chatsworth; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., June 20, 1826, and is the son of Elijah and Jemima (Munn) Roberts; his father, of Massachusetts, and a shoemaker by trade; Mr. Roberts remained with his parents until he was 16 years of age; he then commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade at Seneca Co., Ohio, having come to Ohio with his parents when about 8 years old; he engaged in farming, at his trade and the saw-mill business in Ohio until 1860; he then came to Illinois and settled in Pleasant Ridge, and commenced farming here four years,

then to Oliver's Grove; here ten years, thence to Chatsworth and commenced the hardware business in company with D. J. Brigham; in partnership with Mr. Brigham until 1877, when Mr. J. J. Lantry purchased one-half interest; now Messrs. Roberts & Lantry, one of the leading hardware and grocery houses in Livingston Co.

FRANCIS M. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Pike Co., Ill., July 18, 1841, and is son of Ancel C. and Mary A. (Green) Roberts, who were among the early settlers of Pike Co., Ill.; his father, Ancel C., died May 6, 1870, age 60 years 5 months and 26 days; mother, Mary A., died Oct. 27, 1870, age 51 years 7 months and 19 days; Mr. Roberts remained with his parents engaged in farming; he went to Ohio and farmed in different parts of the State, in Pike, Huron, and Seneca Counties, Ohio; he then returned to Illinois and settled in Livingston Co. since then he has been engaged in planting hedge, grading roads and farming; Mr. Roberts and his father planted the hedge fence and made improvements on the fine farm known now as the Buckingham farm. He is a Greenbacker in politics and a Universalist in belief. Married in 1864, to Miss Emma A. Titus; six children.

ROBERT RUMBOLD, insurance and real estate agent, Chatsworth; was born in Hampshire Co., England, July 23, 1831, and is the son of Joseph and Martha (Sherman) Rumbold, of England; his father was a farmer; Mr. Rumbold, in 1852, emigrated to America; came West and settled in Kendall Co., Ill.; here he remained about four years, engaged in farming; he then came to Livingston Co., in 1856, and settled near Fairbury on a farm, and remained there until 1869, then to the place he now lives on (Chatsworth Tp.) and engaged in farming until 1871; he then engaged in the insurance and real estate business; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, four years. Mr. Rumbold is a National Greenbacker in politics. He married in 1859, to Miss Sarah Osmond, of England; having made the visit to England in 1859 for the purpose of marrying; have had five children, two deceased; he owns eighty acres of fine improved land. In his insurance business he represents all of the old reliable insurance companies, *Ætna*, of

Hartford; Home, of New York; Hartford, of Connecticut; Continental, of New York; German, of Peoria; Washington Life, of New York; American Sentinel, of St. Louis, with cash assets of \$21,637,893.

L. C. SPIECHER, wagon manufacturer, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1846, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gindlesperger) Spiecher; when very young, with his parents, moved to Pennsylvania; Mr. Spiecher's first business in life was to learn the blacksmith trade, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; here he worked for \$10 per month; remained in Ohio about six years, then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged at his trade in different parts of the State about ten years; then to Virginia, in the United States service as a blacksmith; here during the war; thence to Michigan one year; from there he came to Illinois, to Wilmington, then to Chatsworth in 1865; here Mr. Spiecher commenced the erection of his shops, which rank among the largest and best shops of Livingston Co; the main building is 30x80, two stories high; side shop 16x40, and one building used for the storing of wagons and buggies; with hard labor and good management, Mr. Spiecher ranks as one of the leading manufacturers of Livingston Co.; his factory turns out wagons, carriages and buggies that for beauty of design and finish, are not excelled either East or West. Mr. Spiecher married, in 1861, to Miss Rebecca Sivits, of Pennsylvania, daughter of James Sivits; six children—Frank, Jane, Ella, Phoebe, Lottie, Robert; one deceased—Turney. Has held public office, as member of the Town Board, which office he has held five years.

ORANGE SANFORD, livery stable, Chatsworth; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 4, 1828, and is the son of Israel and Aphia (Lockwood) Sanford; his father was a farmer, and emigrated West when Mr. Sanford was young, and settled in Hancock Co., Ill.; from here, they moved to McHenry Co., then to Grundy; Mr. Sanford then came to Livingston Co. and settled in Five-Mile Grove, Pleasant Ridge Tp.; here until 1859, then south of Chatsworth, in Ford Co.; here about four years, then to Chatsworth, and in 1873, commenced the livery business; keeps the best livery in Chatsworth, and

has from twelve to fifteen head of stock, and top and open buggies and barouches on hand. Married, in 1850, to Miss Amanda L. Smith; have two children.

JOSIAH H. SHAWL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, April 5, 1838; his parents are Michael and Ellen (Bollass) Shawl; his father was a farmer; he remained on his father's farm until he was 23 years of age, engaged in farming; then to Illinois, and settled in Bureau Co.; owned a farm of 120 acres; here he farmed for seven years; he then came to Livingston Co. and settled in Chatsworth Tp., on the farm that he now lives on. Mr. Shawl married, in 1859, to Miss Mary R. Green, of Ohio, daughter of Chas. G. Green; have three children. Is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican in politics. Owns 211 acres of fine improved land.

HENRY B. SHEPHERD, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, March 21, 1841; parents are Johnston and Mary (Henry) Shepherd; his father was a tanner by trade, and worked in the tannery owned by Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U. S. Grant; in 1833, he came West and settled in Putnam Co., Ill.; died 1874; Mr. Shepherd's mother is now living with him; in 1861, he came to Illinois and settled in Putnam Co.; here he remained until 1869, engaged in farming; he then came to Livingston Co. and settled on the farm that he now owns, which consists of 160 acres. Married Hannah N. Husted, of Indiana; four children. Is a Republican in politics and Presbyterian in religion.

RICHARD M. SPURGIN, proprietor and editor *Chatsworth Plaindealer*, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 20, 1848, and is the son of Jeremiah and Miranda Spurgin; Mr. Spurgin has been engaged in the printing business the last fifteen years; he came to Chatsworth and entered partnership with John Colvin in the publication of the *Chatsworth Plaindealer*, which paper was first published by C. B. Holmes Nov. 1, 1873; January, 1877, Mr. Spurgin purchased the entire control of the paper, and commenced the publication of the paper alone; with a firm and powerful will and the good business qualifications that characterize its present publisher, the

paper has been gradually brought to a firm, substantial basis, and may now be deemed as one of the leading papers of Livingston Co.; in connection with the newspaper department, will attend to all kinds of job printing.

PETER SHROYER, coal merchant, Chatsworth; was born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1821; is the son of David and Catherine Shroyer; his father was a stock dealer; when Mr. Shroyer was but 12 years of age, he left his home and started for Indiana, and settled in Wayne County; here he hired out as a farm hand; the first two years he worked for his board and clothing, with the understanding that he was to have three months out of each year to attend the district schools; the third year he received \$4 per month; here he remained for five years; in 1838, he went to Newcastle, Ind., and worked in a steam saw-mill at \$8 per month; here for three years; he then commenced to learn a trade—saddle and harness making; here he served his apprenticeship for four years; he then set out in traveling in different parts of the country; in 1843, he visited Peoria, when there were but few houses there; in 1845, he returned to Newcastle and bought out the man he learned his trade with, and commenced business in Newcastle; this business he continued until 1855; he then moved on a farm. In 1856, he was elected Sheriff of Henry County for two years; in 1858, was re-elected to same office, and held office until 1860, in which office he acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted in Co. F, 57th Ind. V. I., for three years; was commissioned under Gov. Oliver P. Morton as First Lieutenant, and he participated in some of the hard-fought battles—Pittsburg Landing, where a victory was snatched from the jaws of death; Shiloh, etc. He returned home and commenced the mercantile business at Sulphur Springs, Ind., two years; in 1865, he moved to Chatsworth; commenced the mercantile business; in 1870, he commenced the coal business. Mr. Shroyer has held many offices of public trust; at present, he is Justice of the Peace and School Director. Married in 1845 to Miss Mary Benbo, of Wayne Co., Ind., daughter of Edward Benbo; eight children. Is a member of

the Methodist Church, and his political opinions are Republican.

WM. W. SEARS, real estate, Chatsworth; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 21, 1828, and is the son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Shadders) Sears; his father was a shoemaker by trade; here Mr. Sears set out to learn his trade as a shoemaker with his father; in October, 1857, he moved to Illinois and settled in El Paso, Woodford Co.; here he remained until 1865, engaged at his trade of shoemaking, then in the foundry business, then farming in McLean Co.; in 1865, he came to Chatsworth, where he has resided ever since. Has held various offices, both in El Paso and Chatsworth; Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc. Democrat in politics. Married Sept. 27, 1855, to Miss Margaret Poorman, of New York, daughter of Jacob Poorman, by whom he has five children.

GEORGE TORRANCE, attorney at law, Chatsworth; this gentleman is one of the best known attorneys of Livingston Co.; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 15, 1847, and is the son of David and Mary (Kerns) Torrance; his father was a carpenter by trade; Mr. Torrance remained with his parents until he was about 16 years of age; here he received a common school education; he first commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Fosdick & Wallace, and then with Mr. Wyman; Jan. 3, 1875, he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and ever since then Mr. Torrance has devoted his entire attention to his practice, which is extensive and lucrative and constantly growing. Some men pursue the law merely as a means of livelihood, just as they might engage in trade; with Mr. Torrance, the law is part of his life; his ambition is to distinguish himself in his chosen profession, and particularly as an advocate; to this object he bends all his energies with the zest that marked his early studies; he understands well the importance of thoroughness of preparation, and he never enters a court-room with a case without being thoroughly equipped for its presentation; he studies it from both standpoints, and is as ready to meet and repel the arguments of opposing counsel as to press his own. It is this thoroughness that makes him ready for the most unexpected

emergency that may arise in the course of a trial; and to his unwearied industry he owes much of his success, which is seldom equaled in the early career of lawyers. In politics Mr. Torrance is a strong Republican; is President of the temperance movement in Chatsworth, and a hard worker in the cause. Enlisted in the late war, Co. E, 149th I. V. I. Married, in 1869, to Miss Eliza Fenn, of Connecticut, by whom he has two children.

JAMES TURNBULL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in the north part of Scotland Aug. 22, 1816, and is the son of William and Ellen (Robinson) Turnbull; his father was a shepherd in the Highlands of Scotland; here Mr. T. was engaged with his father until he was 16 years of age; he then worked out as shepherd, and in 1850, with his wife and two children, emigrated to America; landed in New York July 8, 1850; they first settled in Erie Co., N. Y., farming for four years; then came West to Illinois, and settled in Bureau Co.; here he remained until about 1864, then to Livingston Co., and settled in Chatsworth Tp.; he remained on the farm until 1877, when he moved on his present place, where he has retired from farming. When Mr. Turnbull first came to America he was worth about \$300; he remained East four years; not successful; he came West, and ever since has been successful in life; owns 240 acres of fine, improved land. Republican in politics. Married Miss Agnes Quarry, of Scotland, by whom he has six children.

JOHN TIMM, lumber merchant, Chatsworth; was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 14, 1838; son of Jochim and Annie (Stahl) Timm, of Germany; his father was a butcher; here Mr. Timm worked with his father in this business until about 1850, when he emigrated to America and landed in New York City; then West to Chicago, Ill.; here but a short time; thence to Blue Island, Ill.; here his father and sister died with the cholera; then to Will Co., Ill.; engaged in farming for four years; in 1861, he went to Mexico; here for six months; thence to California and Nevada; engaged in butcher business; returned to Illinois in 1864, and settled in Joliet; here for three years in the butcher business; thence to Fairbury two years; thence to Chatsworth in 1869; in 1877,

he commenced the lumber business. He married, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth E. Robinson, of Ohio. Mr. Timm is a Republican in politics.

JOHN A. TODD, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Rowe, Mass., Aug. 29, 1840, and is the son of Wm. G. and Cynthia (Gates) Todd; father was a cabinet maker by trade; died when Mr. Todd was but six months old; he remained on a farm with his mother until he was 14 years old; came West to Illinois to Kane Co.; here he remained but a short time, then East to Vermont; engaged in a hospital in Brattleboro for eighteen months, then home in Massachusetts; he then returned West and settled in Peoria, Ill.; engaged in farming, restaurant, etc., here until 1862, thence to Memphis, Tenn., clerking in a wholesale grocery house until 1865, then to Livingston Co., Ill.; from here he made a visit home, then to Peoria and Memphis; in 1866, he returned to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm that he now lives on, which he had purchased—eighty acres—while in Peoria 1860. Mr. Todd married Miss Sarah Ann Green; six children, three living; he owns to-day 150 acres of land. Is a Republican in politics.

CHAS. TRUE, M. D.; Chatsworth; was born in South Bend, Ind., Aug. 28, 1843; son of Glidden and Eliza (Lowery) True; his father was a shoemaker by trade. Dr. True, at the beginning of the late war, enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry for three years as bugler of Co. K; he served fourteen months; returned home to Prairie du Chien, where he entered a drug store as clerk; here he commenced to study medicine; thence to Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in the class of 1865 and 1866; he then went to Lansing, Iowa, where he commenced his first practice in medicine; then to Chicago, where he remained until 1871; he then moved to Chatsworth and has been engaged in his profession ever since, and to-day is one of the prominent M. D.'s of Livingston Co. Dr. True married, in 1865, to Miss Emlie Brisboys, of Wisconsin, daughter of B. W. Brisboys; three children.

C. A. WILSON & CO., bankers, Chatsworth; general banking business; successors to the Bank of Chatsworth, which

bank was organized September, 1874, and owned by C. E. Anthony, C. M. Anthony, H. Denhart, R. B. M. Wilson and Chas. A. Wilson; this bank continued business until 1877, when it dissolved and then organized as general banking house of C. A. Wilson & Co., which ranks as one of the most solid and reliable banking houses of Livingston Co. Dr. R. B. M. Wilson, the senior member of C. A. Wilson & Co, now of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., is a native of Ireland, having received all the honors at the medical school at Glasgow; he emigrated to America; to-day he is considered as one of the finest physicians of Illinois; he is also a very extensive land owner; at one time owned 20,000 acres of fine land; he was one of the first land owners in Germantown Tp., Livingston Co. Mr. Wilson has placed his son, C. A. Wilson, at the head of the banking house, whose financial qualifications and cautious business character have caused him to rank as one of the most solid and reliable bankers of Livingston Co. Mr. J. E. Brown, the book-keeper, is the son of Thos. Y. Brown, one of the first settlers of Livingston Co.

WILLIAM H. WAKELIN, merchant, Chatsworth; was born in Warwickshire, England, June 29, 1847, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Whorral) Wakelin, of England; his father was a baker by trade; in 1859, he emigrated to America with his family, and landed in New York City; came West to Illinois and settled in El Paso; here engaged in speculating. Mr. Wakelin remained in El Paso until 1862; he then went to Chicago and remained until 1866, engaged in the steam bakery business; thence to Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., and entered the bakery and grocery business, and in the Fall of 1869 sold out and moved to Chatsworth, where he commenced the flour and grocery business; to-day Mr. Wakelin ranks as one of the most prominent business men of Chatsworth; is a very prominent member of the Odd-Fellows and Mason societies. A member of the M. E. Church. Married, in 1872, to Miss Emma H. Mahannah, of Dixon, Ill., daughter of J. A. Mahannah, by whom he has one child.

JUSTIN H. WYMAN, dry goods, Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one

of the leading merchants of Chatsworth; was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1836, and is the son of Justin M. and Martha (Hannaford) Wyman; his father was engaged in the cabinet making business; here Mr. Wyman remained until he was 20 years old; he then came West to Illinois and settled in Chicago; here engaged in the hardware business for three years; then to Onarga; engaged in the general merchandising business for three years, thence in same business in Iroquois Co. for three years; then to Chatsworth in 1875, and commenced the dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, gents' furnishing goods and carpets, etc. business; carries a stock valued about at \$8,000.

JOHN WALTER, merchant, Chatsworth; was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 17, 1823, and is the son of George and Barbara (Eungert) Walter, of Germany; his father was a farmer by trade; here Mr. Walter remained until he was 14 years of age; he then set out and commenced to learn his trade at shoemaking; after serving as an apprentice for three years, he traveled through Germany and Switzerland, working at his trade; sailed for America on the ship *Seina*; landed in New York March 14, 1851, taking fifty-six days to make the trip; was in a very severe storm, the ship losing part of her rigging and leaking very badly; had to work all pumps night and day to keep the vessel afloat; he remained in New York about three years. While here he married, March 14, 1852, Miss Elizabeth Ruhle, of Germany; emigrated West to Illinois, and first settled in Kankakee, then to New Lisbon, Henry Co., Ind.; here nine years; thence to Kankakee two years; here he commenced to keep a general store, boots, shoes and dry goods; in 1866, he came to Chatsworth and commenced business on a small capital; to-day he is one of the successful merchants of Chatsworth. When he first came to America he was very poor; hard labor and good management have made him successful in life; three children—George (engaged in the bakery business at Chatsworth), Louis and Albert. Mr. Walter has one of the oldest Bibles in America, and very valuable; was published in Zurich, Switzerland, by Christoffel Kroschouer, March 16, 1536.

SAMUEL D. WEBSTER, retired, Chatsworth. The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly respected men of Livingston Co.; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1811; his parents are Daniel and Jerushia (Goodrich) Webster; his father was a farmer; his father and mother died when he was very young; he remained on the farm until he was 30 years old; then set out in life, and was extensively engaged in contracting for the New York & Erie R. R.; here he was very unfortunate, and lost \$15,000; he then returned home and sold his farm, and commenced the milling business; this business he remained in for twelve years, and was very successful; in 1861, he came west to Illinois and settled in Annawan and commenced in the stock and grain business here for seven years; he then came to Chatsworth in 1868, where he has been engaged in the stock and grain business, and also been very extensively engaged in loaning money and buying up delinquent taxes. Mr. Webster married, in 1848, to Elizabeth L. Lewis, of New York; had but one child, who died when young.

HENRY WREDE, boots and shoes, Chatsworth; is one of the oldest shoemakers of Chatsworth; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 18, 1838; his parents are John H. and Louisa (Pape) Wrede, of Germany; in 1858, with his parents, emigrated to America; came West and settled in Cook Co., Ill.; Mr. Wrede's first business in life was shoemaking; this he has followed ever since; he has been

principally at work in Chicago and vicinity; then to Kankakee, Ill.; from there he came to Chatsworth in 1867, where he has been engaged in the boot and shoe business ever since; he commenced life a poor boy, but with hard labor, industry and economy he ranks to-day as one of the successful merchants of Chatsworth. He married, in Oct., 1866, to Miss M. Pfifer, of Germany; have five children—August, Louisa, Matilda, Edward, Charles. Mr. Wrede is a member of the Evangelical Church.

JOHN YOUNG, merchant, Chatsworth. The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana Co., Penn., March 8, 1831; son of John and Margret (Hoffman) Young; his father was a tailor by trade; here Mr. Young, with his father, commenced to learn the tailoring business; when he was very young, with his parents, moved to Ohio; his first tailoring was in Woodstock, Ohio; while here he married, in 1853, to Miss Malvina Smith, daughter of Dexter Smith; he remained at Woodstock about twelve years, then to El Paso, Ill.; here he carried on, besides his tailoring business, dry goods, and remained about six years; then to Kansas; not liking the country, he returned to Illinois, and settled in Chatsworth in 1870; here he has been ever since, engaged in the general merchant business. Mr. Young started in life a poor boy, but with hard work he managed to save \$75 cash; he and his brother then started in business; with good management, to-day is one of the successful merchants of Chatsworth.

FORREST TOWNSHIP.

ALLAN A. BURTON, LL. D. (deceased), lawyer and farmer, Forrest. Judge Burton, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Garrard Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1820; his father, Robert A. Burton, was born in Garrard Co., Aug. 25, 1798; his mother's maiden name was Sallie Williams, a native of North Carolina, and of a very noted family; his father was a prominent man of his time. Judge Burton remained at home until he was 14 years of age, when he entered the County Academy, located at Lancaster,

Garrard Co.; here he remained three years; his preceptor at Lancaster was John A. Rousseau, elder brother of Gen. Rousseau, who figured largely in the civil war; at the age of 17, he entered the High School at Richmond, Ky., kept by the late Judge B. B. Meeker, of Minnesota, who was Judge of the United States Court, under the administration of Gen. Taylor; at 19 years of age, he matriculated in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., at that time under the presidency of Rev. H. B. Bascom, the finest pulpit orator of

his day; here he pursued a special course, looking to the preparation for the practice of law, at the same time reading law under the supervision of Gen. Leslie Combs; in 1841, he left the University and engaged in teaching school one year; in June, 1842, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession; for twenty years he did a leading business at the bar in his own and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. The bar at Lancaster was an exceptionally strong bar, comprising in its list such legal advocates as Hon. Geo. R. McKee, Hon. Geo. W. Dunlap, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, 'Squire Turner and others; for many years, McKee, Dunlap, Bell, Turner and Judge Burton did the leading business throughout the entire section of country. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, of the anti-slavery type, although of a decided pro-slavery family, and co-operated with the Republican party from its earliest formation and long before the party had any regular organization in Kentucky; he was hostile to the Mexican war, for the reason that it was causeless and wicked; and the only time he was ever a candidate for office before the people, was in opposition to a returned Mexican Captain, who defeated him for a seat in the Legislature by a few votes; in 1849, in the election of delegates to frame the new Constitution of Kentucky, he made an active canvass, favoring the insertion of a clause of *prospective* emancipation; in 1860, he was a delegate for the State of Kentucky to the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was favorable to his nomination, and in the same year was an Elector for the State at large, and made a very active canvass in support of Mr. Lincoln; in April, following the inauguration of Lincoln, he was appointed a United States Judge in the Territory of Dakota, and after accepting the appointment he resigned it to aid in organizing the loyal troops of Kentucky, in which work he was engaged until August, 1861. In the mean time, having been appointed United States Minister Resident to Bogota, in the United States of Colombia, he left precipitately for his post of duty; his urgent duties for the time consisting in defeating the plans of a body of rebels from

the United States who had assembled in the city of Panama for the purpose of seizing upon the treasure steamers sailing from San Francisco, and going out as Confederate cruisers; in connection with Consul McKee and Commodore Shufeldt, then at Panama, he succeeded in capturing most of them, and sent them on board a Spanish ship of war to Fort Albatross, in San Francisco Bay; he served six years as American Minister at Bogota; on his return he resumed his practice at the bar, at Lancaster, also keeping up a law practice at Washington, D. C., until July 29, 1876, when he was stricken with paralysis in the left side; this affliction completely cut him off from the active pursuits of life. The year after he came to the bar, he was appointed Criminal Judge by Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, which office he held for a number of years. In January, 1871, under a resolution of Congress, President Grant sent a Commission consisting of the late Benjamin F. Wade, the late Samuel G. Howe, and President Andrew D. White, and Judge Burton as Secretary and Interpreter, to the island of San Domingo, to make certain inquiries of the Dominican Government; he discharged the duties of his office, and furnished a report of the Commission to the United States authorities. His library, of which a sketch may be found in the body of this work, is the most complete and varied of any throughout this entire section; he has also a large collection of rare animals and birds and interesting relics, collected while in South America, and on the eastern continent. He was married Aug. 22, 1853, to Hattie Higgins, who died in France Dec. 8, 1872; his second marriage, to Lydia E. Francis, was celebrated Oct. 13, 1875. He owned 820 acres of land in Livingston Co. and 1,320 acres in Minnesota, all under a high state of cultivation; his farm in Minnesota yielding 30,000 bushels of wheat in 1877. He received a second stroke of paralysis on the 9th of July, 1878, from the effects of which he died on the morning of the 13th. Starting in life a poor boy, he, by dint of industry and good management, left at his demise an estate variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars; and now, at the close of an active public life, his body rests in the beautiful cemetery near Lancaster, Ky.,

the home of his childhood, and amid the scenes of his early conflicts and triumphs.

EDWARD BROADHEAD, farmer, P. O. Forrest; the subject of this sketch was born in Manchester, England, July 2, 1827; in 1838, his father came to America, and settled in Cincinnati; soon after coming, he was lost sight of, and no word from him for many years reaching his family, he was supposed to have died; about the year 1855, word came back that he was still living, and in the same year, Edward, then a married man, accompanied by his eldest son, embarked for America, to find his father and prospect the country; the favorable impression received in the New World, and the prospect of one day gaining for himself and family a good home, induced him to remain, and the following year his father's family and his own, consisting of a wife and three children, joined them; he first settled in Tazewell Co., and engaged in farm labor; in 1859, moved to McLean Co., near Danvers; in the Spring of 1867, came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm where he now lives. Was married March 6, 1847, to Nancy McDonald, a native of England; has seven children—William, John, Mary J., Joseph, George, Cornelia and Lavina; owns 160 acres. He is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican. The years of his early manhood were spent in the machine shops of Manchester, in which was manufactured machinery for the production of cotton and silk fabrics; 2,000 hands were often employed in these shops. He is to-day ranked among the successful farmers of Livingston Co.

LUCIAN BULLARD, Postmaster and Notary Public, Forrest; born in St. Lawrence, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831; in the Fall of 1844, he came with the family to Bureau Co., Ill.; after the death of his father, in 1847, he and the family purchased eighty acres of land from the Government, at \$1.25 per acre; this he improved, remaining at home until 1853, when he entered the Academy at Granville; in 1854, he entered the Preparatory Department of Knox College, at that time under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Blanchard, now of Wheaton College; here he remained but a short time, and then engaged in teaching; in 1854 or 1855, he began the study of medicine, at Victoria, Knox

Co., prosecuting it for a term of nine months, when, on account of ill-health, he abandoned it and returned to the farm; at a later period, he again entered upon the study of his chosen profession, but finally abandoned it for want of health; he next engaged at the cabinet-making business for three years, and again returned to the farm; in 1864, he disposed of his land in Bureau Co., and, in 1865, moved to Livingston Co., purchasing the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, T. 27; in 1866, moved to the village of Forrest; in April, 1875, was appointed Postmaster under Gen. Grant's administration, and has been continued in office ever since; in connection with the office, he keeps a full line of books, periodicals and stationery; in 1870, he was commissioned Notary Public by Gov. John M. Palmer, and was re-commissioned Sept. 28, 1874, by Gov. John L. Beveridge. He was married Dec. 31, 1861, to Lizzie Clement, of Bureau Co.; has two children—Nettie and Nerva. He is a Republican, and was elected to the Legislature in 1872, to represent the 18th District; has held the office of Justice of the Peace three or four years; has been Supervisor and Township Assessor for the past seven or eight years; has been Township Treasurer for the past three years; in all these offices of responsibility and trust, he has faithfully discharged his duties, and no breath of suspicion has ever been raised against his uprightness and moral integrity.

ALBERT CORDING, merchant, P. O. Norman; was born in Somersetshire, England, June 24, 1843; he emigrated to America in Sept., 1872, and located in Chicago, as bookkeeper for Geo. Ross & Co., wholesale grocers; he remained in Chicago about two years, not, however, in the employ of the same firm during the whole period; in January, 1875, he located at Norman, Livingston Co., and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business for himself. He was married in May, 1875, to Ida J. Seaton, a native of Illinois; has one child—George E. Is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Cording does a thriving business in his line, and has gained an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing; in addition to his labors as proprietor and salesman in his store, he has charge of the post office of the village.

WILLIAM P. COOK, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born near Tetford, Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 14, 1819; in the Spring of 1852, in company with an elder brother, he emigrated to America and settled near Attica, Fountain Co., Ind.; in the Fall of 1860, he removed to Illinois and settled in McLean Co., west of Bloomington; in the Spring of 1866, he came to Livingston Co. and purchased the farm on which he now resides. Was married March, 1857, to Mary Ships, a native of Hardy Co., W. Va.; has had four children—Albert E. and Carvosso W., living; Moses and Aaron (twins), dead. Owns 80 acres of land. Republican; M. E. Church. Has held the office of School Director for six years. His chances for acquiring an education have been quite limited, but by industry and perseverance since he came to America, he has procured through his own exertions a fair knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and is an average scholar in reading and writing; he is a successful farmer, and is a man highly esteemed by his neighbors for his many noble qualities.

DANIEL DUCKETT, physician; Forrest; born near Wedmore, Somersetshire, England, Jan. 16, 1834; left home at the age of 12 years, and worked at the dairy business; for a few succeeding years, he engaged in farming and carpentering; in 1853 he emigrated to America, and first settled in Marcellus, N. Y.; here he remained one and a half years, working at his trade; in the Fall of 1855, he came to Illinois and stopped in Whitefield Tp., Marshall Co., and attended school during the Winter; the following Summer he located in Henry, and again worked at his trade; in the Spring of 1857, he went to Chicago and attended the common schools one year; in January, 1858, he entered the High school, which he attended three or four years; in 1862, entered upon the study of medicine; his tutor was Prof. J. H. Hollister, of Chicago Medical College (then known as the Medical Department of Linn University); during the time he was attending school he also acted in the capacity of carrier for the *Chicago Journal*, at first receiving \$2.50 per week; by an arrangement afterward made he was enabled to make from five to ten dollars per week; he graduated in March, 1865; im-

mediately after graduating he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was examined by the Board of Surgeons, and having passed a satisfactory examination, was sent to the Purveyor at Knoxville, Tenn., and by him was sent into the field as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army; he remained with the forces actively engaged until Sept., 1865, at which date he was mustered out of the service. In the Winter of 1865, he returned on a visit to England; he returned to America in the Spring of 1867, and located in Forrest in September following, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in the disastrous fire which occurred in Dec., 1872, Dr. Duckett was among the unfortunate; his drug store was wholly destroyed, entailing upon him a loss of \$4,000, with only an insurance for \$1,000. He was married to Emma Norman, a native of Somersetshire, England; has had three children, two living, one dead—Norman A., Franklin W., and Edith May. Republican; attends the Congregational Church. Is proprietor of the only drug store in town; owns 240 acres of land. Dr. Duckett is the oldest established practitioner in the village, and is recognized by the medical fraternity as a man of fine ability, thoroughly fitted and well adapted to his profession; his experience has been large and varied in the practice of his profession; in the treatment of disease and in the performance of surgical operations he stands at the head of his profession; his practice is large and remunerative.

FRED DUCKETT, druggist, Forrest; was born in Wedmore, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 10, 1840; at the age of 14 he emigrated to America and settled at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; here he engaged in farm work, receiving \$4 per month; he next located in Oswego Co., N. Y.; after a short sojourn he came West to Marshall Co., Ill., thence to Peoria Co., with the intention of studying surveying under the supervision of County Surveyor D. B. Allen; unforeseen events, however, prohibited him from prosecuting the desired work; here he remained until the breaking out of the civil war; June 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 11th I. V. C., Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, commanding; was in the service three years and four months; participated in the battles of Lexington,

Tenn., Parker's Cross Roads, Jackson, Tenn., Bolivar, and many others of less note; he was discharged for promotion Dec. 31, 1865, and promoted to Second Lieutenantcy; at the close of the war he returned to Peoria Co. and engaged in the nursery business; this he still runs in connection with his clerkship in the store; in 1867, came to Forrest. Was married Feb. 19, 1866, to Mary E. Munhall, a native of Ohio; has had six children—Jennie S., Arthur F., Jesse S., Willie and May; the eldest child died in infancy. Republican. Methodist. Owns 80 acres in Kansas, near Emporia. Has held the office of Township Collector two terms; has been a member of the village council two or three different times.

ALBERT DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Strawn; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 14, 1836; in 1840, he came with his father's family to Illinois and settled in Marshall County; in 1869, he moved to Livingston County and settled on the southeast quarter of Sec. 34, where he now resides. He was married March 18, 1858, to Emily Malone, a native of Ohio; has seven children—Elma, Laura A., Katie M., William S., Minnie, Charles D. and Elmer. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$3,000. Democrat. Has held the office of School Director. No man in his community outranks Mr. Davis in successful farming; his neatly dressed farm, his desirable residence, with its pleasant surroundings, impress one with the fact that he is a thoroughgoing man; he enters upon every undertaking with a purpose to succeed, and failure has no place assigned to it in his dictionary.

SPRINGER DIXON, farmer; P. O. Norman; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., March 1, 1833; in the Winter of 1854, he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and in the Spring of 1857, came to Putnam Co., Ill., and settled near Magnolia; in 1861, he moved to La Salle County; in 1866, came to Livingston County; in 1870, settled on the northeast quarter of Section 34, where he now lives. He was married in 1855 to Mary A. Sampey, a native of Pennsylvania; has seven children—Charlie, Lincoln, George, James, Ellen, Elizabeth and Rose. He owns 160 acres, worth \$50 per acre. Republican; member of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director.

ROBERT V. DOWNING, farmer; P. O. Strawn; the subject of this sketch was born in Chester Co., Penn., Jan. 22, 1832; he remained with his parents until his majority; the years of his early manhood were spent in teaching and clerking; in addition to his common school education, he was a student for about one year at the University of Lewisburg; in 1854, he came West and settled in La Salle; here he engaged in merchandising; in 1866, moved to Livingston County and purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 25, Forrest Township; in 1867, moved to his present home. He was married Sept. 25, 1857, to Lydia Hartshorn, a native of New York State; has eight children—Wm. F., Sarah, Charles H., Robert V., Jr., Mary, Albert C., Ella and an infant son. Owns 160 acres. Republican; Methodist. Mr. Downing is a man possessed of fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends. Has held the office of Assessor.

JOHN L. DELATOUR, merchant, Forrest; born in Platteville, Wis., Sept. 18, 1852; is the son of J. J. and S. J. Delatour; in 1857, removed with his parents to Granville, Putnam Co., Ill.; in 1865, his father moved to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.; here John attended the schools until 1869, when he entered the employ of C. H. Reeves, dealer in ready-made clothing, as clerk; in 1870, he clerked for S. Felsenheld, also a clothing merchant; in March, 1871, he came to Forrest and engaged in the capacity of clerk for J. H. Earl; with him he continued until Dec. 23, 1872, at which time a disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed the store of his employer, and, indeed, the whole business portion of the village; March 5, 1873, he bought T. J. Kerr's interest in the firm of Kerr & Hinman, and thus became a member of the present firm of Hinman & Delatour. He was married Nov. 28, 1874, to Maggie J. Wallace, of Forrest; has one child—Albert W., born April 29, 1876. Republican. Is a member of the City Council, and is a very popular business man; has a pleasing address, and is deservedly popular as a salesman.

STEPHEN A. DUNHAM, M. D., Forrest; was born in Washburn, Marshall Co., Ill., July 12, 1851; is the son of Ebenezer and Catharine (Sweet) Dunham; he re-

mained at home until 19 years of age, attending school in Winter and assisting on the farm during Summer; on leaving home, he entered the High School at Chenoa, McLean Co.; here he remained one year; he next engaged in teaching at La Rose, Marshall Co., continuing one year and a half, and at the same time prosecuting the study of law; at the close of a year's study, feeling that he lacked some of the elements that go to make up a successful pleader at the bar, he abandoned the further study of the law for that of medicine; in the Fall of 1869, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Banta, of Chenoa, preparatory to entering upon a full course in College; in the Fall of 1872, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, completing a full course and graduating with honor March 1, 1875; during the last year of his college course he practiced largely in what is termed the out-door practice; soon after leaving college he located at Forrest, his present home, and by industry and close attention to business has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice; having thoroughly prepared himself for his chosen life-work, he has met with gratifying success, both in the practice of medicine and in the operations of surgery. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and of fine social qualities, and bids fair to make his mark in the front ranks of his profession.

STEPHEN A. HOYT, grain, lumber and stock merchant, Forrest; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another part of the work, was born in Saugerties, N. Y., July 27, 1834; he is the eldest son of E. C. and Amelia (Myer) Hoyt; he remained at home, attending school most of the time, till the age of 17, when he went to Kingston and engaged in learning the carpenter's trade; here he remained three years; he then returned to Saugerties and worked at his trade; in the year 1855, he was deprived of his mother by death, and the following year, of his father; the cares of the family devolved upon him; in August, 1857, he came West, seeking a better field for plying his trade; a kit of tools and \$49 in money comprised his earthly wealth; he stopped a short time in Prairie du Chien, Wis., then came to Bloomington, McLean Co., and remained until April, 1858; he next

located at Eureka, Woodford Co.; here he remained till the breaking-out of the civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. O. A. Burgess' Co. G, 17th I. V. I., under command of Col. Leonard F. Ross; he remained in the service three years; was actively engaged in the important battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing; having received a wound in his left arm in the last-mentioned battle, he was detailed for duty in the Signal Corps; in this service he remained but a few months, when he was assigned to duty as clerk in the Provost Marshal General's office, Department of Tennessee, Gen. Grant commanding; at the formation of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio, he was assigned to duty at Nashville, Gen. Grant's headquarters; here he remained in the performance of his duties until Grant was made Lieutenant General of the U. S. forces and was transferred to the Potomac, when, his term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged from the service in June, 1864; he returned to Eureka and remained about one and a half years. He was married Oct. 3, 1865, to Rutilia Gilum, a native of La Fayette, Christian Co., Ky.; soon after marriage he settled at Forrest, Livingston Co., and engaged in the lumber trade; Forrest at that time was almost without a beginning, and thousands of the broad, fertile acres by which it is surrounded were wild, unbroken prairie; soon permanent settlements began to be made, and his trade in lumber became almost limitless, always yielding him a handsome profit; in 1869, he formed a partnership with E. P. Beebe in the handling of grain; to-day they have the reputation of handling a better grade of corn than any firm along the line of the T. P. & W. Railroad; they obtain the highest market price for all shipments; their elevator is perfect in all its appointments, enabling them to handle 300,000 bushels during the season, with the aid of three men. He has held the office of J. P., School Director, School Trustee; at present holds the office of Supervisor. Republican; Christian. Owns 320 acres of land in Livingston Co., and 160 acres near Wichita, Kansas; also owns considerable town property in Forrest; to no one man, perhaps, is Forrest more indebted for her prosperity and success in

her varied enterprises than to Mr. Hoyt, and to no one do her citizens and those of the surrounding country point with a juster pride as a model business man, one who is strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, than to him.

JAMES B. HINMAN, merchant, Forrest; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1846; is the son of James and Martha E. Hinman; at the age of 3 years, he went to live with a cousin of his father's; remained with him eight years, farming during the Summer, and attending school during the Winter; in 1858, he went to live with a Mr. Bennett; remained for a period of four years. January, 1864, enlisted in Co. L, 22d N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Sam. J. Crook; remained in the United States service about nineteen months; participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, in which battle he was taken prisoner; was confined in Libby Prison one month, and afterward in Salisbury, N. C., three months; immediately after the capture of Wilmington, N. C., he was paroled, and just before the assassination of President Lincoln, was exchanged; he returned home and was stricken down with disease, the seeds of which, no doubt, were sown by exposure and hardships of prison life; after eight weeks' confinement, he started for Annapolis, Md., to be mustered out, but was detained by special order at Elmira, N. Y., until July 31, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In Oct., 1865, he came to Lawn Ridge, Marshall Co., Ill., and entered the employ of S. & W. H. Cornell, as clerk; here he remained until the Fall of 1869, when he came to Forrest, Livingston Co., and entered the store of John H. Earl, as clerk; at the expiration of two years, he formed a partnership with T. J. Kerr, under the firm name of Kerr & Hinman; Mr. Kerr retired the following Spring, and the firm of Hinman & Delatour was formed. Was married Dec. 16, 1868, to Ella Blood, of Stark Co., Ill.; one child—Guy Bertrand, born Jan. 9, 1872. Republican; Congregationalist. Has held the office of Town Clerk, and at present is Town Trustee. The firm of Hinman & Delatour is the leading firm of the village; a full and complete stock of dry goods and groceries can be found in their rooms at all times.

AMIEL HARMON, farmer, P. O. Strawn; was born in Alsace, France, Feb. 2, 1842; in 1851, he emigrated to America, and settled in La Salle Co., Ill., near Ottawa. Sept. 9, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 4th I. V. C. Feb. 18, 1866, he was discharged, having been in the service over four years; he participated in the battles of Columbus, Fort Henry, siege of Vicksburg, and many others of less importance; in 1865, his regiment was consolidated with the 12th Illinois, and he was assigned to Co. M; he was wounded in the thigh, and carries a minie ball in his hip to-day. Was married Sept. 27, 1866, to Mary E. Cashion, a native of Ireland; has six children—Addie, Albert J., Joseph H., Louie H., Charles B. and Harry. Democrat; is a member of the Catholic Church. Owns 160 acres; Mr. Harmon is a thrifty, industrious, go-ahead farmer.

BEN. MAJOR, farmer, P. O. Strawn; the subject of this sketch was born near Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., June 4, 1854; he is the son of William and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Major, and grandson of Ben. Major who figures prominently in the early history of Woodford Co.; he remained with his parents until 22 years of age; besides his attendance upon the public schools, he was a student in Eureka College, about two years; in April, 1876, he moved to Livingston Co., and settled on the southwest quarter of Sec. 36; he owns 160 acres, and has a large part of it in a good state of cultivation. He is unmarried, but it is thought by many of his intimate friends that he will not be able much longer to withstand Cupid's shafts. He is a staunch Republican, and was raised under the influence of the Christian Church; his prospects for becoming one of the leading men of his community at no distant day are flattering.

JOHN McCRYSTAL, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born March 17, 1832, in Prescott Co., Upper Canada; in 1856, he came to Illinois, and settled near Utica; here he engaged in farming; in 1869, he came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm where he now resides. In March, 1862, he was married to Jane Jemison, a native of Canada; has four children—Theron U., Viola B., Clara B. and Minnie E. Owns 80 acres. Democrat; Catholic. Though, comparatively speaking, a small

land owner, he farms extensively, his present average of corn being near 125 acres; being energetic and prudent in the management of his affairs, he bids fair to rival his neighbors at no distant day in the possession of the rich, broad acres of fertile prairie surrounding him.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born near Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 21, 1832; at the age of 24 years he immigrated to America and, on arrival, stopped for a short time in Chicago; he first located in Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.; Jan., 1858, he removed to Paterson, N. J.; in the Fall of 1861, returned to Oneida, and in the Fall of 1863, went again to Paterson; Fall of 1864, located for the third time in Oneida; during these years he worked at his trade, that of tinner and coppersmith; while residing at Paterson, N. J., he was employed in the shops of the Erie Railroad; in the Fall of 1868, he located near the present town of Forrest, on the farm which he now owns. He was married April 2, 1863, to Maggie Norwood, a native of Patterson, N. J.; has two children—Thomas J. and William J. Republican; Presbyterian. Owns eighty acres in Sec. 22, worth \$50 per acre.

RICHARD E. NORMAN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Forrest; the subject of this sketch was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., May 7, 1836; he immigrated with his father's family to Canada in 1858, and settled near Hamilton, Wentworth Co.; in 1864, he settled in Livingston Co., Ill., on the farm where he now resides. He was married March 26, 1861, to Mary C. Graham, a native of Canada; no children. Methodist. Takes no part in politics. To no one man is Forrest Township as much indebted for the introduction of a high grade of first-class horses, sheep and hogs, as to Mr. Norman; his thoroughbred Clydesdale horses stand unrivalled throughout this entire region; in the quality of hogs and sheep, he stands *first* in the front rank. In the formation of the Fairbury Agricultural Board, which was organized Jan. 26, 1876, he took a very active part, and for two years was a Director. Owns 140 acres, worth \$50 per acre. His fine social qualities and those of his most excellent wife make his house a most desirable resort for social entertainment.

WILLIAM NORMAN, farmer; P. O. Norman; the subject of this sketch was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., Dec. 2, 1838; in 1858, he immigrated to Canada and settled near Hamilton, Wentworth Co.; in 1864, came to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married in 1872, to Lucy Cording, a native of England; has two children—Melony B. and William V. Owns 180 acres, valued at \$9,000. Mr. Norman, so far, has not participated in the politics of the country, preferring to let the native-born citizens shape the policy and direction of the Government. He is a very successful farmer, and is held in high esteem throughout the section of country in which he resides. His residence, with its pleasing surroundings, occupying a high rise of ground, can be seen for miles in almost any and every direction; not a more eligible location can be found in the country.

JOHN R. V. NORMAN, farmer; P. O. Norman; the subject of this sketch was born near Stolford, Somersetshire, Eng., July 2, 1832; he emigrated to America in the Fall of 1856, and settled in Macoupin Co., Ill., near Brighton; in 1858, went to Canada and settled there; remained six years, and in 1864, returned to Illinois and settled in Livingston Co.; in 1870, he located on the farm on which he now resides. He was married in March, 1874, to Mary O'Loane, a native of Canada; has four children—Elizabeth, Annie, Richard W. and John J. O'L. Owns 160 acres, worth \$8,000. Methodist. Like his younger brothers, he has as yet taken no part in American politics, but holds his allegiance to the British Crown. He owns the only store building in Norman, and is largely engaged in buying and shipping grain from that point. He stands in the front rank as one of the leading and successful farmers of his vicinity.

RISDON M. ODELL, Agent T., P. & W. R. R., Forrest; was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., May 11, 1844; in 1849, his father moved to Illinois, and settled in Adams Co.; he worked on farm Summers and attended school Winters; in 1854, having lost his mother, his father broke up housekeeping, and Risdon M., to use his own expressive language, "lived around" for several years; in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 78th Regiment Ill. Vol.

Inf., and served till the close of the war; was in the important battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, with Sherman in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and in his march to the sea; was in the grand review at Richmond the day he was 21 years of age; was also present in the grand review at Washington. On his return from the army, he entered college at Fulton, Whiteside Co., an institution for the education of soldiers; attended one year and engaged in teaching school; in 1870, he entered Quincy College and took a commercial course; afterward taught penmanship in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, located at Quincy; in the Fall of 1871, engaged in the mercantile business at Camp Point, Adams Co.; in 1873, learned the art of telegraphy on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and in 1874, was appointed Agent and Operator at Basco Station, on the same road; remained one year, and then taught a select school at Bushnell; in 1875, was appointed Operator on the T., P. & W. R. R. at Sheldon, and in the Winter of 1876, was sent to Forrest, as Agent and Operator on the same road, which position he now holds. He was married Sept. 28, 1871, to Matilda Crum, a native of Haverstraw, N. Y. Republican.

JAMES AND JOHN C. PORCH, hardware and machinery, Forrest; John C., junior partner, was born in Somersetshire, Eng., March 17, 1839; his parents emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Kenosha Co., Wis.; here he assisted in farming, attending district school during the Winter, until 1851, when his parents removed to Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1852, they removed to Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ind.; in 1856, he left home and went to Youngstown, Mahoning Co., to learn the tinner's trade; having served his apprenticeship three years, in 1859 he started out for himself in life; he worked a short time at Columbus, Penn.; Youngstown, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; West Greenville, Penn.; at Franklin, Penn., he remained three years; in 1865, he went to Jamestown, Penn., and in connection with his brother, carried on shop two years; after leaving Jamestown, he located again at Franklin, Penn., and remained one year; in 1868, came to Indiana, and opened a tin shop at Tippe-

canoe Battle Ground; here he remained about one year and a half; in 1870, came to Chebanse, Ill., and remained five years; in 1875, he worked in Robertson, Ford Co., Ill., and during 1876 and 1877, in Donovan, Iroquois Co., Ill.; in September, 1877, located at Forrest, Livingston Co., his present home. He was married, Dec. 1, 1865, to Anna Evans, a native of Franklin, Penn.; has four children—William F., Frank R., Maud A. and John S. Republican; is inclined to the Episcopal Church. In connection with his brother, is doing a first-class business in hardware, tinware and machinery.

THOMAS B. RILEY, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born in New Albany, Ind., Jan. 26, 1836; the years of his early manhood he devoted to the work of carpentering, passing the Winters in the Southern States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee; the Summers, in the States of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 59th Regt. Ind. Inf.; was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Company; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Missionary Ridge and others of less note; in October, 1864, he was discharged from the service, his resignation, on the Surgeon's certificate, having been accepted; in May, 1865, he settled in Livingston Co., on his present farm. In February, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth Hildenger, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn.; has three children—Carrie E., John F. and Thomas E. Owns 120 acres, worth \$6,000; Mr. Riley is a successful and enterprising farmer. In politics, he is a Republican; he is also a faithful and liberal member of the Congregational Church.

J. W. SHEDD, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born in Sullivan Co., New Hampshire, Aug. 4, 1817; at 14 years of age he attended a select school at Hopkington, N. Y., kept by Prof. Ballard; remained here two years; in 1834, he entered the Scientific Military School at Unity, N. H.; at the age of 19, matriculated in Norwich University, Vt.; at the age of 21, received the degree of A. B., having completed the full classical course and the course in civil engineering; soon after leaving college he taught school in Hanover Center, four miles from Dartmouth, boarding with Aurelius Dow, nephew of

the celebrated Lorenzo Dow; for several years he was engaged in teaching in various localities, East, South and West; in August, 1847, he came to La Salle Co., Ill., and engaged as a farm hand to N. M. Letts, at \$12 per month; with him he remained five years; when he set in to work he had but fifty cents capital to go on; in the five years he saved enough to purchase eighty acres of land and pay nearly all the purchase money down; in 1852, he went upon his own farm; in 1865, came to Livingston Co., and purchased 160 acres in Pleasant Ridge Tp., which he still owns. He was married, in 1849, to Sarah S. Jenks, a native of Bradford Co., Penn.; has one child—Emily. Republican; Restorationist. Mr. Shedd is a ripe scholar, and is possessed of fine social qualities.

PETER SOMERS, farmer; P. O. Norman; was born in Westmaid Co., Ireland, June 23, 1815; at an early age he made his home with his grandparents; he emigrated to America in 1835; on reaching the American shores he found himself in a strange land with only half a dollar in his pocket; some of his little means on hand when starting he loaned to fellow passengers, and never received back again; immediately on landing, he set about laboring to supply his daily wants; in 1836 he settled in Cambray Co., Penn., and engaged in farming; here he remained from 1836 till March, 1867, when he came to Livingston Co., Ill., and located on Sec. 20, Forrest Tp., renting one and one-half acres; in the mean time he made improvements on Sec. 32, on which he now resides, and which he had purchased at the time of coming West, and in the latter part of 1868 moved to his own farm. He was married first in July, 1842, to Mary A. McAteer, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1859; he was married a second time, Sept. 18, 1860, to Elizabeth Kearns, also a native of Pennsylvania; has seven children from first wedlock, and two from second; five living and two dead; owns 480 acres. Democrat; Roman Catholic, but is very liberal, and is highly esteemed in the vicinity in which he resides and throughout the township.

BRONSON SMITH, farmer; P. O. Forrest; born in Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 15, 1826; is the son of William and Julia (Stone) Smith; at the

age of 16, he attended school at Washington two or three Winters; at 20 years of age attended the High school in Winsted one year and a half; he worked in the woolen factory both in Winsted and Woodbury; in the Spring of 1848 came to Augusta, Va., and engaged in teaching school three years. June 9, 1852, was married to Mary E. Coyner, of Virginia; in 1855, with his family, a wife and two children, came West and settled in McLean Co., Ill., near Danvers; in 1865 came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm on which he now resides; owns a fine farm of 178 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; has had twelve children—Julia B. (now Mrs. Charles Sherrill), Mary E. (deceased), William A., Lucy M., Fannie B., Howard P., Ethel B., Coyner C., Frank E. B., Gertrude L., Mabel L. and an infant son. Republican; Congregationalist. Has held the office of Supervisor seven years; Township Treasurer, seven years; School Trustee and School Director. During residence in McLean Co., was Assessor six years and Supervisor one year. The antecedents of Mr. Smith were noted for their longevity; his great grandfather settled in New Haven Colony as early as 1771 or '72; in 1773 he moved to Washington, Litchfield Co., and reared a family of ten children, the aggregate sum of whose ages at the decease of the last member was over 900 years; the average age at date of decease was 82 years, 3 months and 20 days; his father lived to the age of 76 years; his mother still lives, hale and hearty, having attained to the ripe age of 77 years; in September, 1873, Mr. Smith attended the Centennial gathering of his family at the old homestead in Connecticut; about one hundred and fifty of the immediate descendants were present; of his great grandfather's descendants, about two hundred and twenty five were known to be living.

JAMES SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1849; at the age of 16, he came West and settled in La Salle Co.; in 1869, came to Livingston Co., and engaged in laboring on the farm where he now resides. Was married Jan. 22, 1873, to Bridget Cooley, a native of Ireland; has two children—Freddie and Mary. Democrat; Catholic. Though not a real estate owner at present, he is a thrifty, enterprising,

money-making husbandman; he has the immediate supervision of a section of land, and is largely engaged in raising hogs, cattle and horses; in the quality of his cattle, he is not behind his neighbors, having thoroughbreds of the best grade; doubtless, ere long he will be one of the solid real estate owners of the county, as he is now one of the safe traders. He is genial and social in his manners, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends for his many good qualities.

REV. DANA SHERRILL, A. M., Pastor Congregational Church, Forrest; was born in Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., June 5, 1842; is the son of Lewis and Emeline Sherrill; in the Summer of 1859, he entered the Preparatory Department of Beloit College, Wis., and remained about eighteen months; in April, 1861, he enlisted in the three-months' service, but the company was not accepted; July 2, 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 36th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf.; was mustered out of the service Oct. 21, 1864; participated in the important battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., siege of Corinth, Miss., Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and others; held the position of Forage Master during most of the Atlanta campaign, first of a division and finally of a corps; re-entered Beloit College Jan., 1865, and completed a full classical course in 1870; in the Fall of 1870, entered upon a course of study in the Chicago Theological Seminary; graduated in April, 1873; in May, 1871, was licensed by the Association at Aurora, and in November following began preaching for the church at Forrest each alternate Sabbath; during 1874 he ministered to the church at Forrest and Chebanse; was ordained to the ministry June 24, 1873, and received the degree of A. M., July, 1873; was regularly installed Pastor of the church in Forrest Feb. 10, 1874. Was married Dec. 23, 1874, to Louricea Ayers, a native of Connecticut; no children. Republican. Owns 160 acres in Kendall Co., and a very desirable residence in Forrest. No citizen in the village is more highly esteemed than Rev. Mr. Sherrill and his most estimable lady; his ministrations are most acceptable to the church; indeed, through his labor, seconded by that of his noble, generous and kind-hearted helpmeet, the church in Forrest has been built up; when he came here

they met for services in the district school building; now they have a good house for worship and a flourishing organization of about ninety members; both he and his wife are noted for their kindly attention and aid to the sick and afflicted, not only of his own charge, but of other denominations, and even of the world.

JOEL R. STRAWN, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Jan. 8, 1842; his parents dying while he was in his infancy, he was raised by his grandparents and an uncle, with whom he remained until his majority; in 1865, in connection with his uncle, he purchased a half section of land in Livingston Co., lying in Sections 13 and 24; for two years he and his uncle engaged extensively in raising and shipping cattle, handling from 500 to 800 head during the season; since that time he has engaged in farming on a large scale, and at the same time he handles a great many hogs and cattle. Sept. 12, 1871, he was married to Mary F. Brown, a native of Watertown, N. Y., has four children—Clarence B., Arthur A., George M., William H. Owns 428 acres, valued at \$20,000. In politics he is Independent. Holds the office of School Director. Mr. Strawn stands well to the front among the farmers of his community; he is a gentleman of very agreeable address.

LUTHER B. STANFORD, farmer; P. O. Forrest; the subject of this sketch was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1838; in 1866, he came West and settled in La Salle Co.; here he remained one year, and in 1867 removed to Charlotte Tp., Livingston Co.; in 1871, purchased land in Forrest Tp., and settled on same in 1872. Was married Jan. 1, 1865, to Sarah Dyer, a native of the State of New York; has three children—Franklin B., Clara E. and George L. Owns eighty acres of land in Sec. 13. Was drafted in 1862, but commuted by paying \$300. Republican; is a member of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of School Director.

JAMES SAMPEY, farmer; P. O. Norman; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 13, 1837; his father owned the farm on which Gen. Washington, in 1754, erected Fort Necessity, and in which he took refuge during the French and Indian war of that period; in 1856, he went to

Iowa and located in the city of Davenport ; in 1858, removed to Putnam Co., Ill.; in 1874, came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married April 28, 1859, to Charlotte Mathews, a native of Ohio ; has seven children—James W., Henry I., Harrison E., Essie L., Minnie, Gracie and an infant daughter. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$7,000. In politics he is a Republican ; his religious views accord with the doctrine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sampey, like his neighbor, is a thrifty well-to-do farmer.

THAYER & NICKERSON, blacksmithing and wagon making, Forrest ; the above named firm carry on the leading business of the village in their line; being skilled mechanics they use nothing but the best of material and suffer none but the best of work to leave their shops ; Mr. Thayer runs the wood work department, and Mr. Nickerson the smithing department ; they commenced business in Forrest in March, 1877, and have constantly increased in favor until now they do the "lion's share" of the village work, and that of the surrounding country. Erastus Thayer, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Warren, Washington Co., Vt., Jan. 29, 1834 ; in 1854, went to Lowell, Mass., and worked in the cotton mills ; about 1856, purchased a farm from his father in Vermont ; sold and came West on a visit, Fall of 1859 ; visited Missouri and Kansas, but finally bought ninety acres near Gilman, Iroquois Co., Ill. ; went East again and purchased 100 acres ; farmed two years, then engaged in the tanning business at Warren, Vt. ; came West again in 1866 ; here in connection with his mother, bought a quarter section near Chenoa, McLean Co. ; in 1872, moved to Chenoa and lost \$3,000 in the manufacture of Porter's Patent Window Shades ; in March, 1877, moved to Forrest and set up in present employment. Was married in the Fall of 1861, to Mary Blair, a native of Vermont ; has five children—George O., Elma, Martha, Eugene and Willie. Republican ; Baptist.

WILLIAM W. NICKERSON, junior partner, was born in La Porte, Ind., Feb. 19, 1849 ; left home at the age of 13, to learn his trade ; at the age of 5 or 6 years, came with father's family to Illinois ; after

two years, returned to Indiana, and the following year went to Missouri and settled in Gentry (now Worth) Co. ; the next year removed to Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., thence to Chenoa, McLean Co. ; in March, 1877, came to Forrest, his present home. Was married Aug. 14, 1874, to Mary T. Witherow, a native of Pennsylvania ; has one child—Ira L., born Aug. 11, 1876. Republican. Is not a church member but inclines to the Methodist.

H. C. TWITCHELL, insurance and collecting agent, Forrest ; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., March 6, 1838 ; in 1840, his father moved to La Salle Co. ; in 1867, the subject of this sketch located in Lodi, Iroquois Co., and engaged in the mercantile trade ; in the Spring of 1873, he came to Forrest, his present home, and was Deputy Postmaster for two years ; at the expiration of that time, he entered his present occupation. Was married Aug. 20, 1860, to Emma E. Philbrook, a native of Brookfield Center, Wis. ; has five children—Charles H., Carrie A., Oren G., Lucy E., Myrtie M. Republican ; inclined to the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, also that of Township Collector. Is agent for the Continental Ins. Co., and the German Ins. Co., of Peoria ; he also deals some in grain, and handles the best grade of agricultural implements. Having lost his father at the early age of 6 years, and his mother two years later, he has been left to rely wholly on his own efforts for a livelihood ; by fair and honorable dealing with all men, he has secured a good degree of success in most of his undertakings.

HENRY J. THORNE, farmer ; P. O. Norman ; the subject of this sketch was born in Somersetshire, Eng., April 24, 1849 ; he emigrated to America in 1872, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Was married Nov. 8, 1874, to Elizabeth Farley, a native of Livingston Co., Ill. ; has two children—Richard and Sarah C. Owns 160 acres of land lying in the southwest quarter of section 34, Forrest Tp. ; still holds his allegiance to the British Crown. Member of the M. E. Church. Though young in years, he has the keen, shrewd judgment that comes to many only through years of experience ; he is one among the leading farmers of his vicinity.

JOHN WALLACE, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born in Cavan Co., Ireland, Nov. 20, 1826; in 1846, he emigrated to America and settled in New Jersey, near Redbank; here he remained two years, engaged in farming; in the Spring of 1848, he moved to Canada, and purchased a farm of 100 acres, but not liking the country or climate, in the Fall of 1848, he left and came to Indiana, settling near Shawnee Mound, Tippecanoe Co.; here he engaged in farming for fifteen years; in Oct., 1863, he came to Illinois and settled near where Forrest now is, on the farm which he at present owns. He was married in 1846, to Margaret Dancy, a native of Ireland. Mr. Wallace had but little resources when he landed in America; soon after landing, he engaged to work for ten dollars per month; his education is quite limited, and his success in business is altogether owing to his correct habits of life and his good judgment; he is a sharp, shrewd trader, yet strictly honest and fair-dealing; he has never engaged in any scheming speculations, but has accumulated little by little, through industry and perseverance, until now he is the possessor of 841 acres of fine land, and much good stock; his residence is one of the most eligible in the village. In politics he is a stanch Republican; is a member of the M. E. Church, though his views are largely Presbyterian. Has had eleven children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Krack), John R., Henrietta (wife of A. McCullough), Maggie J. (wife of J. L. Delatour), Ella and Emma (twin daughters), Minnie L. and Lena M., living; Martha A., Jessie and an infant son, deceased. Mr. Wallace is highly esteemed for his many good qualities, and regarded as a highly successful farmer, by his neighbors and friends.

MRS. NANCY WILSON, farming; P. O. Forrest; the subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1826; she is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Thompson; her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1849; Mrs. Wilson has seen much of pioneer life, having come to Illinois with her father's family in 1837; they settled near the present site of Forrest, and she now owns the original homestead, 120 acres of which was purchased by her mother, after death of her father, at the land sale

at Danville, and eighty acres adjoining, on which was laid the land-warrant granted him for services rendered in the war of 1812. She has been twice married; to her first husband, Wm. C. Popejoy, Nov. 15, 1850; he died Oct. 26, 1852; he owned a section of land near the present site of Fairbury, and was a shrewd, successful trader; his prospects for becoming very wealthy were decidedly flattering; but in the prime of life, with all its hopes and promises yet before him, and in the midst of its busy activities, the Master called him; her second marriage, contracted with Nicholas Wilson, was celebrated Dec. 14, 1854, under the same roof and around the same hearth-stone at which the first occurred; Mr. Wilson died Sept. 27, 1876. Mrs. Wilson remembers the country when it presented a wild and uninviting appearance; settlements in those days in what is now Forrest Tp., or indeed in Livingston Co., were like "angel's visits," few and far between; the nearest mill was distant seventy-five miles; her father was obliged to travel twenty-five miles to the nearest grocery store, and often brought home his purchases upon his back; though her father was a man of large means for those days, when he came to the Prairie State, yet he died poor; the land on which he located did not come into market until after his death consequently he could not purchase; for two years after coming he did not raise a crop; in addition to this, he lost most of his cattle and horses with milk-sickness; at one time he had but two cows and one horse left out of a number he brought out from Ohio; every ox succumbed to the fell destroyer. From first wedlock she had one son—Wm. H. Popejoy; he died at the age of 1 year 9 months and 17 days; from second marriage, four children—Celia May, Cordelia, Millie and Oscar. Owns 385 acres and a block in the town of Forrest. She is a member of the M. E. Church; her husbands were Republican in politics.

HENRY B. WATSON, farmer; P. O. Forrest; born near Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1837; is the son of George and Jane (Belden) Watson; in December, 1844, came West to Warren Co., Ill. Nov. 3, 1862, enlisted in Co. A, 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery; spent three months recruiting in Milwaukee and Ra-

cine Cos.; Feb. 5, 1863, he joined the regiment at Alexandria, Va.; served till February, 1864, in the defenses around Washington; July 11 and 12, was in the engagement with Early's forces when they advanced to within four miles of the Capital, defending the city from Forts Stevens, DeRusse and Staunton; Aug. 2, 1864, was detailed as Headquarters Guard of Gen. DeRusse's command, 2d Division, 22d Army Corps; Jan. 26, 1865, was examined before Gen. Casey's Board of Examiners and by it passed and recommended as Second Lieutenant, 1st Class, U. S. A.; Feb. 5, 1865, received commission and ordered to join 11th U. S. Artillery; March 13, 1865, was mustered and accepted into the service by Capt. Chamberlain at New Orleans, and was assigned to Co. B., 11th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Jackson, La.; Oct. 25, 1865, was mustered out of the service; at the date of mustering-out, the regiment received as dues from the Government, \$24,155.09. March 6, 1866, purchased the eighty acres of land on which he now resides. Was married Nov. 11, 1868, to Emma J. Francis, a native of Ohio; has two children—Flora A. and Thomas F. Republican; Congregational. Has been School Director five years and President of the Forrest Farmers' Mutual

Insurance Company for the same length of time.

THOMAS WEEKS, farmer; P. O. Fairbury; was born near Barnstable, Devonshire, Eng., Oct. 26, 1835; in June, 1857, he immigrated to America and settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., near Batavia; in 1859, he came West, locating in McLean Co., at Shirley, six miles south of Bloomington; in September, 1864, purchased land in Livingston Co., and in 1865, occupied the farm on which he now resides. He was married Oct. 9, 1867, to Julia Dunham, a native of Illinois; has four children—Frank E., Harlan C., Hobert G. and Myrta. In 1872, he returned to England, on a visit to his parents and friends; owns 220 acres in Sec. 18, Forrest Tp. In politics he is a Republican; is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Weeks has the best cultivated farm in the neighborhood; a fine house, erected at a cost of \$3,000, and a splendid barn costing the snug sum of \$1,500, are ornaments not common in his section of country; in address he and his wife are genial and entertaining, and everything about his home breathes an air of welcome not only to friends and neighbors, but even to strangers.

SAUNEMIN TOWNSHIP.

W. C. BURLEIGH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Pontiac; the subject of this sketch is a native of Rochester, N. Y.; was born Oct. 20, 1825; his first business experience was in the way of wholesale grocery clerk with the firm of Fairbanks, Bullen & Co., Rochester, after which he was employed as hotel clerk in New York, also in Boston, until 1849, when he came West via the lakes, visiting Milwaukee and Chicago, and prospecting through Illinois and Michigan, and then returned home for a time; thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans, then returned to Cincinnati, and attended commercial college; then was employed as clerk in the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, and on account of his health failing he left the hotel and acted as express messenger for a

time; and at the completion of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to Bloomington, was employed as passenger conductor and run the first train on the road, and continued until 1856, at which time he located in Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the wood, lumber and commission business, and remained until 1861, and then settled where he now resides; he owns and has improved 720 acres, having a fine residence and good grain and stock houses; has one of the best improved farms in the county. He has done much for the public good of his town, and has held the office of Supervisor, School Trustee fifteen years, Road Commissioner and Treasurer twelve years, and at present School Trustee, President of the Board of Agricultural Society, also President of the Saune-

min Fire Insurance Co.; in 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Beveridge as delegate to the National Cheap Transportation Convention, held at Chicago. Mr. Burleigh is a man of good business ability, having accumulated a large property. He married Miss Lucy Meader, of Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1854; she died Nov. 20, 1877; they were parents of two children—William C., and Minnie, deceased.

JASPER BACON, dairy farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1835; he remained at his birthplace, and in the capacity of a farmer and dairyman, until 1864, when he came to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co. On Sept. 17, 1862, he married Miss Eliza Kelly; she died April 18, 1872, leaving two children—Josephine, born May 28, 1864; Moses, born April 29, 1866; and on Nov. 12, 1872, he married Miss Marrilla Vanhyning; she was born May 4, 1854; they have two children—Carrie M., born Jan. 8, 1875; Freddie, born Oct. 1, 1877. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre, which he settled upon in 1866 and remained about four years, then removed to Streator and there engaged in the dairy business and continued until 1876, when he returned to where he now resides.

B. D. BARKER, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, May 10, 1810; he removed to Canada West in 1848, and located near Kingston and engaged in agricultural pursuits; came to the United States in 1851, locating in Will Co., Ill.; located where he now resides in 1867; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Margaret Warren, of his native country, July 28, 1838; she was born July 8, 1820; they have seven children living—Mary D., born Feb. 28, 1841; Samuel D., born Feb. 24, 1844; Edward W., born Dec. 25, 1847; Maggie, born April 8, 1851; Joseph W., born Aug. 28, 1853; Sarah and Patience, born July 30, 1857.

JOHN H. BYRNE, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Saunemin; was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1831; he came to the United States in 1849, landing in New York City, June 28, and found employment at once and remained a short

time, then came to Illinois, locating at La Salle Co., and was employed by the I. C. R. R. Co., after which he began in agricultural pursuits. He served ten months in the late war. He bought eighty acres of land in LaSalle Co. and improved it, after which he sold out and bought eighty acres where he now resides. He married Mrs. Elza Richey, of Ohio, Oct. 12, 1853; she was born June 18. He has eight children—Lenora, born Dec. 9, 1857; John W., born April 11, 1860; Clarrie E., born Aug. 22, 1862; Luallyn D., born April 18, 1864; Minnie M., born Oct. 7, 1866; George W., born July 15, 1868; Walter W., born Feb. 8, 1870; Edwin, born April 4, 1873.

J. G. CHESEBRO, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 23, 1829; he was raised in the city of Albany, N. Y., until he was twelve years of age, and then removed with his father's family to Wyandot Co., Ohio; he followed farming there until his removal to Livingston Co. in 1856. He settled in Saunemin Tp., where he has continued to reside ever since. He owns a farm of 480 acres, situated in Secs. 18 and 19, valued at \$20,000. He was married on the 13th of Jan., 1857, to Miss Clara E. Cleland, daughter of Thomas Cleland, now of Pontiac; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1839; they have six children living—Nettie, Walter B., Hiram M., Anna M., Clarabell and Lizzie. Mr. Chesebro has served several terms as School Director and Town Clerk.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Saunemin; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a native of England; was born in Lincolnshire, March 14, 1844; came to this country while quite young, with his parents, locating in Fountain Co., Ind., thence to Illinois, locating in Livingston Co. He enlisted in the 129th Ill. V. I.; was in a number of engagements, and escaped without a scratch; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and discharged at Chicago, June, 1865. On March 2, 1873, he married Miss Susan Potter of this county; she was born June 18, 1850; they are the parents of one child—Murtle J., born July 22, 1876.

S. W. CARNER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Licking Co.,

Ohio, Nov. 23, 1832; came to the West with his parents in 1838, locating in Coles Co., Ill.; in 1850 he removed to McLean Co., where he married Miss Mary Roads Dec. 25, 1855; she was born Sept. 29, 1838; he was raised a farmer and continued in agricultural pursuits thus far through life. He came and settled upon the farm where he now resides, in 1867, which consists of eighty acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; he came to this State a poor man, and through his industry and economy, has accumulated a good property and is a much respected citizen; has one child—John F., born July 7, 1860.

DAVID DOWHOWER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Odell; was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, April 5, 1849; his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he was raised; he came to Livingston in 1870, locating where he now resides. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Laura Dronenburg, March 11, 1873; she was born Nov. 20, 1853. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in the 42d Wis. V. I.; served ten months, which was at the close of the war. They are the parents of three children—Jessie L., born Dec. 14, 1873; Burta E., born April 12, 1876; Anna B., born March 21, 1878.

G. W. DALLY, farmer; P. O. Saunemin; son of Dr. Dally, a prominent farmer in Union Township; was born in Green Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1849; removed with his parents to Putnam Co., Ill., where he received a good English education, and in 1859, they removed into La Salle County, where he remained ten years; engaged in farming; came and settled where he now resides in 1871; he owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$50 per acre, having a fine residence and a good barn; is one of the best improved farms in this part of the county. He married Miss Mariah Reed, of Will County, Feb. 22, 1871; she was born in Will County, May 31, 1844. Mr. Dally is now serving on his second term as Township Collector.

G. T. FINCH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Saunemin; is a native of New York; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Monroe County, April 8, 1834; came to Illinois in 1852, locating in Tazewell County. On May 17, 1861, he married Miss Lana Banta, of Woodford Co., Ill.; she passed away Jan. 12, 1862,

leaving one child—Leslie. He enlisted in the late War of the Rebellion in August, 1862, in the 77th Ill. Vol. Inf.; was in a number of severe battles; served until September, 1865, when he was discharged and then returned to Woodford County and bought and began improving a farm; in 1870, he sold and removed to Butler Co., Kan., where he remained until 1874, when he settled where he now resides. He married Miss Jane Ruff, of Woodford Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1866; they have two children living—George H. and Mary A.

A. HARRIS, farmer, Secs. 21, 22 and 16; the subject of this sketch was born in the State of Maine, Dec. 29, 1828; removed to New York State, thence to Illinois, locating in Will Co. March 13, 1849, he started for California, overland route; remained there some five years, engaged in mining and agriculture, after which he returned to Illinois and bought and improved 160 acres of land in Kankakee County, which he sold, and, leaving his family in Will County, he returned to California and engaged in hotel and mercantile business for about two years; then returned and settled in Lockport, where he remained until 1864, when he bought and settled upon his farm where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres well improved. February 1, 1855, he married Miss Sarah A. Parks, of Paris, Ill.; she was born August 18, 1835; they are parents of three children—Sarah E., born July 12, 1857; True A., born Aug. 26, 1859; Minnie M., born March 13, 1864; Charles H. (adopted), born Aug. 31, 1872. He has been industrious and economical, has accumulated a good property and is much respected by all who know him.

C. C. HEMPHILL, M. D., physician, Saunemin; the subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1848, where he received a good education, after which he attended the Juniata College, preparing for the medical profession, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in March, 1874; he came to Livingston County and began his practice at Saunemin in 1875, during which time he has attended closely to his profession and has built up a good practice; as a physician he is well thought of by all who know him.

R. L. HOLDRIDGE, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 14; P. O. Saunemin; the sub-

ject of this sketch was born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 29, 1829; he removed with his parents, while young, to La Salle Co., Ill., his father being one of the first settlers in that county, where he remained until the Fall of 1871, when he settled where he now resides. Mr. Holdridge is a practical farmer and a thorough business man, and has made a grand success in his agricultural pursuits, having accumulated a large property, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county; he owns 3,000 acres and farms 5,000 acres; his land is well improved and well watered, and well adapted to stock raising, which he deals in quite extensively. He married Miss Hannah Simmons, of La Salle County, March 1, 1855; she was born March 2, 1834; they are parents of six children—Clarence R., born March 5, 1856 (farmer, residing in this county); Harrie A., born April 28, 1858; Ella, born June 24, 1860 (she passed away June 30, 1877); Lizzie E., born Feb. 1, 1863; Ira G., born Sept 14, 1865; Lafayette W., born March 29, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Odell; was born in Hyde Co., Germany, Dec. 8, 1845; he came to this country in 1868, locating in Will Co., Ill., and there found employment with the C. & St. L. R. R. Co., which he continued in for a time; then was in the employ of the Canal Company, after which he began farming; in 1870, he bought and settled upon eighty acres of land in Section 3, Saunemin Tp., in this county, and in 1877, he sold and bought 160 acres where he now resides, which is well improved; he came to Illinois a poor man, and through industry and economy has accumulated a good property. He married Miss Frederic Bramer Jan. 3, 1875; she was born Oct. 22, 1851; they have one child—Albert, born Dec. 1, 1876.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Saunemin; born in Cumberland Co., Me., July 22, 1839; he remained with his parents at his birthplace until 1862, when he removed to Illinois, settling in Livingston Co. In 1864, he went into the army as substitute for S. Hoke, and was in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., also Nashville, in which engagement he received a slight wound; he served one year, after which he returned and bought eighty

acres of land where he now resides, which is valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Abbie Lec, of Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 29, 1869; she was born Sept. 15, 1835; they are the parents of two children—Jessie I., born July 2, 1870; Scott L. A., born June 20, 1873.

JAMES LOVELOCK, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Hampshire, England, May 15, 1829; during his early life he engaged in thatching, which occupation he continued in until 1851, when he emigrated to Michigan; thence to La Porte Co., Ind., and bought land and began farming, and in 1863, he sold out and came to Illinois; in 1864, he bought and began improving his farm where he resides, which consists of 200 acres, well improved. He married Miss Mene Thomas, of La Porte, Ind., June 18, 1855; they have a family of nine living—Amelia, William W. S., Charles A., Frank T., James T., Nancy D., Julia A., George, Prince A.; all at home.

WILLIAM M. KILGORE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Saunemin; the subject of this sketch was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1841; his parents died while he was quite young, and he was raised by his grandparents, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; at the age of 17 he came to Illinois, located in Marshall Co., where he remained until 1869, when he came and bought and began improving his farm where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres. He married Miss Louisa Barnes, of Marshall Co., November, 1872; she was born Sept. 26, 1843; they have one child, Henry B. B., born Feb. 6, 1877.

C. B. MARSH, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Saunemin; a pioneer of this town; was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 19, 1824; while quite young he removed with his parents to Worcester Co., Mass., where he received a good education. On Jan. 20, 1852, he married Miss Phebe Lee; she was born May 17, 1829; he then engaged in the dry goods business at Charlton, in which business he continued about seven years; he emigrated to Illinois in 1859, locating in the township where he now resides. He has held a number of township offices, and has taken an active part in church and school matters, and is much respected by all who know him; he has a family of three children;

living—Clara E. (now Mrs. J. Snow), of Pontiac; George W., in Kansas; Emily F., teacher.

A. N. MITCHELL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Saunemin; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a native of Ireland; was born in Cavan Co., Feb. 5, 1843; he came to the United States with his parents when he was quite young and settled in Wisconsin; thence to Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe Co., where they now reside; he came to Illinois, locating where he now lives in 1873, and began improving his farm. He married Miss Rebecca Wallace, of Indiana, March 14, 1872; she was born in Tippecanoe Co., May 2, 1850; they are the parents of three children—Wallace R. and Nina J., born Dec. 12, 1873; Nina died March 10, 1876; Jessie F., born Sept. 23, 1875. He has served as School Director and Road Commissioner, which he holds at present. He has been industrious and economical, and has accumulated a good property.

S. L. MARSH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Saunemin; he owns ninety and farms 220 acres; is a native of Massachusetts; was born in Worcester Co., Feb. 15, 1820; during his early life he received a good education at Nicols Academy, Dudley, Mass., after which he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and engaged in contracting and building; located at Southbridge, and during the Winter months taught school. On June 20, 1848, he married Miss Mary L. Lee, of his native county; she was born April 21, 1826; they came to Illinois in 1856, stopping in La Salle Co. two years; thence to where they now reside. He has served as School Director, Road Commissioner and Town Clerk; at present holds the office of Treasurer. They have a family of five children—Myra C., Abbie R., Elvira L., Henry S., Frank H.

JOHN MARINER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Cumberland Co., Me., June 8, 1838; he came to Illinois in 1861, locating where he now resides. He married Mrs. Nancy Young March 5, 1871; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1839; she came to Illinois in 1849, and located in Grundy Co.; thence into Livingston, settling where she now resides, and where Mr. Young died, Oct. 25, 1869, leaving six children—

John P., born Nov. 18, 1860; Mary S., born July 22, 1862; Joseph G., born Aug. 27, 1863; Charlotte, born June 30, 1865; Anna L., born Jan. 31, 1866, died Aug. 25, 1868; Nannie A., born Nov. 5, 1869. She has four children by second husband—George E., born Dec. 22, 1871, deceased; Nellie I., born Aug. 15, 1873; Joseph S., born July 17, 1875; Sylvia E., born March 25, 1877. They own 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

O. H. P. NOEL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Saunemin; born in Will Co., Ill., June 11, 1837, where he received a good education. He married Miss Caroline Reed, of Will Co., Dec. 25, 1860; she was born Aug. 5, 1840; then removed into Douglas Co., and began in agricultural pursuits, in which he has since continued; he settled where he now resides in 1864. He has served in a number of township offices, and at present is Township Assessor. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. They are parents of eight children—Frances (deceased), James F., Sherman, Sheridan (deceased), George E., Anna L., Jessie M. and Mary.

M. PADDOCK, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6, 1842; he removed with his parents to Illinois while quite young; they located in Lake Co.; at the age of 16, he with his brother, A. C., returned to Wisconsin on a visit to his sisters, at Germantown, and on returning, they built a small rough skiff, intending to return by the river, and on their voyage met with quite a dangerous experience while passing through the Dells, being drawn into a large whirlpool, and with a narrow escape they saved themselves from a watery grave; they afterward had a great deal of experience traveling in that way upon the Baraboo, Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. He served three years in the late war, and was in a number of heavy battles. He settled where he now resides in 1865; he owns eighty acres of well-improved land. In 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Rich, only daughter of J. J. Rich, a prominent farmer of this township; she was born in England Dec. 16, 1847; they are parents of four children—James M., born Dec. 14, 1867; Ernest A., born Dec. 12, 1869; Emma L., born Sept. 30, 1871; Clara G., born March 3, 1878.

G. D. PADDOCK, general merchandise, Saunemin; the subject of this sketch was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 25, 1840; he removed with his parents when quite young to Antioch, Ill., where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the 96th I. V. I.; was in several engagements; was mustered out Feb. 24, 1865; he then returned to Antioch, thence to Bourbon Co., Kan., where he bought and improved a farm; in 1871 he sold out and came and located where he now resides, and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Mary Warner, Aug. 31, 1860; she was born Oct. 7, 1842; they are the parents of two children—Lyman G., born May 2, 1862; Agnes M., born Dec. 13, 1869.

A. ROSS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, July 25, 1838; he came to the United States and located in Rockingham Co., N. H., in 1855, where he learned the trade of gas and steam pipe making, which occupation he continued until 1858; thence to Illinois, locating in La Salle, and in 1867 bought and began improving his farm where he now resides, which consists of 320 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Lizzie White, of his native country, July 22, 1856; she was born May, 1838; they are parents of three children—Alexander W., born Feb. 22, 1858; Lizzie E., born Sept. 5, 1860; Henry W., born April 22, 1862. Has served as School Director and Road Commissioner a number of terms.

J. J. RICH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Saunemin; he owns 120 acres of well-improved land; is a native of England; born in Somersetshire, Feb. 14, 1813; he remained with his parents until 30 years of age, and received a good English education; In 1842, June 4, he married Miss Mary Ann Perrett; she was born Feb. 9, 1812; they sailed from Bristol May, 1855, and landed in New York City June 22; came directly to Illinois, locating in Lake Co., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has continued; settled where they now reside in 1867; they are the parents of six children—James, born April 8, 1843, killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863; John, born Feb. 18, 1845; Mary Ann, born Dec. 16, 1846; Joseph, born April 4, 1849; Jeffry, born March 27, 1851.

WALTER A. RIGHTER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Saunemin; the subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 15, 1839; he came to Illinois in 1859, locating in Lockport, where he remained about two years, and there married Miss Julia M. Reed, Dec. 25, 1860; she passed away Nov. 22, 1872, leaving two children—Carrie B., born June 26, 1869; George, born Oct. 27, 1872, died in August, 1873; he removed to Iowa in 1861, and there was in the employ of the M. & M. R. R. for a time, also engaged in freighting along the line, which he followed about three years; in 1864, he bought and began improving his farm where he now resides; he owns 220 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married his second wife, Miss Celestia Kelly, Nov. 7, 1873; she was born Feb. 12, 1843; they have one child—Nellie M., born Oct. 22, 1876.

R. RUSTON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Cambridgeshire, England, April 18, 1808; he came to this country in 1834, locating in Vanderburg Co., Ind., where he bought and improved 160 acres of land, and in 1865 sold and came to Illinois and located where he now resides; he owns 360 acres of well-improved land. He has served as School Trustee a number of terms, and at present is Road Commissioner. He married Miss Mary Westwood, of his native country, March 5, 1828; she died Nov. 18, 1870, leaving seven children—James, born in England; George, born in England; Sarah (now Mrs. Guise), Charles (deceased), Mary (now Mrs. G. W. Langford), Ann (now Mrs. Moulds), Isabel (now Mrs. Palmer) and Winfield.

JOHN RICH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Saunemin; he was born in Somersetshire, Eng., Feb. 18, 1845; he came to this country, with his parents, in 1855; they located in Lake Co., Ill., where they remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1864, when they moved into Livingston Co., settling where they now reside. He married Miss Helen Paddock, of Lake Co., Ill., Feb. 21, 1870; she was born Nov. 29, 1846; they are parents of four children—Morris D., born March 10, 1871; Sarah Jane, born May 5, 1872; Ada C. B., born Aug. 17, 1874; Arthur J., born Nov. 17, 1877. He owns forty

acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; he farms about 120 acres, and is much respected by all who know him.

H. M. RIGHTER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Saunemin; the subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1837; he came to Illinois in 1857, locating at Lockport, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, he soon learned the trade, and engaged in contracting and building, in which he met with good success. During the late war he was employed by the Government as bridge builder, after which he returned to Lockport, where he married Miss Zarilda Reed, April 16, 1865; she was born Feb. 11, 1842; they bought and settled upon the farm where they now reside in 1865, which consists of 240 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in this town; they are parents of two children—Anna L., born Sept. 17, 1868; Mary F., born Aug. 15, 1871.

R. S. SPAFFORD, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., March 10, 1823; while in England, he learned the trade of a miller, which he followed about six years; he came to this country in 1849, locating in Montgomery Co., Ind., and began farming, which he has been quite successful in; having been industrious and economical, has accumulated a good property; he settled where he now resides in 1858; he owns 535 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He has served as Road Commissioner, School Director a number of terms, and done much toward establishing schools and churches in his town, and is much respected by all who know him. He married Miss Lucy Hill, of his native country, May 6, 1852; they have four children living—Sarah Ann (now Mrs. Rich), Mary, Thomas L. and John C.

L. F. SHEPHERD, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Saunemin; he owns 247 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a native of Ohio—was born in Montgomery Co. Aug. 2, 1834; he came to Illinois with his parents, in 1836, settling in Marshall Co., where he was raised a farmer; in 1872, he removed to Washburn, Woodford Co., and engaged in the livery business, which he continued until 1876, when he bought and settled

where he now resides. He married Miss Mary J. Gray, of Marshall Co., Feb. 21, 1856; she was born June 23, 1835; they are the parents of five children—John P., born Nov. 4, 1858; William R., born Dec. 12, 1860; Charles E., born May 1, 1869; Isabel C., born July 6, 1871; Jessie E., born Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS SPAFFORD, farmer, Secs. 21 and 28; P. O. Saunemin; he was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Jan. 28, 1827; during his early life, he learned the trade of a butcher, which he followed while in England, also in this country, at Buffalo, N. Y., for a time. He came to this country in 1850; in the Fall of 1851, he located in Fountain Co., Ind., and there began farming, in which he has since continued; he came to the United States a poor man, and, through his industry, energy and economy, has accumulated a large property; he owns 497 acres of well-improved land, is stockholder in the Livingston Co. National Bank and the Pontiac National Bank; also property in Pontiac; he settled where he now resides in 1858, at which time there were but few settlers in the county. He has done much toward establishing schools and churches, and has taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of the county, and is a much respected citizen. He married Mrs. Mary Ann Jordan, of Montgomery Co., Wales, May 25, 1854; she was born Oct. 15, 1831; they have six children—Sarah, born July 3, 1854 (now Mrs. Hudgin); John, born February, 1856, died an infant; John, born April 18, 1858, died an infant; Betsy, born June 11, 1860; Minnie, born Oct. 17, 1863; Hannah, born Aug. 19, 1866. Mrs. Spafford has one child by first husband—David, born March 19, 1850.

ROBERT SHIELDS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1840; he came to Illinois with his parents in 1847; located in McLean Co., Ill., where they now reside. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in the 3d Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; was wounded at battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., which disabled him for duty, and was discharged in March, 1863; then returned home, and in February, 1864, re-enlisted in the 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served one year, after which he settled where he now

resides, and began improving his farm, which consists of 240 acres of improved land. He married Miss Liza B. Lillie, of this county, Nov. 4, 1873; they have three children—William T., born Aug. 25, 1874; Clarence S., born May 29, 1875; Lillie B., born Feb. 25, 1878.

C. H. SWAN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Kane Co., Ill., July 1, 1843; he was raised upon a farm and received a good common school education. He married Miss Martha E. Taylor, of Kane Co., Feb. 12, 1868; she was born in Kane Co., Sept. 8, 1842; they are parents of two children—Ernest E., born July 4, 1871; Clarence E., Dec. 8, 1872. Mr. Swan bought and began improving the farm where he now resides in 1866; he owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$45 per acre; he has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town.

H. P. SWAN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. 12, 1836; removed with parents to Illinois when quite young, settling in Kane Co., where they now reside. He married Miss Mary Whilding, of Kane Co., Ill., March 7, 1859; she was born in Kane Co., Feb. 15, 1840; they bought and settled on the farm where they now reside in 1864, which consists of 160 acres of well-improved land. In the Fall of 1861, Mr. Swan enlisted in the 7th Kansas Cavalry, and was in a number of severe skirmishes and at the battle of Little Blue, Mo., received seven wounds, and was left upon the battlefield as dead; he was discharged July 11, 1862, and shortly afterward settled in Livingston Co. His family consists of his wife and one child—Sylvia V., born Feb. 17, 1861.

JAMES SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Saunemin; was born in La Salle Co., Ill., July 24, 1839; during his early life he received a good common school education; in 1864, he emigrated to Idaho with a party of 300 by way of the Big Horn Mountains, which was the first train that passed through Bridger Cutoff. He met with good success in mining, and returned by way of Missouri River by a small boat, stopping in the Bad Lands for a few days, and landed at St. Joe, Mo., after a voyage of thirty-five

days; he then bought and settled upon his farm where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of land which is well improved. He married Miss Maggie Barker Oct. 29, 1868; they had four children—Arthur L., born Oct. 5, 1869; Sidney E., born March 10, 1872; Willie J., born May 19, 1875; Ada L., born Nov. 6, 1876.

J. B. TUTTLE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Odell; owns 902 acres of well-improved land; is a native of New York; was born in Oneida Co. Feb. 6, 1815, where he received a good English education, and at the age of 24 he went for himself and engaged in farming; he came to Illinois in 1861, settling in La Salle Co., where he remained until 1871, when he settled where he now resides and has improved 1280 acres, and has dealt quite extensively in stock, in which business he was quite successful, and, being a practical farmer, industrious and economical, has accumulated a large property. In January, 1839, he married Miss Loretta Nichols, of his native county; she passed away Jan. 18, 1870, leaving four children—Geraldine, (now Mrs. Parks, residing in Camden, N. Y.), Delight E. (now Mrs. Hannah resides in Lisbon, Illinois), Medora (now Mrs. Hossack, resides in Ottawa), John B. He married Miss Sarah S. Noble, of Rockford, Ill., April 3, 1872; she was born in DuPage Co., Ill., Sept. 10, 1843.

T. M. THORNTON, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1840; while quite young he removed with his parents to Logan Co., where he remained until 1854, when they came to Illinois, locating in this county, and engaged in farming; he settled where he now resides, in 1867; he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Mary Righter, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 1, 1866. Mr. Thornton enlisted in the 3d Ill. V. C. in Aug., 1861; was in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Pea Ridge, Champion Hills, Jackson, Black River, and a number of others, and escaped without a scratch; was mustered out September, 1864. He has five children—Freddie, deceased; Gertrude, deceased; Eddie and Nettie M.

THOMAS WATTS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Huntingshire, Eng., Aug. 14, 1828; he came to

the United States with his parents in 1831, locating in Vanderburg Co., Ind., where he was raised upon a farm and received a common school education; his first occupation was that of a stage driver. He married Miss Harriet Seabrooks March 5, 1853; she was born June 17, 1829; in 1855 he removed into Clay Co. and began farming, in which he has since continued; he came to Illinois and bought and improved eighty acres of land in Marshall Co., which he sold in 1867 and bought where he now resides. He owns one hundred acres of well-improved land; has a family of eleven children—Charles H., William T., Albert D., Sarah K., Susan E., Charlotte A., John S., Hattie B., Eva M., Harriet L., Mary E.

A. C. WINTERS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32; P. O. Pontiac; he owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, is finely watered and well adapted to stock raising; he is a native of West Virginia; was born in Marshall Co., March 4, 1829; at the age of 21 he came to Marshall Co., Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until 1864, when he settled where he now resides. In May 30, 1852, he married Miss Frances Miller; she died Sept. 25, 1854, leaving one child—Alfarata F., and on Feb. 19, 1856, he married his second wife—Miss Eliza A. Malone; she was born Feb. 16, 1835; they are parents of eight children—Elbridge and Eldridge, born Aug. 23, 1857; Eldridge deceased; Ida B., born Nov. 20, 1858; Emma R., born March 18, 1860; Clarence H. and Clarissie B., born Jan. 6, 1862, Clarissa deceased; Ira M., born Dec. 13, 1869; Jessie E., born, Oct. 1, 1872.

JAMES M. WYLIE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1830; removed with his parents to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1837, where he lived until 1847; thence to New Lancaster, Ill., and there engaged in blacksmithing until the Spring of 1850, at which time he emigrated to California, where he remained engaged in mining and farming for twenty years, after which time he returned and settled at his present place of residence; he owns 205 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Miss Leah A. Jones of Indiana, Dec. 1, 1870; she was born Jan. 23, 1840; they are the parents of three children—Addie, born Nov. 19, 1872; Freddie, born Oct. 26, 1874; Jessie, born Dec. 18, 1875.

A. W. YOUNG, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Saunemin; was born in Loudon Co., Va., Feb. 12, 1836; he began the trade of a blacksmith when 15 years of age, which he learned and continued in thus far through life; he removed to Livingston Co. in 1865, locating in Pontiac, where he engaged in blacksmithing, in which he has been quite successful, having accumulated a good property; he owns eighty acres of well-improved land; he settled where he now resides in 1874. In Jan. 15, 1861, he married Miss Susan Bell, of his native county; she was born Aug. 17, 1842; they have five children living—Edgar, born June 21, 1862; Alice B., born Jan. 7, 1864; William, born Aug. 13, 1865, died Feb. 8, 1866; George C., born April 11, 1868; Fred R., born Jan. 24, 1872; died Jan. 19, 1874; Charles, born March 12, 1876.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

G. W. BUTE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 100 acres of land; is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Fayette County March 12, 1844, where he received a good common school education, and in 1865, he came to Illinois, locating in La Salle County; his father died Oct. 22, 1861, and in 1866, his mother, with the balance of the family, came to La Salle Co., Ill., where they remained until 1875,

when they settled where they now reside. In the family of Jefferson Bute there are five boys and two girls living—George W., Mary E. (now Mrs. Jones, widow; she has one child, Francis E.), Joseph F. (residing in Ford County), Daniel J., K. Cyrus, John H., Elizabeth C.; they all reside together on Section 11, except Joseph F.; they came to Illinois without any means, and have been industrious and economical,

having accumulated, each of them, a good property, and are public spirited and much respected by all who know them.

MONROE BUTE, farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center; Sec. 7, of Mona Township, Ford County, where he owns 620 acres of land and eighty acres in Sullivan Township, Livingston County; he is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Fayette County, Jan. 26, 1822, where he was raised a farmer, and has since continued in agricultural pursuits; he came West, locating in La Salle County in 1860; there bought and improved 160 acres; he settled where he now resides in 1868, and has improved 700 acres; he is a practical farmer, having met with good success. Has served as Justice of the Peace eight years; also School Trustee and Assessor, being the first Assessor of this town. On Feb. 23, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Ball, of his native county; they are the parents of nine children—John B., born in Pennsylvania; William H., born in Pennsylvania; Mary A., born in Pennsylvania; David H., born in Pennsylvania; Samuel E., born in Pennsylvania; James E., born in Pennsylvania; Susan I., born in La Salle Co., Ill.; Clara E., born where they now reside; Albert C., born where they now reside.

RICHARD BROOKS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Chatsworth; owns 560 acres of improved land; is a native of England; was born in Northamptonshire Nov. 6, 1824; he came to the United States in 1849, locating in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there was employed by Gifford, Sherman & Innis, manufacturers of dye wood and dye stuffs, as engineer; the trade of engineering he learned in England; in 1855, he came to Illinois, locating in La Salle County, and there began farming; also engaged in coal mining; he settled and began improving where he now resides in 1869. On March 12, 1845, he married Miss Mary A. Daniels, of Worcestershire, England; she was born Aug. 3, 1816; they are the parents of six children—Sarah (now Mrs. Meadows), William (deceased), George W., Mary E., John (deceased), Susan (deceased). Mr. Brooks is a man of energy and industry, is a practical farmer, has accumulated a good property, has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town, and is consid-

ered one of the solid men of Sullivan Township.

JAMES BERGAN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Chatsworth; owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a native of Ireland; was born in Kilkenny Co., June 14, 1841; he came to this country with his parents while quite young, and remained in New York State about five years, then came to Illinois and engaged in farming in Peoria Co.; in 1858 they settled where they now reside, and have improved 400 acres. He enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., July, 1862; he was through a number of battles and was taken prisoner at Fort Gaines, Ala., and held a prisoner in the Andersonville prison eleven months; was mustered out Aug., 1865. June 14, 1874, he married Miss Mary Baile; they have a family of two children—William, born Sept. 15, 1875; Thomas, born Sept. 14, 1876.

T. W. CHANDLER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 160 acres of well improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a native of Maine; was born in Somerset Co., March 2, 1837; at the age of 17 he engaged in the lumbering woods on the Kennebec River, near the Canada line; was also engaged in running saw-mills until 1856, when he came to Grundy Co., Ill., and stopped there until 1858, when he with a party of five started with teams for Pike's Peak, and after a journey of about sixty days they abandoned the trip and returned and stopped in Southern Illinois until Aug., 1861, when he enlisted with the 36th I. V. I., and in July, 1862, he returned to Grundy Co. and there got up a company and was elected Captain, and after being commissioned by Gov. Yates, joined the 127th I. V. I., and in July, 1863, he was promoted to the office of Major, which office he filled until July, 1864, when he resigned and went to Maine on a visit, after which he settled where he now resides. On Oct. 11, 1862, he married Miss Anna E. M. Bartholic, of Grundy Co.; she was born in Newport, R. I., July 29, 1842; they have six children—Eudora E., Charles A., Alfred H., Thomas W., David H., Clara M.

FRANK CARY, blacksmith, Sullivan Center; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 11, 1851; he came to Illinois with his parents in 1859, locating in Blooming-

ton, where he found employment with the C. A. & St. L. R. R. Co., in the blacksmith department, where he learned the trade, after which he removed to Joliet, and there was employed by the Joliet Rolling Mills Co., and continued until 1874, when he located where he now resides, and being an able workman in his profession has built up a good trade. On Dec. 4, 1872, he married Miss Mary Clark, of Dwight; they have two children—James, born March 9, 1874; Ellen, born Feb. 14, 1876.

DANIEL CLARK, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Chatsworth; owns 280 acres of land; is a native of England; was born in Lincolnshire, March 31, 1828; he came to the United States in 1853, and came directly to Illinois, stopping in Tazewell Co. for three years; thence to Woodford Co. and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which has been his occupation thus far through life; he located where he now resides in 1859; was one of the first settlers in this town; has been industrious and economical, and now is considered one of the solid men of the town. On May 31, 1853, he married Miss Harriet Turton, of his native country; she was born Dec. 22, 1827; they have four children living—David T., born Nov. 5, 1856; John T., March 25, 1858; Daniel A., born Oct. 4, 1862; Harriet E., born Aug. 25, 1865.

MARTIN DETWILER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sullivan Center; is a native of Penn.; was born in Franklin Co., May 20, 1844; he removed with his parents to Franklin Co., Ohio, thence to Illinois, and located where he now resides in 1867, and bought and began improving his farm, which consists of 160 acres and is well improved. On March 5, 1871, he married Miss Susan Blar, of Tazewell Co., Ill.; she was born Nov. 26, 1848; they are the parents of one child—Henry, born July 25, 1873. Mr. Detwiler has served as School Director, Road Commissioner, and at present is Town Assessor, School Trustee and Road Commissioner.

G. W. EVANS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Chatsworth; is a native of Ohio; was born in Huron Co., Dec. 9, 1834; he came to Illinois when quite young; his parents locating in Kendall Co., in 1835, where his father died Oct. 8, 1857, at which time he had charge of the home farm; in

May, 1861, he started for California; was four months and seven days making the trip; he located in Yolo Co. and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has continued; he returned to Illinois in 1868, and in the Fall of 1869, he bought, settled and began improving his farm, where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres. On Dec. 14, 1853, he married Miss Lucy L. Lewis, of Kendall Co.; she was born Sept. 5, 1838; they are the parents of eight children—Emma E. (now Mrs. Cook), Elnora E., Anna A., Lillie M., Wallace N., Mary J., George A., Charles O.

DANIEL GALE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 320 acres of improved land, valued at \$30 per acre; is a native of Vermont; was born March 1, 1846; he came to Illinois with his parents, in 1852, and settled in Peoria; he received a good education, attending school at Knox College, and finishing his schooling at Peoria, after which he taught, in which occupation he continued until 1870, when he bought and began improving where he now resides. On Feb. 22, 1872, he married Miss Hannah A. Evans, of Peoria Co., Ill.; she was born Oct. 16, 1844; they are the parents of two children—Felicite A., born Feb. 10, 1873; Wilfred E., born March 8, 1875.

R. F. GRIFFING, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sullivan Center; he owns 350 acres of improved land; is a native of Massachusetts; was born in Berkshire Co., Aug. 22, 1826, where he received a good education, finishing his education at Sheffield Academy; then taught school in Richmond and Danbury, Conn., after which he learned the hatter's trade; then removed to Bennington, Vt., and engaged in manufacturing and retailing hats and caps; in 1852, he sold out and removed to Hornellsville, N. Y., and there engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling hats and caps, and in 1855, he removed to Chicago, engaging in the same business; thence to Peoria; settled where he now resides in 1858; he is a pioneer, and has done much for the public good of his town; has served as Town Treasurer, Trustee, Clerk, Assessor, and Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and having satisfactorily filled these many town offices, is much respected by all who know him. He married Miss Cornelia M. Schofield, Nov. 29, 1850; she died

Nov. 8, 1862, leaving three children—Charles F., Francis W. and William W.; July 26, 1863, he married for his second wife, Mrs. Lauretta V. Morris, of Peoria, Ill.; she was born Dec. 25, 1838; she has four children—George N., by first husband; and Julia F., Richard M., Ida M.

R. P. GALLUP, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 160 acres of well-improved land; is a native of Connecticut; was born in Windham Co., Feb. 28, 1829; he remained with his parents and received a good English education at Plainfield Academy and finishing at West Killingly Academy, and then began teaching, in which occupation he continued a number of years. He enlisted in the 86th Ill. Vol. Inf., Aug. 27, 1862; was in a number of severe battles, among which were the campaign of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea, and escaped with but a slight wound; was mustered out June 20, 1865; he settled where he now resides in 1868, and improved the farm which is his present home. On Feb. 26, 1873, he married Miss Anna C. McCord, of Mexico, Missouri; she was born in Perry Co., Penn., March 8, 1842; they are the parents of three children—Myrtle G., born Jan. 22, 1874; Isaac J., born June 12, 1875; Lillie M., born Dec. 10, 1877.

FREDERICK HACK, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Chatsworth; he owns 560 acres of land, well-improved; he is a native of Bavaria, Germany; was born March 6, 1828; he came to this country in 1852, stopping in Pennsylvania three years, and while there he married Miss Martha Knorr, June 1, 1852; she is a native of Bavaria; in 1855, they came to Illinois, locating in Grundy Co., and engaged in farming; they bought and settled where they now reside in 1858. Mr. Hack has served as Road Commissioner sixteen years and School Director twelve years, and serving in both at present; he has done much toward the settlement and agricultural development of his town, and has accumulated his entire property since he came to this country; has a family of six children—Lizzie, now Mrs. Grush, residing on Sec. 23; Lenah, at home; Carolina R. (now Mrs. Haag, residing in this town), Catherine (now Mrs. Haag, living in this town), Ezra, at home; Freddie, at home.

ISAAC HERNER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Waterloo Co., Ontario, July 27, 1837; at the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which occupation he followed at times until 1872, and was financially successful; he settled where he now resides in the Fall of 1866, and began improving in 1868; he now has his farm, which consists of 240 acres, well improved. Mr. Herner is an industrious and energetic man; has accumulated his property principally since he came to the United States.

JOSIAH KERR, farmer, Secs. 9 and 4; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 240 acres of land; is a native of New York; was born in Oneida Co., Jan. 2, 1839; during his early life he received a good English education; he came to Illinois in 1855, locating in La Salle Co., making his home with Zopher Tuttle, and attending select school at Morris; after which he taught school, then engaged in buying cattle for Tuttle; he bought and settled in this town in 1864. He has served as Supervisor, also School Trustee. On Nov. 11, 1868, he married Miss Thisbe Castle, of Oneida Co., N. Y.; she was born Dec. 22, 1852; they are the parents of three children—Grant L., born March 22, 1870; Clarence H., born July 8, 1873, died Aug. 2, 1877; Sylvia A., born Dec. 20, 1875.

B. F. LEHMAN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sullivan Center; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1842, where he received a good common school education, and at the age of 22 he emigrated to Illinois and found employment as a farm laborer in Warren Co., thence to Whiteside Co.; he bought, settled and began improving his farm, where he now resides, in 1867, which consists of 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. On Jan. 19, 1869, he married Miss Hannah J. Shively, of Franklin Co., Penn.; she was born July 4, 1844; they are the parents of two children—William S., born Jan. 14, 1870; Benjamin F., born Aug. 30, 1873. He has held the office of School Director and is at present School Trustee.

J. K. LEHMAN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 160 acres of well-improved land, having a good residence and good barn buildings; is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Franklin Co. March 25, 1831; he removed to Franklin

Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Susan Allsbaugh Aug. 28, 1864, and in the Spring of 1865, they came to Illinois, locating in Warren Co., and resided there until 1867, when he settled where he now resides. He has served as School Director a number of years, is a good financier, practical farmer and much respected by all who know him. He has a family of two children—Samuel W. and John L., both born in Illinois.

J. H. LEHMAN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sullivan Center; he owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a native of Ohio; was born in Columbiana Co. March 13, 1845; he removed with his parents to Mahoning Co., where they now reside; at the age of 23, he came West, bought, located and began improving where he now resides. On May 7, 1872, he married Miss Mary Lehman; she was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1850; they have a family of four children—Alpheus, born Feb. 2, 1873; Joseph, born July 1, 1874; John, born Oct. 20, 1875; Edwin, born Oct. 10, 1877.

D. H. LONGMYER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Chatsworth; owns 160 acres; is a pioneer of this town, and a native of Indiana; was born in Fountain Co., March 27, 1826; he came to Illinois in 1846, locating in Will Co., thence to Iroquois Co., then into Grundy, and settling in Livingston Co., where he now resides, in 1859; he was one of the first settlers in the town. Has served as Road Commissioner and assisted in the laying of roads and establishing schools; has taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the interests of his town, and is a much respected citizen. In July, 1854, he married Miss Mariah Royal; she is a native of Ohio; they are the parents of seven children—Loren F., born in Grundy Co., deceased; Viola L., born in Grundy Co.; William J., born in Grundy Co., deceased; Oscar L., born in Grundy Co.; Emma C., born in Livingston Co., Ill.; George R., born in Livingston Co.; Ella C., born in Livingston Co.

A. M. MORRILL, merchant, P. O. Sullivan Center; was born June 4, 1850, at the Morrill homestead, near Athens, Somerset Co., Maine; was educated at Eaton School, Norridgewock, Me., laying the

foundation for his present business; came to Illinois with his brother, H. W. Morrill, locating where he now resides, and engaging in his present business; by unswerving integrity he has won the confidence of his townsmen, and has established a solid and excellent business reputation. He married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1877, Mrs. Lorena B. Edgar, a daughter of J. W. Brown; she was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1851; her father being an artist, traveled with his family during her childhood, through the wild and varied scenes of Virginia; she received her education in the Cincinnati public schools, graduating with honor at the Cincinnati Normal School; was teaching in the Cincinnati public schools at the time of her marriage with Mr. Morrill; they have one son—Clarence B. Morrill, born Dec. 9, 1871; a child of Mrs. Morrill's former marriage, adopted by A. M. Morrill July 15, 1878.

S. McGOODEN, farmer, Sec. 3, T. 37, R. 8, E.; P. O. Chatsworth; he owns eighty acres of well-improved land; is a native of New York; was born in Oneida Co., Aug. 1, 1838; he came to Illinois in 1855, settling in Lisbon, Kendall Co., and there followed contracting and building; he enlisted in the 129th Ill. V. I., Sept. 10, 1862; was in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and a number of severe skirmishes, and escaped with but a slight wound; was mustered out June, 1865; then came to Livingston Co. and engaged at his trade till 1869, when he located where he now resides. On March 23, 1868, he married Miss Agnes J. Bartholick, of Dwight; she was born in Rhode Island Sept. 27, 1845; they have four children—Cora, born Sept. 23, 1870; Lillie, born March 25, 1872; Nellie, born Sept. 6, 1874; Mariah, born Dec. 11, 1876.

F. W. NURSE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a native of New York; was born in Cattaraugus Co., June 17, 1834; he removed while young with his parents to Crawford Co., Penn., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he emigrated to Illinois, locating where he now resides. On Feb. 9, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Crocker, of his native county; she was born May 4, 1833; they are the parents of two children—

Lyman H., born Oct. 26, 1854, passed away April 2, 1862; Syllas B., born Aug. 7, 1859.

C. S. SHANTZ, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Waterloo Co., Ontario, Aug. 21, 1839; he came to Illinois, locating in Grundy Co. in 1858, where he remained four years; then came to Livingston Co. On Nov. 22, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth Harshbarger, of this county; she was born in Rockingham Co., Virginia, March 5, 1839; shortly after they were married they removed to Champaign, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which occupation he has since continued; in 1874, he returned and took charge of the home farm, and in 1876, he bought his present home, which consists of eighty acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; they are the parents of six children—Charles A., born Feb. 2, 1869; Minnie A., born Sept. 7, 1871; Jessie H., born Aug. 17, 1872, died Aug. 24, 1873; Harvey A., born June 11, 1874, died April 19, 1875; James M., born Feb. 19, 1875; Fannie E., born July 19, 1877.

RICHARD SHAPLAND, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Chatsworth; he owns 200 acres of well-improved land; is a native of England; was born in Devonshire, Nov., 1824; he came to the United States in 1851, locating in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1858; then came to Illinois, locating in La Salle; thence to Livingston, in 1866, and bought and began improving his farm where he now resides. He married Miss Rosa Law, of his native county Dec. 24, 1855; she was born April 29, 1833; they are the parents of four children—George L., born Oct. 18, 1857; Frederick W., born April 15, 1860; Mary E., born May 29, 1865; Laura B., born Nov. 26, 1870.

F. SKINNER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sullivan Center; owns 120 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a native of England; was born in Kent Co., June 29, 1835; he came to the United States in 1851, stopping in New York State and engaged in farming some two years; he came and settled and began improving his farm where he now resides in 1862; during the early settlement of the town he served as Road Commissioner, and assisted in laying off the roads of this

town; he is a prominent and much respected citizen. In August, 1860, he married Miss Levina Middleton; they have six children—Mary A., John W., Martha A., Charles, Ellen, and Lottie C.

J. J. SHEARER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Chatsworth; owns 310 acres of well-improved land; is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Franklin Co., May 11, 1828, where he was raised on a farm, and received a good common school education. On March 18, 1850, he married Miss Catharine Lehman; then removed to Franklin Co., Ohio, and began farming, in which occupation he has continued; in the Spring of 1868, he came and located where he now resides; he has served as Town Clerk and Supervisor a number of years, at present Supervisor and School Treasurer; has been a public benefactor of this town; has a family of six—Samuel W., Joseph P., John L., Mary E., Urias, and Emma F.

ZOPHER TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center; born Dec. 27, 1817, in Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. Married Miss Eliza Shepard, April 26, 1848; who was born July 13, 1825, in the town of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y. He received a common school education. Moved to the town of Brookfield, La Salle Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1850; engaged in farming and cattle raising; the prairie lands having been settled, he bought lands in Livingston Co., in 1866, sixteen and one-half miles from Pontiac, nine and one-half from Chatsworth, and shortly after sold three sections of land in La Salle and Grundy Counties, and moved here in February, 1870; in 1873, quit cattle business and rented his lands; he now has 5,000 acres in cultivation, all rented, mostly in corn; the above land is all paid for; besides the above land he has sold a half-section within a year, and a section within three years, and a section and a half sold previously; the above lands sold from \$30 to \$42.50 per acre, on ten years' time, \$500 paid down on each quarter-section, the balance on ten per cent. interest, interest to be paid annually, principal at the end of the ten years; there being no sale for land at present, he expects to hold it until the price comes up again; he has also 1,300 acres near Burlington, the county seat of Coffey Co., Kansas. On January 3d, he

established the Dwight Bank, at Dwight, which has been under the control of his son since that time; they have now concluded to change it into a loan and brokers' business. He holds no office, is not a politician, and seldom votes; voted twice

for Abraham Lincoln for President. Five children, all living—Bettie Eliza, born Nov. 20, 1851; Salmon, Dec. 8, 1853; Frances Ella, Jan. 17, 1856; Lizzie Hanna, March 31, 1864; James Luther, Feb. 23, 1870.

BELLE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

DAVID S. CRUM, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Potosi; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1826; removed to Ohio with his father's family, who settled in Franklin Co., that State, in 1840; in April, 1854, he removed to Illinois, locating in Belle Prairie Tp., this county; owns 370 acres of land, valued at \$11,000. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years, Supervisor five terms, School Treasurer for several years, and is the present incumbent. Married, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. Walton, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; five children—Dwight M., Edwin W., Lena E., Mira A. and Jennie F.

DAVID COEN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Potosi; born in Greene Co., Penn., Aug. 2, 1819; removed to West Virginia, in 1848, and eleven years later, to Illinois, locating in Snatchwine Tp., Putnam Co.; came to his present home in 1864; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Has served two terms as School Director in Belle Prairie Tp. Married, in 1840, to Sarah Barnes, who was born in Pennsylvania; eight children, five living—Henry, Hannah (wife of I. Swick), Zery, Martha and Mary; lost three—William, died in 1843; Mordica, died in 1870; Ann E., died in 1875.

V. M. DARNALL, retired farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Virginia, March 8, 1798; removed to Kentucky, in childhood, with his parents, who settled in Madison Co., that State, near Boonesboro; his parents died when he was about 15 years old, thus leaving him to assume the responsibilities of life at an early age; in Oct., 1830, he with his wife and four children came to Illinois, and took up their home in Belle Prairie Tp., this county; of his early experience and trials, as the pioneer of Livingston Co., the history of

Belle Prairie Tp. and the general history of the county will be found very interesting, giving a more thorough account of pioneer life than can be given in this brief sketch. In 1817, he was married to Miss Rachel Steers, who was born in Ohio; her death occurred in 1872; by this union there were six children, four of whom are living—Jonathan S., Elvira M. (wife of Benjamin Hieronymus), Mary (wife of William Spence), and Minerva A. (wife of T. A. Jones). Mr. Darnall is now past 80, but very active for one of that time in life, and relates the incidents of pioneer life with no less interest to himself than that afforded to his listeners.

ELHANAN FITZGERALD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Fairbury; born in Boone Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1838; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, locating in Belle Prairie Tp., this county. Married, in 1867, to Mrs. Courtney A. R. Darnall (Spence), who was born in this township, Sept. 3, 1839; four children by this union—Charley L., Frank L., Mary L. and Walter L.; she has two children—Almira E. and William H. Darnall. Mr. Fitzgerald enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., in 1862.

BENJAMIN HIERONYMUS, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1818, but removed to Illinois, in childhood, with his parents, who settled in Tazewell Co. in 1828; the subject of this sketch located in Belle Prairie Tp., this county, in the Fall of 1839, and soon after engaged in teaming to Chicago, which he followed for nearly twenty-five years; many interesting incidents in connection with his trips and those of other early settlers to the then small town of Chicago will be found in the history of this township; as an evidence of his good luck, and no doubt careful management in these journeys, he was not

annoyed by either the sickness of horses or broken wagons; it is also said he had remarkable success in disposing of a few bushels of crab apples, the fine flavor being the index to the quality of the fruit; and for once, at least, the so-called Hoosier triumphed over the shrewd Yankee. In 1839, he was married to Miss Alvira Darnall, who was born in Boone Co., Ky., Feb. 1, 1822; eight children by this union, four of whom are living—William H., Jasper N., Elizabeth (wife of C. H. Westervelt) and Emma (wife of A. S. Veatch); Valentine M. died Aug. 29, 1877. Mr. H.'s farm now consists of about 800 acres of land, valued at \$24,000.

FREDERICK S. HALL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Potosi; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1822, where he resided until the Fall of 1866, when he removed to Illinois, stopping in De Kalb Co., near Shabbona's Grove, for a short time, then removing to McLean Co.; in the Fall of 1867, he came to Belle Prairie Tp., this county; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,200. Married to Miss Caroline Spencer in 1850, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 14, 1833; eight children by this union, five living—Giles R., born June 6, 1853; Sarah E., Oct. 3, 1855; Annie L., June 9, 1860; Naama R., Aug. 15, 1867; Francis A., July 11, 1870; lost three—James T., born Aug. 9, 1851, died Nov. 16, 1877; Charles W., born Nov. 3, 1857, died Nov. 4, 1875; Carrie M., born Oct. 7, 1862, died Oct. 28, 1863.

JOHN MORRIS, Sr., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Fairbury; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., June 22, 1838; removed to Illinois in the Spring of 1856, locating in Belle Prairie Tp., this county; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married, in 1860, to Miss Susan Mahoney, who was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., July 6, 1840; six children by this union—Mary E., Ella B., John, Jr., Kizzie N., Katie D. and Addie M. Mr. Morris is giving considerable attention to stock raising, making fine hogs and cattle a specialty.

IRA C. PRATT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Strawn; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Jan. 12, 1832, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Morton Tp., Tazewell Co., in the Spring of that year; came to his present home in the Spring of 1867; owns 200

acres of land, valued at \$8,000; has served as Assessor three years, Justice of the Peace one term, Commissioner of Highways two years, and has also held other minor offices. Married, in 1854, to Miss Ellen Hatheway, who was born in Franklin Co., Vt., May 26, 1834; three children by this union—Ida A., George W., and Charles H. Mr. Pratt is by trade a blacksmith, having followed that occupation for several years prior to his locating in this township.

LORENZO F. PRATT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Potosi; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 19, 1840; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1865, locating in Morton Tp., Tazewell Co., and two years later removed to Deer Creek Tp., that county; came to his present home in 1875; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$4,800. Has served one term as School Director, and is the present incumbent. Married, in 1869, to Miss Caroline Lambkin, who was born in Canada East, Sept. 24, 1838; three children by this union—Clarissa A., Flora B. and Charles F.

ORIN PHELPS, farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Boston, Mass., in 1811, but removed in early childhood with his parents to Worcester Co. that State, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1827, then removing to the State of Delaware, and during the period from the above date until 1840, he spent most of the time traveling in the South and West; in the Spring of the latter year he removed to Illinois, locating in Forrest Township, this county, removing to Belle Prairie, his present home, in 1847; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$11,200; has served as Town Treasurer several years. Married, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth H. Jones, who was born in Borden-town, N. J., in 1820; seven children by this union, three living—Byron, Margaret (wife of R. C. Huntoon), and Albert; lost four—Charles, died in 1865; Leander, in 1851; Edward, in 1858, and Harriet, in 1875.

AARON PUTNAM, Sr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Potosi; born near Plattsburg, N. Y., March 26, 1820; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, locating in Kendall, Kendall Co., and three years later removed to this county; came to Belle Prairie Township in 1863; owns 272 acres of land, valued

at \$10,000. Married, in 1842, to Sarah Tinney, who was born in Luzerne, N. Y., in 1823; twelve children by this union, eight living—Almira B. (wife of M. Popejoy), born Sept. 25, 1843; Aaron, Jr., Aug. 23, 1848; Josephine (wife of E. Clawson), March 7, 1856; Eliza (wife of Joseph Hardway), Oct., 1851; John, Feb. 24, 1858; Asa, Dec. 1, 1860; Louisa, Sept. 26, 1863; Isabelle, Aug. 15, 1868; lost four—Henry, born 1845, died in the army, date of death not known; George, born in 1847, died in the army in 1865; Mary, born in 1856, died in 1861; Laura, born in 1866, died in 1871.

JOHN G. STEERS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairbury; born in Boone Co., Ky., Oct. 26, 1834; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Belle Prairie Township in the Fall of 1836; the subject of this sketch now resides on the original homestead; owns 267 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Has served as Commissioner of Highways two terms, School Director in District No. 3, six years. Married in 1855, to Miss Mary A. Travis, who was born in Belle Prairie Township, this county, Oct. 1, 1838; nine children by this union, eight of whom are living—Laura E., Elizabeth S., Frances M., Linza B., Minnie E., Nancy T., William H., and Ida M.; John M. died June 26, 1872.

MARTIN J. STEERS, farmer, Sec. 1; Lawndale Township, McLean Co.; P. O. Fairbury; born in Belle Prairie Township, this county, Dec. 11, 1839, his father, Hugh Steers, being one of the early settlers of Livingston Co., Ill. Married in 1863, to Miss Harriet S. Bentley, who was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1844; there are four children by this union—Fannie E., Winnie E., Leroy N., Arthur L. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. K, 3d I. V. C., August, 1861; discharged in December, 1862.

RICHARD SMITH, farmer, carpenter and builder, Sec. 3; P. O. Fairbury; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1827; removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, with his father's family, in 1842, where he resided until the Spring of 1854, then removed to Illinois, locating in Belle Prairie Township, this county; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Has served two terms as Township Collector. Married, in 1856,

to Miss Amanda L. Spence, who was born in Indian Grove Township, this county, in 1837; seven children by this union—Louisa J., Margaret M., Francis D., Phrona, Richard L., Mary E. and Zelpha H.

JOHN D. TRAVIS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairbury; born in Belle Prairie Township, this county, May 2, 1843; his father, Martin M. Travis, being one of the early settlers of the county; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; has served one term as School Director. Married in 1864, to Alice Sharpless, who was born in Ohio; she died in 1866; one child by this union—Minnie; she died in 1867; was again married in 1870, to Morning J. Houston, who was born in Monroe Co., Ind., June 12, 1848; four children by this union—Ethel A., Mintie E., Raymond H. and Dennis D. Mr. Travis was one of a committee chosen to settle the troubles growing out of what was known as the Potosi war, mentioned elsewhere in this history.

MARTIN M. TRAVIS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton, Tenn., July 4, 1811; removed to Illinois with his father's family in Oct., 1834, locating in what is now Belle Prairie Township, this county; owns 195 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married, in 1837, to Miss Eliza Thompson, who was born in Boone Co., Ky., March 31, 1814; twelve children by this union, five living—Mary A. (wife of John G. Steers), Rachel (wife of L. Crumbo), John D., Adaline (wife of J. Moore), Frances (wife of E. Mitchell); lost seven—Dancy, died Jan. 23, 1840; Nancy, March 6, 1840; Almira, March 19, 1853; Elender, Dec. 27, 1856; Syrena, Nov. 7, 1860; Elizabeth A., Dec. 17, 1860, and Minerva, Feb. 3, 1877.

GEORGE M. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Potosi; born in Windham Co., Vt., July 27, 1826; removed to Illinois in October, 1852, locating in Will County; in the Spring of 1860, he removed to Belle Prairie Township, his present home; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,600; has served as School Trustee nine years, and is now Justice of the Peace. Married Jan. 24, 1861, to Miss Huldry R. Bedell, who was born in Clinton Co., Aug. 19, 1832.

HENRY R. WORRICK, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Potosi; born in Licking Co.,

Ohio, Dec. 16, 1837; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, locating in Woodford Co., and two years later to Belle Prairie Township, this county. Married, in 1862, to Phebe Cunningham, who was born in Cheney's Grove, McLean Co., Ill.; one child by this union—Lewis D.; was again married in 1868, to Mariah Lyon, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; four children by this union—Annie, Byron, Benjamin and Ella.

GEORGE WORRICK, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Potosi; born in Maryland, Jan. 26, 1810; removed to Greene Co., Penn., in childhood, with his parents, in 1819, where he resided until 23 years of age; then removed to Licking Co., Ohio; came to Illinois in October, 1854, locating in Washburn, Woodford Co.; removed to his present home in March, 1857; owns 287 acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Married in 1832, to Miss Eliza Cumpston, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., July 31, 1815; eight children by this union, seven of whom are living—Henry, Luther, Charles, Jacob, Mary (wife of William Johnson), Mariah (wife of Alex. McKnab), Harriet (wife of John Skein); lost one, John, died Aug. 7, 1871.

CHARLES H. WESTERVELT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fairbury; born in Franklin Co., Ohio., April 11, 1843; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1860, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,800. Married, in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Hieronymus, who was born in Belle Prairie Tp., this county; one child by this union—Elles B.

WILLIAM YOUNGE, farmer and dealer in choice stock, Sec. 2; P. O. Fairbury; born in Metamora Tp., Woodford Co., Ill., Aug. 11, 1836, his father, Benj. Younge, being one of the early settlers of that county; the subject of this sketch came to this county in the Spring of 1866, locating in Belle Prairie Tp.; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; has served as Commissioner of Highways one term. Married, in 1865, to Miss Nancy Hatten, who was born in Brown Co., Ohio, April 22, 1844; four children by this union—William H., Mary E. and Ida M.; Sarah A. died March 22, 1869. Mr. Younge is giving considerable attention to the breeding of fine Devon cattle and Poland-China swine.

ROOK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN ASKEW, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Pontiac. Baptist; Independent. Owns 120 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 23, 1835; resided in England until he was about 23. At the age of 21, married Maria Perks, of Warwickshire, England; she was born March 24, 1832, and died Nov. 20, 1873, leaving four children, all of whom are now living. Married Caroline Ipsen Jan. 19, 1875; she was born May 1, 1851, in Denmark; have one child—Mary Maria, born Feb. 4, 1876. Held office of Supervisor from Rook's Creek Tp. two terms; also office of Commissioner of Highways, which office he now holds. The names and births of Mr. A.'s children by his first wife are as follows, viz: Ernest Alfred, born in England, May 12, 1857; John, born in Illinois, Jan. 31, 1865; Thomas, born July 10, 1867; Anne, born Feb. 14, 1871.

SAMUEL ALGEO, farmer; P. O. Pontiac. Presbyterian. Owns ninety-one acres, valued at \$40; born in County Donegal, Ireland. Married Fanny Margaret Algeo June 7, 1865; emigrated to this country in 1866, landing in New York City in August of that year; remained there three weeks, then came to Livingston Co., and settled where he now resides; have had seven children, five of whom are now living—Alexander, born in Ireland, March 24, 1866; Martha, born in this county, Sept. 25, 1867, died Aug. 27, 1868; Robert, born Dec. 3, 1868; Catherine, born Nov. 4, 1870; John, born Feb. 27, 1871; an infant, without name, born March 5, 1872, died next day; Fanny May, born Nov. 1, 1875.

DANIEL BLAKE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Pontiac; owns 188 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1838; resided there until 14 years of

age; came, with his parents, to La Salle Co. about the year 1852; remained there one year; then came to this county. Married Desaline Earp May 28, 1862; she was born in this county Aug. 18, 1841; have had ten children, six of whom are now living—Charles William, born Jan. 18, 1863; John Ellsworth, born Sept. 23, 1864; Manda May, born Feb. 28, 1867, died when 10 months old; Henry, born Sept. 14, 1868, died when 3 weeks old; Frances Gertrude, born Oct. 25, 1869; Theron, born March 31, 1871; Sarah Ellen, born March 18, 1873; Ezekias and Josias (twins), born Nov. 28, 1875, died in infancy; Ida Pearl, born Jan. 6, 1877.

GEORGE E. BENNITT, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; owns 108 acres; born Nov. 9, 1848; his father, Thomas S. Bennitt, was one of the early settlers; he was born in New York State, Jan. 31, 1822; he came to Illinois in 1850; resided in Kane and Kendall counties about seventeen years, then removed to this county, settling in Rook's Creek Township, where he died March 12, 1872. He was married Aug. 4, 1842, to Mary Brown; she was born in New York, March 7, 1821; is living, and resides with the subject of this sketch. Mr. B. is one of nine children, only three of whom are now living—Cora Bell, born March 29, 1858; Willy H., born May 13, 1862; those deceased are Grant Bennitt, died Oct. 28, 1864; Clary E., died Jan. 8, 1868; Emily Gertrude, died Dec. 8, 1870; Anna, died Feb. 29, 1872; Cynthia M. (married to C. Atwood), died May 26, 1872; Green Bennitt, died April 19, 1867.

SAMUEL EARP, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Pontiac. Non-sectarian; Independent. Owns 380 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 31, 1829; came to this county in 1856; settled on the place where he now resides in 1861. Married Caroline Earp May 13, 1858; she was born in Ohio Feb. 18, 1834; have no children. Held office of Road Commissioner two terms; also two terms Supervisor. Mr. E. had a brother, Charles W. Earp, who served during the late war in the 57th I. V. I.; he died the 15th day of December, 1868, from disease contracted in the army.

JESSE GREEN, farmer; P. O. Pontiac. Methodist; Independent. Owns 196

acres, valued at \$40; born in Northamptonshire, England, Nov. 25, 1829; resided there until 1852; then emigrated to this country, settling in Bloomington; land at that time could be bought near the latter place for \$1.25 per acre. Married in England to Esther Haddon, April 13, 1852; it was the next month (May) that he emigrated to this country; had two children by that union, both now living—George E., the eldest, resides at home, unmarried; the second child, Martha Jeanette, is married to Jacob Gilman and resides in Nebraska Township; his first wife died in the Fall of 1857; in the Spring of 1858, went across the plains to California in company with Wm. Earp, Henry Jones, James Morrow, Isaac Earl, Robert Earl and others from Pontiac; remained in California three years, then returned to this country. Married Sarah Jane Tanner (widow of Boyd P. Tanner, formerly, of the 129th I. V. I., and who died when in the service; she had two children, a boy and girl—Samuel B. and Ann Maria) Jan. 26, 1864; have three children, all living—Marietta, John T., William Jesse.

GEORGE B. GRAY, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Pontiac; owns 640 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Non-sectarian; Republican. Born Oct. 3, 1834, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; he removed with his parents, when 3 years old, to Orleans Co.; resided there twenty years. Married Mattie A. Boynton Nov. 19, 1857; she was born June 15, 1835, in Orleans Co., N. Y.; have only one child—Nellie A., born Sept. 16, 1863. Mr. G. removed to this State in 1858, and settled where he now resides; his farm at that time was in a state of nature, all improvements having been put on by himself; at the present time about 300 acres are under the plow; the balance is in pasture and meadow. Has held various town offices; is at present a member of the Legislature of this State; was elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in Nov. 1876, receiving 6,884 votes, a majority of 1,500 over his opponent. Mr. G. received his education in the common schools, which he attended during the Winter months while living on a farm.

JOHN JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; owns 220 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ontario Co., N. Y.,

Feb. 14, 1804; he removed with his parents, when quite an infant, to Erie Co., N. Y.; remained there until he was 16 years of age, then removed, with his parents, to this State; settled on the place where he now resides in 1833, where he has resided ever since; the first twenty years of his residence he was engaged in wagon making in connection with farming. He was married in Sangamon Co., this State, March 17, 1825, to Nancy Bloyd; she was born in Maryland, Oct. 25, 1805; when she was 1 year old, she removed to "Ky." with her parents; remained there until she was 15 years old, when she came with her parents to Sangamon Co., this State; have had ten children born to them, six of whom are living—the oldest, William, was born Jan. 2, 1826; he served nearly four and one-half years in the 29th I. V. I., during the late war; John, born Sept. 1, 1827, died Jan. 30, 1853; Lydia, born Oct. 6, 1829; she married William Cherry, who went to California in 1859, in company with the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1831; she married Benj. Blue; he died in 1872; Henry, born Jan. 5, 1834; he served over four years in the 3d Ill. Cav., during the late war; Eleanor, born Sept. 9, 1836, died when 14 months old; Oliver, born Aug. 30, 1838; he served about two years in the 17th Ill. Cav., during the late war; Amanda Melvina, born April 5, 1841; died April 21, 1873; Stephen, born Sept. 14, 1843; he served eighteen months during the late war in the 129th I. V. I.; Lucinda, born March 4, 1846; died Aug. 26, 1838. Mr. J. served one term Justice of the Peace; was the first Collector in the town; held office of School Director. Mr. J. is the oldest settler.

STEPHEN A. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; born Sept. 14, 1843; lived at home with his parents until he was 19 years of age; then went in the army. After the war, married India Sellman, June 17, 1866; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, July 18, 1847; have four children—Edwin, born Feb. 9, 1868; John Henry, born Oct. 10, 1869; Stephen A., born Nov. 15, 1871; Sherman, born Nov. 2, 1875. Mr. J. was in the 129th I. V. I. nine months; discharged on account of disability; in 1864, joined the 44th I. V. I.; served about ten months; was in the fight at

Spring Hill, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville; (the two oldest were born in Iowa, the third in Kansas, the fourth here). Mr. J. removed to Iowa the next Spring after his marriage; in Iowa about three and one-half years, farming; then to Kansas, where he remained four years, during which time he was engaged in bridge building on the Kansas Pacific Railroad; returned to this county in July, 1874, since which time he has been working his father's farm. Mrs. Johnson's father (John Sellman) was in the war of 1812; he died in Rook's Creek Township, Oct. 22, 1874, aged 80 years, 8 months and 20 days.

MATTHIAS NEIFING, farmer, S. 14; P. O. Pontiac. Catholic; Democrat. Owns 215 acres, valued at \$40; born in Germany Jan. 4, 1816; came to this country 1846; settled in Chicago that year; remained seven years; then went to Peoria; was there seven years; then to DeWitt Co. seven years; then came here and settled where he now resides. Married in Germany, Aug. 20, 1843, to Anna Stannbaugh; she was born in Germany Feb. 19, 1821; have had thirteen children, eleven living—Anna, Emma, John, Mary, Frank, Nick, Kate, Ellen, Matthias, William and Elizabeth; those that died were named Joe I. and Mary Ann. Mr. N. has held office of School Director.

THOMAS RYERSON, farmer; P. O. Cornell; was born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1834; in 1855, came to America, locating in La Salle Co., near Otter Creek, living there about twelve years. During this time he was in the army, enlisting in 1862, in Co. F, 104th Ill. Vols.; he was wounded in the hip at the battle of Hartswell, and soon after was mustered out on account of wounds. In 1866, came to Amity Tp., but moved in 1875, on to land owned by him in Rook's Creek; he owns 224 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. He married Elizabeth Larson in La Salle Co. in 1862; she was born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1843; they have had eight children, six living—R. Lewis, Annie (deceased), Caroline A. (deceased), Anna Bell, Theodore, Oliver M. S., R. Adolph and Leonard M.

C. E. SHELTON, farmer and stock buyer; P. O. Pontiac. Non-sectarian; Democrat. Owns 240 acres, valued at

\$30 per acre; born near Hartford, Conn., May 3, 1833; removed with his parents to New York State when 2 years old; at the age of 12 years went with his parents to Ohio. Married in that State to Roxana Bills; she was born in Ohio;

came to this State in 1863, and settled where he now resides; been engaged in the business of farming and stock buying ever since; they have four children—Lorenzo, Smith, Fred. and Frank. Held office of Supervisor one term.

EPPARD'S POINT TOWNSHIP.

OSHOM ASHLEY, farmer; P. O. Ocoya. Republican. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 7, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 24, 1844, and came to this county in 1868. He has no family. He has a very fine farm, very well improved, which he rents, and spends his time in other business; he has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and to a large degree has the confidence of his neighbors and the vicinity generally.

ANDREW COTREL, farmer; P. O. McDowell. Democrat. Has 221 acres of land on Sec. 1; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 24, 1830; came to Michigan in 1833; to Joliet, Ill., in 1836; to Wilmington in 1839, and to this county in 1848. He married Adaline Ulery, in 1860; she died in 1873; they had four children—Ephraim C., Sarah, William A. and Edgar I. His present wife was Mary Brooks; they were married in Aug., 1874, and have one child—Lura; she also had one when they were married—Thomas Brooks. Mr. C. is an excellent farmer; has one of the very best farms, and is one of the most independent men in town.

JOHN E. GREEN, farmer; P. O. McDowell. National; M. E. Church. Has 180 acres of land on Sec. 12, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Northamptonshire, England, Oct. 9, 1833, and came to this country in 1857, stopping in McLean Co. two years. He married Eliza Warren, in England, Feb. 16, 1855; she was born Feb. 11, 1833; they have six children—Adaline M., Nancy C., Elizabeth H., Jesse J., Charles W., Cyrus R. Mr. G. is one of the early settlers on this prairie; has made an excellent farm; has a very fine residence and splendid improvements, and is a very skillful farmer. He is a very successful man, very enterprising in every

thing that improves mankind, and is deserving of what hard work and good management bring him.

JOHN D. JUMP, farmer; P. O. Weston, McLean Co.; Republican; Methodist. Has eighty acres of land on Sec. 33, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Greene Co., N. Y., July 23, 1835, and came to Marshall Co. in 1858, and to this county in Fall of 1867. He married Elvira Leigh, Jan. 10, 1861; she was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1840; they have five children—Marietta, Frederick M., Flora B., Myra E. and Clinton Leigh. Mr. J. is one of the young, intelligent, enterprising men of the town, very active in his business, a good farmer and esteemed neighbor, and a worthy, consistent Methodist; he has a good farm well-improved.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, farmer; P. O. Pontiac. Republican; Independent. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 23, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 20, 1829, and came to this county in 1862, and to this farm in 1875. He married Mary A. L. Collins, of Brown Co., Ohio, March 23, 1852; she was born in Brown Co., Oct. 8, 1836; they have one son living—James Kirkiume, born July 9, 1868; they lost their daughter, Allice Bell, in 1869; they have raised the orphan daughter of Ira and Pamela Loveless—Carrie M., born Oct. 8, 1859. Mr. K. is a very prosperous farmer; has a fine farm, and is engaged largely in the stock and hog business. He is one of the leading enterprising men of the county.

JOHN W. LAYCOCK, farmer; P. O. Pontiac; Republican; Methodist. Has a farm near Pontiac, and a residence in town, and lives on Sec. —, in this township; he was born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 27, 1827, and came to this county in July, 1867, and bought his farm and lived

on it until 1877, when he sold a part of it and moved to this place. He married Helena Ann Kay, Jan. 13, 1853; she was born in Brown Co., Nov. 14, 1834; they have four children—John K., Levi M., Joana M. and Jarusha V.; John K. is a fine scholar and an experienced teacher, also has a fine talent for portrait painting; Levi M. is also qualifying for teaching. Mr. L. is a very deserving, intelligent citizen; has a very intelligent family.

JUDGE ELI MYER (deceased), was one of the pioneers in the county. He was a Republican and Baptist. Was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Oct. 18, 1796, and came to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1832, and to this place October 25, 1850. He married Mary McDaniel, in Maryland; she died in 1829, leaving four children—Margaret, Samuel, John and Martin H.; Samuel and John died young; Margaret and Martin H. both married and lived several years near Ocoya, and died leaving families; his second wife was Catharine Umphenour, and was married in 1831, in Maryland; they had eight children—Emily, William A., Joseph E., Matilda, Benjamin F., Samuel G., Charles F. and Nelson J.; Emily was born in Maryland, and Nelson in this county. Mr. M. died Dec. 30, 1868, aged 72; Mrs. M. died June 2, 1875, aged 66 years. Judge M. left a farm of 477 acres, a part of which was the first quarter section of prairie entered at the Grove in the township; he was among the first settlers in this town, and very soon he became well known throughout the county; he was elected Treasurer of the township when he first came into it, and held the office as long as he lived; he held also the office of Supervisor for several terms, and was also Associate Judge for several years; he was a man of strict integrity, and was universally esteemed.

WM. A. MYER, farmer; P. O. Weston; Republican. Has 332 acres of land on Secs. 27 and 22, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1833, and came to this county with his father, Judge Eli Myer, in 1850. He married Eliza St. John, April 21, 1859; she was born in Indiana, June 25, 1838, and died Nov. 15, 1872, leaving four children—Rosa O., Margaret C., Seth E. and Samuel G.; three died in infancy.

Mr. M. is still a widower; Mr. M. is a very successful farmer; has an excellent farm, and is a reliable, genial and kind man and citizen.

SAMUEL G. MYER, farmer; P. O. Ocoya. Republican. Has 120 acres of land on Sec. 29, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July 26, 1844, and came to this place in October, 1850, with his father, Judge Eli Myer. He married Ada C. St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John, Feb. 11, 1869; they have three children—Joseph G., Cora R. and Scott. Mr. M. came here when a boy, and early learned the importance of work in transforming the prairie into cultivated farms; he has succeeded well, and has a fine farm and home, with excellent improvements.

CHAS. F. MYER, farmer; P. O. Ocoya. Republican. Has 100 acres of land on Sec. 29, the old homestead of Judge Myer; he was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1847, and came with his father to this county in 1850. He married Lizzie C. Wagoner, daughter of Wm. A. Wagoner, Esq., Nov. 15, 1877; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1854. Mr. Myer owns the old homestead which Judge Myer first settled; it is the first prairie farm located in the town, and is a very fine farm. Mr. M. is a good farmer, an intelligent, enterprising young man, and is worthy and deserving of his home and the position in society he occupies.

BENJAMIN F. MYER, farmer, P. O. Ocoya. Republican. Has 183 acres of land on Sec. 20, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1841, and came here with his father, Judge Eli Myer, in 1850. He married Sophronia E. Macy, of this township, July 28, 1872; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., Dec. 11, 1852; they have two children, living—Edgar Lee and Charles R.; Freddie F. died when two months old. Mr. M. is one of the enterprising young men of the town, has a beautiful farm and pleasantly situated; he was brought up to habits of industry; has grown up here from a boy, and knows well the disadvantages of settling a new country; he is Highway Commissioner for the town, and is well qualified for the position.

JOSEPH E. MYER, farmer; P. O. Ocuya. Republican. Has 240 acres of land on Sec. 22, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1836, and came to this county with his father, Judge Eli Myer, in 1850. He married Ruth Ann St. John, of this township, Aug. 19, 1869; she died Nov. 17, 1870. Mr. M. has a very fine farm under good cultivation; he rents out his farm and attends to other business. He was in the 129th Regt. Ill. Vols.; was wounded in front of Atlanta, and now receives a pension; he is one of the reliable men of the town, and it is not too much to say that himself as well as all the Judge's sons are striving to follow his father's example for honesty and a good name.

NELSON J. MYER, farmer; P. O. Ocuya. Republican; M. E. Church. Has 90 acres of land on Sec. 21, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in this township July 30, 1851. He married Helen E. McElhiney Dec. 17, 1871; she was born in LaFayette Co., Wis., Feb. 21, 1856; they have one child—Wm. J., born Nov. 1, 1872. Mr. M. is the youngest son of Judge Myer; has a good farm, well situated. He is a very active man in church and school matters, and is universally respected.

REUBEN MACY, farmer and grain dealer; P. O. Ocuya. Republican; Baptist. Was born in Randolph Co., N. C., July 22, 1812, and came with his father (Wm. Macy, who was a descendant of the first white inhabitant on the island of Nantucket) to Union Co., Ind., in 1818, and remained there until he came to Woodford Co., in 1853, and to this place in May, 1856. He married Maria Gardner, of Union Co., Ind., April 29, 1835; she was born in Guilford Co., N. C., April 13, 1815; they have four children living—Lucetta, Mary Allena, Sophronia E. and Charles E.; they lost two at 14, and three died in infancy. Mr. M. bought this village plat, started a store, built an elevator, engaged in the grain business, was Station Agent and Postmaster, and was Supervisor for many years. In 1875, he traded off his town property for 230 acres of land north of the railroad. He was engaged in teaching for many years, and even now, in his old age, his zeal in the cause of education has never abated. He is a devoted

member of the Baptist Church, a very zealous temperance man, and was one of the earliest anti-slavery workers; he has earned a name for honesty and integrity among his neighbors worth living for.

JOHN T. MCCLINTOCK, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Democrat and Presbyterian. Has a farm of eighty-eight acres of fine land; was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., Sept. 19, 1819, and came to Ohio in 1824, and to Johnson, Co., Ind., in 1846, and to Tazewell Co. in 1854, and in 1868, he came to this place. He married Jane H. Sharpe, for his first wife, who died seven months afterward. His second wife was Angeline G. Eccles, daughter of Col. Samuel Eccles, of Kentucky, whom he married Dec. 26, 1850; they had two children—S. Jennie, and Mary Gertrude; Jennie died when 9 years old, and Mary at 16 months. Mr. McC. has been very much out of health for many years, so he rents his farm and spends his time in reading, attending his garden and improving his grounds by setting out trees; his front yard and garden has some forty different kinds of trees, rendering it one of the very beautiful homes in the country; Mr. McC. is not rich, yet has enough, with his contentment of mind, for all he needs; he is universally respected, and his wife, being a very excellent Christian woman, beloved by all; they seem to comprehend the real mission of life "enjoyment," and have it. He has been a very faithful School Treasurer for some nine years.

J. H. NICHOLS, farmer; P. O. McDowell. Republican; Independent. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 13, valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 31, 1836, and came to La Salle Co., in 1845, and to this place in 1875. He married Emeline Howland in La Salle Co., in 1865; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1841, and came to this State in 1844; they have three children—Lydia, Polly and Letty. Mr. N. is emphatically a self-made man; he commenced while a boy without money or an education; has worked at various things to get a start; has obtained a good education, taught school, bought and improved a fine farm, and is one of the real substantial men of the county, and has the confidence of all who know him.

S. L. PAYNE, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Democrat. Has 678 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1811, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1813, and to Ohio Co., Ind., in 1818, and to Vermilion Co., Ill., in 1830, and to this place in 1852. He married Charity Reynolds in Fall of 1832; she died in the Winter of 1850, and left five children—Thomas J., John Davis, Martin O., Welthy A. and Harriet E.; Martin O. contracted a disease while in the army, of which he died some time after his return home. He married for his second wife, Margaret A. Craycraft, in the Fall of 1850; they had six children—Albertine, Florence H., Margaret E., Matilda A., Lucy E. and Fanny. He married for his third wife Mrs. Eliza Burkey, in 1871. Mr. Payne is one of the representative men of the town and county; was one of the pioneers; has been one of the very successful farmers; has one of the very best farms about the point, and a very beautiful residence and situation; he is a very intelligent and enterprising man, and has made his large property by his own industry and good management.

JOHN ST. JOHN (deceased), farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican; Methodist. Had 400 acres of land on Sec. 30, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Clarke Co., Ohio, in March 29, 1819, and came to this county and farmed November, 1847. He married Emily Carswell, in Warren Co., Ind., June 17, 1841; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1819; they have seven daughters living—Sarah J., Mattie A., Rhoda E., Emma M., Tillie, Laura E. and Ida; their son Joseph died March 22, 1859. Mr. St. John died Aug. 27, 1874, aged 55 years. Mr. St. John came here in limited circumstances; bought his farm, and very few men improved their time to a better advantage; he made his money (and we may say his friends) by attending to his own business, being a kind neighbor and an obliging friend; he left his large property to his widow; she is to divide it with her children at her discretion.

J. S. THOMAS, farmer; P. O. McDowell. Republican; Christian (New Light). Has forty acres of land on Sec. 1, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1831, and came to White Co., Ind. in 1851, and to

this place in 1865. He married Martha M. Howder, of Pontiac, July, 1865; she was born in Ohio, Sept. 27, 1833; they have five children—J. Almeda, Ulyssus Smalley, Mary, Cicero L. and Jennie M. Mr. T. is the son of the late Rev. J. Thomas, and is a very excellent man, a fine farmer, and has a good home.

REV. JOSEPH THOMAS was born in Grayson Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1815; he moved into Ohio and remained there for many years, and in 1864 came to this State; he organized the Christian (New Light) Church in Pontiac, and preached in it for several years. He was a man of good natural talent; he died in Oct., 1873, suddenly, mourned by all.

W. H. WAGENER, farmer; P. O. McDowell. Independent; Disciples. Has 110 acres of land on Sec. 1, valued at \$75 per acre; he was born in Morgan Co., Va., Nov. 19, 1819, and came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1831, and to this place in 1857. He married Mary Ann Neal, in Miami Co., Ohio, March 25, 1849; she was born June 26, 1829, and died Feb. 24, 1871; he has seven children living (lost three)—Mornilva C., Eldred A., Mary F., Emma Z., Addie, Cynthia U. and Jessie B. He married for his second wife, Mary H. Moore Harding, Dec. 26, 1874; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., June 17, 1828. Mrs. W. has two daughters—May and Josephine, both married; May has a daughter who lives with her grandmother, Mrs. W.; Rachel, born in Owego, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1871. Mr. W. has one of the pleasantest homes and best farms of the county; he has always been one of the leading men of the county and town; has always been foremost in all laudable enterprises; was Justice of the Peace for several terms; was one of the first to organize a county fair. He left Virginia because he was naturally opposed to slavery, and since he came to this county he was one of three who voted the first Abolition ticket; he has always voted for principles and men, rather than party. He is universally respected.

HILTON WOODBURY, Overseer of the Poor Farm. P. O. Pontiac. Republican and Baptist. Was born in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., December 3, 1843, and came to Tazewell Co. in 1855, and to this county in 1856. He

married Jennie Clark, of Bloomington, Nov. 20, 1866; she was born in Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 5, 1844; they have five children—Linden, Fred. Colfax, Charles H., Bessie, Willard C. Mr. W. was a successful young farmer of Pike until March, 1875, when he was appointed overseer of the County Farm, a position which very few are qualified or adapted to fill; the people of this county can congratulate themselves upon having a man so well calculated to care for the unfortunate and

insane under his charge; his discipline is good, kindness and firmness being used for the government of the inmates; he seems to be the right man in the right place; such a man in so important a place is rare to obtain; those who have friends confined in the new asylum should especially feel glad that their friends have so good a home and such kind care: the poor farm, the house and the new and elegant asylum, do great credit to the people and authorities of Livingston Co.

CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN E. ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Eliza Allen; his father was a carpenter by trade, having died when Mr. Allen was very young; at his father's death, he went to live with his grandfather, Joseph Allen, and remained with him until he was about 14 years of age; he then set out in the world to labor for himself; he worked in different sections engaged in farming; in 1867, he came to Livingston Co. and settled on the place he now lives on. Married, in 1867, to Miss Tempa Zrela Harper, of Illinois, by whom they have two children. Republican in politics; member of the M. E. Church. Owns 160 acres of fine, improved land.

JOHN G. BRUNS, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was among the first settlers of Charlotte Tp.; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1833; his father, Geo. Bruns, of Germany, was engaged in school teaching; Mr. Bruns was brought up on a farm; in 1857, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City; came West to Peoria; engaged in laboring; then to Woodford Co.; here he was engaged in farming, and having saved sufficient money, he came to Livingston Co., and in 1860, purchased the place he now lives on; has worked very hard, and to-day owns one of the finest improved farms of Charlotte Tp., of 160 acres. Married, in 1860, to Miss Ester Monk, of Germany; six children.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1816, and is the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hadley) Edwards, of North Carolina, who came to Ohio at an early day; his father was engaged in farming here; Mr. E. was raised on his father's farm, and remained at home until he was 25 years of age; he then set out in farming for himself; he was engaged in farming in Clinton Co., Ohio; here he remained until 1852; he then came to Illinois and settled in Bureau Co.; here until 1867, then came to Livingston Co. and settled on the farm that he now lives on; has made all the improvements on the farm. Mr. Edwards has been married three times; first wife in 1841, to Miss Mary Dakin, by whom they had four children; one deceased—Calvin D., who enlisted in the late war, in the 51st I. V. I., for three years; was taken prisoner Sept. 19, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, by the rebels and taken to Libby Prison, then to Andersonville Prison; here it is reported he made his escape, but being pursued by blood hounds, he was recaptured and taken back to prison, where he died with starvation and sickness, Aug. 5, 1864, at the age of 20 years and eleven months. Mr. Edwards married second time, in 1864, Catherine Carling, by whom they had one child; she died Nov. 21, 1868; married the third time, to Miss Sarah J. Hill, in 1869. Mr. Edwards has held office in the Schools, School Trustee, etc. Owns 160 acres of fine improved land. Republican in

politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

LAURENCE FARRELL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Longford County, Ireland, July 13, 1834, and is the son of Lawrence and Bridget (Dugan) Farrell, of Ireland; his father was a farmer; Mr. Farrell remained with his parents until he was 26 years old, engaged in working on the farm from the time he was able to handle a plow; in 1860, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City, after being at sea eight weeks; he remained in the city but a short time, then went to Oneida Co., N. Y.; here he commenced farming in America; his first labor was for a short time at \$1 per day, then by the month at \$10 per month, and in the Winter engaged in threshing grain; he then worked for one year at \$120 per year. He returned to the City of New York and married Miss Margaret Fitzsoams, of Ireland, then went to Providence, R. I.; here he remained for six years laboring, then went to Livingston County; here he was engaged as section boss, on the T., P. & W. R. R., at \$50 per month, and remained here for four years; he then moved on the farm that he now lives on, which consists of 120 acres, and where is situated the first house built in Charlotte Township. Mr. Farrell is a Greenbacker in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Has a family of seven children; his wife died May 1, 1868.

OWEN FINEGAN, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known farmers of Charlotte Township; was born in Ireland Feb. 2, 1840, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Garvey) Finegan; his father was a farmer, and in December, 1849, with his family, sailed for America; landed in New Orleans, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and remained here until March 11, 1857; then to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled near what is now Fairbury; here they remained for two years, then went to Chatsworth Township; Mr. Finegan in 1868, set out in farming for himself. Married March 29, 1869, to Miss Ellen Fruin, of Ireland; six children, five living. Mr. Finegan has held several offices of trust in his township—Road Commissioner, Township Clerk, Township Treasurer, which office he has held since

1865, and has given entire satisfaction to the people of Charlotte Township; has been engaged in teaching school for eleven Winters. Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. GINGERICH, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Helsing, Germany, Feb. 1, 1841, and is the son of Michael and Magdala (Otto) Gingerich, of Germany; father was a farmer; here Mr. Gingerich remained on the farm until 1852, with his parents; emigrated to America, and landed in New York City, then to Maryland, thence to Illinois, and settled in La Salle County; here he remained until 1867, engaged in farming; he then moved to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled where he now resides. Married in 1868 to Miss Agnes Miller, of Scotland, by whom they have five children. Mr. Gingerich, at the breaking-out of the late war, enlisted as private in Co. D. 104th I. V. I.; participated in several battles. Is a National Greenbacker in politics. Owns 160 acres of improved land.

THOS. S. HARRY, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the above-named gentleman was born in Christian Co., Ky., Aug. 31, 1823, and is the son of Samuel and Mary R. (Thompson) Harry; his father, Samuel Harry, was born in Maryland July 22, 1784; was engaged in the war of 1812, under Gen. Scott, and in 1816, settled in Kentucky and remained here engaged in farming until 1855, when, with his family, removed to Illinois and settled in McLean County, where he died Dec. 19, 1862; Mary R. Harry was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 12, 1787; died April 7, 1873. Mr. Harry was brought up on his father's farm in Kentucky, and remained there until 1846, when he came to Illinois and settled in McLean County; remained here until 1849, then went to Woodford County, and in 1865, came to Livingston County and settled where he now lives. Married to Miss Irena J. Compton, of Kentucky, born Dec. 11, 1823; daughter of Ralph Compton, born in South Carolina Nov. 23, 1779; died Sept. 1, 1863, and Annis Compton, born in South Carolina Dec. 26, 1784; died Jan. 20, 1862; have six children. Mr. Harry is a National Greenbacker in politics; in religion. Christian Church. Owns 160 acres of improved land.

WILLIAM HALLAM, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1838, and is the son of Slayfield and Mariah (Arnold) Hallam; his father was engaged in farming; here Mr. Hallam was brought up on his father's farm and remained in Pennsylvania engaged in farming until he was 19 years of age; he then came West to Illinois in 1847, and settled in La Salle County, farming until 1868; he then moved to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled on the place he now lives on, having made all improvements on his farm. He married in 1860 to Miss Amerella Belding, of New York, by whom they have ten children. Mr. Hallam's parents are both dead; his father died when he was quite young; lived with Isaac Dager, a neighboring farmer, for about nine years. Is a National Greenbacker in politics. Owns 160 acres.

JEROME HOWE, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was born in Putnam Co., Ill., Aug. 1, 1848, and is the son of Peter and Arvilla Howe, who were among the early settlers of Putnam Co., Ill., engaged in farming here; Mr. Howe remained with his parents until he was 24 years of age, engaged in farming; he is now engaged in working his father's farm of 400 acres, which is one of the finest improved farms of Livingston Co.; was purchased from Gen. George B. McClellan in 1863; his father, Peter Howe, is a very extensive land owner; has some 1,500 acres of land in Livingston and Iroquois Counties; he emigrated West with his wife by wagon, in poor circumstances; he went to work at his trade (mason and contractor) here; he managed well; he then engaged in the real estate business, which he has been very successful in; now resides in Wenona, Ill. Mr. Jerome Howe married, June 5, 1872, to Miss Fannie Hill, of Pike Co., Ill.; three children. Owns 120 acres in Livingston, and 160 in Iroquois, and 80 acres in Ford Co., Illinois.

JOHN LAW, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; this gentleman was born in York-shire, England, April 23, 1828, and is the son of James and Charlotte Law; his father was a potter by trade; emigrated to America in 1845; with his father was engaged in the pottery business in New Jersey until 1851; then to Vermont three

years; thence to Attica, N. Y., two years; in 1856, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Grundy Co., and remained here until 1860, when he came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm he now lives on, being among the first settlers of Charlotte Tp. He was engaged in the late war; enlisted as private in Co. E, 129th I. V. I., for three years, or during the war; participated in some of the hard-fought battles during the war—Chattanooga, Resaca, etc., with Gen. Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, through the Carolinas, at Washington, D. C., grand review; mustered out in June, 1865; at the close of the war he returned home and commenced farming. Married in 1853 to Miss Hannah Hodges, of Dublin, Ireland, by whom they have nine children. Mr. Law is a Republican in politics; has held several offices of trust of Charlotte Tp.

PATRICK MONAHAN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch was one of the first settlers of Charlotte Tp.; was born in Meath Co., Ireland, July 22, 1830, and is the son of John and Bridget (Glacken) Monahan, natives of Ireland; father was a farmer; here Mr. Monahan spent his childhood and early youth, working on the farm from the time he was able to handle an ax or hold the plow, and gathering what instruction the country schools of Ireland could afford; at 22 years of age (1852), he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City, after being eight weeks and three days on the sea; in a very severe storm, in which the ship lost her entire rigging, and killing sixteen persons from the pitching and tossing of the vessel; his first work in America was in working on a farm for Warren S. White; he lived with him for the first year, with the understanding that he was to receive from Mr. White at the end of the year what he was worth; at the close of the year, Mr. White called him up and paid him \$14 per month; Mr. Monahan being satisfied, he remained with him until 1856; he then emigrated West to Illinois and commenced farming in Will Co., with about \$15 in his pocket; when Mr. Monahan was working for Mr. White, East, he sent part of his money to his mother in Ireland; he came West very poor; from Will Co., he went to Grundy Co., and remained here about two years, as

boss in stripping coal ; here he managed to save \$527 ; he invested this amount in 160 acres of the present farm he now owns, and came to Livingston Co., and settled in what is now Charlotte Tp., Spring of 1857 ; here he has been very successful in farming ; to-day owns 360 acres of fine improved land, having the finest residence in Livingston Co., with beautiful surrounding grounds. Mr. Monahan is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Married Feb. 3. 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Hanlay of Ireland, by whom they have had twelve children ; seven living, and five deceased.

JOHN MONAHAN, farmer ; P. O. Chatsworth ; this gentleman is one of the oldest and most prominent settlers of Charlotte Tp. ; was born in Meath Co., Ireland, May 1, 1838, and is the son of John and Bridget (Glacken) Monahan, of Ireland ; in 1852, Mr. Monahan emigrated to America on the ship Conquer ; after being at sea five weeks and two days, safely landed in New York City ; here but a short time, then to farming in New York by the month, receiving \$12 per month ; here he remained about four years ; then West to Iowa, then to Illinois, prospecting for a farm ; he remained in Morris, Grundy Co., eighteen months, engaged in weighing coal and teaching school ; in June, 1858, came to Livingston Co., and was engaged, with his brother Patrick, in stock raising. Married Oct. 17, 1864, to Miss Mary Glennen, daughter of James Glennen ; five children. Mr. Monahan is a National Greenback man in politics ; has held several offices of public trust—School Director, Supervisor of Charlotte Tp., which office he still holds. Owns 400 acres of fine improved land ; in 1865, Mr. M. built a very fine residence, but the same year, a very severe tornado came up about 10 o'clock at night, while Mr. M. and his children were in bed, his wife sitting up engaged in sewing ; the house was lifted from its foundation, and the family fell through to the ground ; the building was carried about twenty yards and completely wrecked ; but, fortunately for the family, none were dangerously hurt.

H. PARSONS, farmer ; P. O. Chatsworth ; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, March 1, 1815, and is the son of Hiram and Mary (Patterson) Parsons. His father

was engaged in the Revolutionary war under Gen. George Washington ; served six years, and participated in some of the most important battles—Stony Point, Brandywine, Horse Shoe Bend, etc. ; died when Mr. Parsons was but 11 years of age ; his mother and three sisters all died within ten days, of milk sickness. Mr. Parsons started out in the world at 12 years of age, a poor boy ; he first went to Dayton, Ohio ; here he remained for three years ; returned to Miami Co., then to Troy, Ohio, where he spent one year in shoemaking ; he then commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and engaged in this trade for some time. In 1844, he married Miss Jane Ross, of Zanesville, Ohio ; he then settled in New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio ; then to Indiana five years ; returned to Ohio and remained there five years ; he then came to Illinois and settled in Livingston Co., in 1864, on his present farm ; here he has been engaged in farming ever since. Has held office of Justice of the Peace eight years ; Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church over forty years. Have four children—two boys and two girls.

MAJ. DAVID E. SHAW, manufacturing Star Wind-Mill ; P. O. Chatsworth ; was born in Quincy, Mass., near the residence of ex-President John Quincy Adams ; he was born Feb. 24, 1824 ; his father was David E. Shaw, a sea captain ; died when Mr. Shaw was very young ; he helped cut and make the first suit of sails for the old ship Constitution ; Mr. Shaw's first experience in life was on the sea ; he shipped on a sailing vessel when 13 years of age ; he then entered a dry goods store in Boston, Mass., as a clerk ; here four years ; he then went to sea, and followed this business some time, and then to Boston, where he learned the carpenter trade. He married in 1844 ; his oldest son was born near Plymouth Rock ; came West to Ohio, and was engaged in the millwright business very extensively for nine years ; thence to Iowa two years, in farming ; to Illinois, in 1860. Sept. 24, 1861, enlisted as private in Co. I, 36th I. V. I. ; was promoted by Gov. Yates to Second Lieutenant ; he served faithfully until he was wounded at Perryville, Ky., and in April, 1863, was honorably discharged ; he went with his brother in Indiana ; while here he was appointed by Gov. O. P. Morton as Major of

the militia of Randolph Co., Ind. In 1866, he came to Livingston Co., Ill., and settled on the farm he now owns. Maj. Shaw has been very extensively engaged in the patent-right business; is the patentee of the Star Wind-Mill, Shaw's water-heater and lime-extractor, for steam boilers; also,

a patent on a feed-grinder attached to wind-mill. Married twice; first wife, Miss Percis Lucas, of Massachusetts, by whom he had six children, four living; second wife, Miss M. Laura Hill, of Massachusetts; one child. Republican in politics and Presbyterian in religion.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS H. AARON, farmer; P. O. Strawn; was born in Clarion Co., Penn., May 10, 1826; he is the son of George and Margaret (Rufuer) Aaron; his father was born in 1799, and his mother in 1802; both parents are still living; he remained with his parents, farming Summers and attending school Winters, until in his 23d year; in the Fall of 1849, moved to Jefferson Co., Penn., and engaged in farming; in 1864, came West to Illinois and settled in Henry Co., near Galva, on the C. & Q. R. R.; here he remained three years engaged in farming; in the Spring of 1867, came to Livingston Co. and located on the farm on which he now resides; owns southeast quarter of Sec. 4. He was married Aug. 26, 1849, to Mary Lilly, a native of Cambray Co., Penn.; has eight children living—Vincent, Agnes, Margaret, Lizzie, Pheny, George, Hilena, Alice; one infant son, dead. In December, 1873, he engaged in the grocery trade, in connection with his son, in the village of Strawn, under the firm name of Aaron & Son; in September, 1874, E. H. Roberts was taken into the business as a partner, and the firm name was changed to that of Aaron, Roberts & Co. Democrat; Catholic. Was elected first Assessor of Fayette Tp.; held the office seven years in succession; has been Road Commissioner five years; has also held the offices of School Trustee and School Director; he is a very successful business man and an energetic and thrifty farmer.

J. H. CURYEA, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Strawn; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Nov. 3, 1830; at the age of 6 years came with family to Licking Co., Ohio; here they remained seven years; in 1843, came to La Salle Co., Ill., and settled near Ottawa; December, 1851,

left home for California; he engaged in mining, and at the expiration of three months purchased one-third interest in a mine, which he worked successfully for one year; in the early part of November, 1852, he met with a serious accident while working his mine, which wholly disabled him for the space of four months; before the accident his usual weight was 180 pounds; three months afterward he could balance only ninety pounds; hearing that hands were much needed and wages good for threshing in the San Jose Valley, he went to the valley, and engaged in running a thresher; he received \$150 per month for his services, which was simply driving the horse power; January, 1854, he returned to Illinois and settled near where Mattoon now is, in connection with his uncle, engaged in handling stock; \$18,000 worth was an average for the season; in November, 1857, returned to La Salle Co.; in 1863 moved to Chicago and engaged in keeping hotel and trading in stock; in 1864, removed to Ottawa, stock dealing and running a butcher market; in June, 1868, moved to Otter Creek; March, 1876, moved to Strawn, where he now resides. He was married Feb. 12, 1857, to Manema McMunn, a native of Coshocton Co., Ohio; has nine children—Nora V., Charles D., Sallie, Frank, Lucie, Gertrude, Belle, John B., George C. Owns 320 acres. Independent; Universalist.

HOLLAND CATTON, farmer; P. O. Strawn; was born in Scopwick, Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 1, 1822; he left home at the age of 14, and worked three years in a brick-yard; afterward he worked at farming until 1855, when with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, he immigrated to America; here he followed coal digging for twelve years, owning and

working a half interest in a mine in Stark Co., Ill., seven years of the time; in 1867; he sold out his interest to his brother, and came to Livingston Co., to the farm on which he now resides. Was married May 27, 1845, to Ellen Eyre, a native of Branswell, Eng.; has six children—Mary, Martha, Ben, Willie, Sallie, Ellen. Owns 240 acres. Republican; Methodist. Has held the office of School Director. Mr. Catton is a thoroughgoing, successful farmer, and is highly esteemed for his high grade of honorable dealings, and his fine social qualities, by his neighbors and friends.

J. W. EBERSOL, agent C. & P. R. R., Strawn; was born in Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., June 28, 1843; he is the second child born in Pontiac; when he was two years of age his father moved to Burlington, Iowa; 1857, his family returned to Illinois and settled in La Salle Co., near Ottawa; his father resides there at present. In August, 1862, young Ebersol enlisted in the 72d I. V. I., and served one year and six months; May 22, 1863, he received a severe wound in the left shoulder, which necessitated the removal of the entire humerus bone of the arm; he was discharged in February, 1864. On returning from the army he remained in Ottawa until the Fall of 1869, when he located in Germantown Tp., on his farm; in 1873, received the appointment of agent for the C. & P. R. R., at Strawn. He was married March 19, 1867, to Theodocia Strawn, second daughter of David Strawn; has had five children—Josephine and Alice, living; Edwin C., Mabel P., Joseph W., deceased. Independent. Owns north half of Sec. 6, in Germantown; also several houses and lots in Strawn. Is Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, and has been Township Treasurer for the past two years; is agent for the Phoenix of Hartford, Aetna of Hartford, and the Underwriters of New York.

G. HARVEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, Strawn; was born in La Salle, La Salle Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1850; at the age of 2 years he was left without father or mother; he was under the guardianship of his uncle, Joel Harvey, of Sterling, Whiteside Co., for seventeen years; in the Fall of 1869, he went to Iowa, and in the Spring of 1870, he entered the Agricult-

ural College, located at Ames, Story Co., Iowa; here he remained four years, working his way through the entire course; received the degree of B. S. in the Fall of 1873; the cost for the first year, above his wages for work, was nineteen cents; Nov. 18, 1873, he entered the Pharmaceutical Department of Michigan University; doubling in his work, he completed a two years' course so as to graduate with the class of June 24, 1874; at this time he received the degree of P. C.; he graduated from the Medical Department March 20, 1875, with the degree of M. D. conferred; May 10, 1875, came to Ottawa, La Salle Co., and entered upon the practice of his profession, forming a copartnership with Dr. McArthur; in August, 1875, he located at Strawn, and in November, of the same year, opened a drug store in connection with his practice. He was married April 15, 1875, to Mary Richardson, a native of Boston, Mass. Republican; affiliates with the M. E. Church. He has succeeded in building up a good paying practice, and is rapidly accumulating means.

A. P. LA CLAIR, merchant, Strawn; was born in Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1853; he is the son of A. P. and Adaline La Clair; at the age of seven years he lost his father by death, and two years later was bereft of his mother; after the death of his mother he went to live with Willard Scott, then a prominent merchant and now a banker of Naperville; here most of his boyhood days and the years of his early manhood were spent, attending school and clerking in the store; in November, 1875, he came to Strawn and engaged in merchandising; he owns an interest in considerable town property in Aurora, Kane Co., and a half interest in the building and lot at his place of business at Strawn. Democrat; Congregational. He possesses fine business qualities, is social and agreeable in his bearing toward all, and does the leading business of the town in dry goods and groceries; his patronage is large and growing.

H. C. LIST, blacksmith, Strawn; the subject of this sketch was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1843; he engaged in farming until 24 years of age; March 4, 1866, he entered the shop of Ben. Tobias, at Washington, Ill., to learn his trade; in October, 1869, he worked in Eureka,

Woodford Co., in the employ of Fred. Darling; thence he went to Gilman and remained one year and three months; he next located in Forrest and remained two years; December, 1874, he went to El Paso, and Nov. 5, 1875, he opened a shop at Strawn, his present place of business; Mr. List is a fine workman, and is fast building up a large and lucrative trade. He is independent, both in politics and religion. List's Hall, located above his shop, is the only room in the village occupied for public entertainments; it is also used by the M. E. Church for a place of worship.

PETER J. PIESTER, merchant, Strawn; the subject of this sketch was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1836; at the age of twelve, he went with the family to Onondaga Co.; in 1858, he came West, and remained in Chicago a few months, engaged in collecting for steam towing tugs; in the Fall of 1858, came to Indian Grove, Livingston Co., and improved eighty acres of land; in 1861, he engaged in the manufacture of sorghum; realizing no profit from the manufacture and sale of it, he abandoned the enterprise at the close of the first season; in 1862, sold his farm, and rented in the vicinity of Indian Grove; in 1863, bought quarter section and improved it; in 1864, sold half of farm, and removed to Chenoa, McLean Co.; in the Spring of 1865, engaged in hedge-growing, cultivating from five to ten acres; followed it four years in succession, and was very successful; in 1869, bought 160 acres south of Weston, which he now owns; in the Spring of 1877, he left the farm, and came to Strawn, forming a co-partnership with R. A. Hamilton for the purchase and sale of dry goods and groceries; he was married May 17, 1863, to Amanda Hamilton, a native of Ohio; has an adopted daughter—Lola Piester; owns 160 acres in Yates Tp., McLean Co. Is a Methodist and a Republican; has held office in Yates Tp. three years, and been School Director in Fayette for the past three or four years. Though recently established, the firm of Piester & Hamilton has a large and growing patronage.

WHIT READ, grain and lumber merchant, Strawn; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1839; he remained with his parents until his majority, assisting on the farm Summers and attending

school Winters. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served three years; participating in the hotly contested battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, first attack on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, and at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864; his regiment was with Gen. Phil. Sheridan, in the campaign up the Shenandoah Valley; at the close of the campaign, the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and aided in forcing Gen. Lee from his intrenchments; on Gen. Lee's evacuation and retreat, it was detailed to do provost duty at Petersburg; he was discharged July 7, 1865. On his return from the army, he engaged in sailing on the lakes, transporting grain from Chicago to Buffalo, Oswego, and other points; in 1869, came to Stark Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; in 1871, came to Livingston Co., and farmed two years; in 1873, moved to Strawn, acting as agent for Hoyt & Beebe, in the grain and lumber business; in July, 1874, Messrs. Read & Fisher bought out Hoyt & Beebe, and commenced operations for themselves; since that date, D. R. Morgan having purchased the interest of Mr. Fisher, the firm of Read & Morgan, as it now exists, was formed. He was married Jan. 12, 1869, to Frank Graves, a native of New York State; has two children—Bertha and Frank. Is a Republican; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, and School Director. Theirs is the leading firm of the village, handling from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn annually.

EDWARD H. ROBERTS, merchant, Strawn; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1841; his parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania; his father died when he was six years of age; he remained with his mother working on the farm, until Sept. 9, 1861, when he enlisted in the 20th Regiment O. V. I., and served to the close of the rebellion. On returning from the war, he came to Lee Co., Ill., and remained there two years; in the Fall of 1867, he came to Livingston Co., and opened up and improved a farm in Chatsworth Tp.; in 1872, disposed of his farm, and on June 3, 1873, the day on which the village of Strawn was laid out, was on the ground, and had the first choice of lots; he chose a lot on the north side of the

Public Square, on which to erect a business house for the sale of hardware; his was the first business enclosed, and he sold the first merchandise that ever was sold in Strawn over a counter; he has been Postmaster of the village ever since the office was established. Was married Dec. 31, 1869, to Eliza M. Moore, a native of Ohio; has three children—Jane M., Albert J., Harry A. He is a Methodist, and a Republican. Is at present a member of the firm of Aaron, Roberts & Co.

J. C. RICHCREEK, grain merchant, Strawn; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, June 11, 1845; in 1864, his father came West, and located in Edgar Co., Ill., where he still resides; at the age of 20, young Richcreek engaged in teaching school, his father giving him his time; in 1867, he left home, traveling South and West, through a number of the States, going West with a view of buying land; in the Winter of 1870, he located with Mr. L. Sullivant, as foreman on the north half of his farm, lying in Ford and Livingston Cos., Ill.; this farm, known as Burr Oaks farm, consisted of sixty-four adjoining sections; he superintended the thirty-two north sections, having direct personal supervision of everything necessary to the successful farming of the same; the acreage of corn on his part was from eight to nine thousand; in Sullivant's employ he remained six years; in 1875, he removed to Strawn, and engaged in his present business; in the Spring of 1877, he added to his former business that of handling agricultural implements. Married Sept. 21, 1874, to Wilhelmina Kantaug, a native of Germany; has one child—Emery H., born Sept. 5, 1875. Republican. Handles during the season from thirty-five to forty thousand bushels of corn and from eight to ten thousand bushels of oats.

WALTER D. STRAWN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Strawn; the subject of this sketch was born in South Ottawa Tp., La Salle Co., Ill., Aug. 1, 1850; he is the son of David and Sarah (Loyd) Strawn; besides the advantages enjoyed in the common schools for obtaining an education, he attended the Model Department of the State Normal School, located at Normal,

Ill., five terms; his father was possessed of large means, and in an early day in this section of country, bought a large tract of land from speculators, in what is now Fayette and Germantown Tps.; at one time he owned in one tract 4,370 acres; through the influence and energy of his father, mainly, the C. & P. R. R. was built, he having taken one-fifth interest in the same; he took the contract to grade sixty miles of the road, extending from Fairbury to Be-ment, and, April 1, 1873, young Strawn came to Livingston Co. to superintend the work on the railroad, and engaged in opening up the farm; he located on his present farm Feb. 23, 1876. He was married Sept. 8, 1875, to Florence May Parr, a native of La Salle Co.; has one child—Florence Pearl, born Dec. 23, 1876. Republican. Owns 670 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. During the season he handles from 200 to 300 head of cattle and a large amount of hogs; he superintends largely his father's vast estate, lying adjacent to his own home.

STACY STEPHENS, physician and surgeon, Strawn; was born in Greene Co., Penn., March 13, 1834; his father lived to the age of 86, having resided on the farm where he died sixty-five years; he remained at home until nearly his majority; in 1854, came to Illinois and settled near Lone Tree, Bureau Co.; here he remained six years, engaged in farming; in 1860, settled in Reading Tp., Livingston Co., remaining three years; next settled west of Pontiac, in Rook's Creek Tp.; remained about four years; in 1867, went to Fairbury, and commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Drs. Love & Thurber; for three years he practiced in connection with them, and in 1872, located in Pontiac and opened up a practice alone; in 1873, about the middle of August, located at Strawn. Dr. Stephens is the first regular practitioner located in the township and village. Was married Oct. 21, 1859, to Elizabeth A. Henkins, of Pennsylvania; has had eight children—Leonora, Campbell, Mary J., John, Addie, Rolla; deceased, Bessie May and Stacy. He has a large practice and has met with the best of success.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

JOEL ALLEN, physician, Zookville; he was born in Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1827, where he resided for twenty eight years; afterward removed to Logan Co., Ill. In 1862, he enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., being mustered in as Hospital Steward; in 1865, was promoted to Second Assistant Surgeon; at the time of his discharge, he had passed through sixteen battles; was discharged in 1865, and came to Nebraska Tp., Livingston Co., where he now resides. He has been married three times; was married to his first wife, Martha L. Trowbridge, in 1849, they having had four children—Harden A., Lyda Ann, Laura Belle, Joel Brown; his wife died in Jan., 1860; on Dec. 6, 1861, he married Emley J. Tromley, having two children—Gertrude and Jessie Prudence; after the death of his second wife he married Mary Jane Hallam. Mr. Allen owns, in Sec. 4, 320 acres of land, under good cultivation and improvements, having three tenants on the land; valued at \$45 per acre; he has a large and extensive practice extending not only over his own town, but into the adjoining townships, and is respected by all.

T. N. CAMELIN, farmer; P. O. Zookville; he was born in Ohio, in 1821; he followed farming until 1850, when he removed to Tazewell Co., Ill.; in 1854 he came to Livingston Co., and settled where he now resides. He married Mary Cochran Nov. 27, 1850; she was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1830; they have nine children—Mary E., born Aug. 27, 1851; David, born Oct. 23, 1853; John H., born Aug. 26, 1856; William, born March 5, 1859; Hannah F., born April 25, 1861; Jacob H., born Dec. 28, 1863; Ida May, born March 21, 1866; Lucy A., born Aug. 18, 1869; Retta Bell, born Dec. 18, 1872; owns 161 $\frac{50}{100}$ acres, valued at \$45 per acre.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, farmer; P. O. Dana; he was born in 1835, in North Ireland; his parents were of Scotch descent, his father being Adjutant in the British army; in 1856, came to America, but made no permanent location until 1865, when he located where he now resides.

He married Margaret Walsh, at Liverpool, Eng., in 1856; she was born in Ireland, in 1832; they have seven children living, two dead—James A. (deceased), Sarah J., Isabella, George W., Maggie, Annis, Luther, Willie (deceased), and Arthur P.; he owns 240 acres land, valued at \$45 per acre, Sec. 6.

JOHN EMBERSON, farmer; P. O. Zookville; he was born in 1798, in Town of Castle Wellen, County of Down, Ireland; he moved from Ireland, going first to Scotland, thence to England, and from there to Canada, where he resided for twenty years, following his occupation of shoemaker; he came to Livingston Co., Ill., Nebraska Tp., in 1854. He married Elizabeth Kirkup, in England; she was born March 12, 1800; they have three children—John, Annie K., and Mary Ann; Annie (now Mrs. Geo. Wilson, in Canada); Mary Ann (now Mrs. William Maine, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill.) He has 80 acres on Sec. 3, east half of southwest quarter; also 80 acres on Sec. 4, east half of southeast quarter.

NELSON LOUKS, farmer; P. O. Minonk; he was born in Norfolk Co., Canada, in 1830; in 1854, he came to Ogle Co., Ill.; after staying there one year, he bought the farm he now owns, and in 1857, removed his family also to Livingston Co. He married Margaret S. Settle, at Walworth Co., Wis., in 1856; she was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1838; they have eight children—James W., born Sept. 24, 1858; Nelson A., born Aug. 23, 1860; Dorothea I., born Jan. 22, 1862; Melissa J., born Jan. 18, 1864; Stephen J., Dec. 22, 1865; Walter G., Oct. 30, 1869; Thomas C., born Dec. 11, 1871; Margaret E., born Jan. 20, 1874. He owns 160 acres of land, worth \$45 per acre. Has been School Director. Land on Sec. 10.

JAMES MURPHY, farmer; P. O. Minonk; born north part of Ireland, in 1822; 1846, came to this country and worked in a shipping office in New York, for three years; he then went to Indiana, where he was in the mercantile trade for about six years; from there he moved to

where he now resides. He married in Grant Co., Ind., Jan. 5, 1853, to Miss Sarah J. Harrington, who was born in Ireland, May 7, 1833; has eight children—James C., born Sept. 5, 1855; John A., born Jan. 7, 1857; Eliza J., born March 15, 1860; Sarah M., born Sept. 7, 1862 (deceased); William W., born Feb. 15, 1865 (deceased); Rob. G., born April 20, 1866; Albert, born March 6, 1869 (deceased); Edward S., born Oct. 31, 1870. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1857, under the old precinct law; re-elected 1858, under township law, and has been continued up to the present time; was elected School Treasurer in 1860, and has been continued; and since 1858, with the exception of three years, has held the office of Town Clerk; he is also a Notary Public. Owns 160 acres, Sec. 15, worth \$50 per acre; his house was burned down in 1865, burning many valuable papers.

JOSEPH H. MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Zookville; was born Oct. 9, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ill.; his home was in Marshall Co. until 1856, removing that year to Livingston Co., where he now resides. Was married, in 1851, to Susanah Cochran, who was born in Penn., 1832; they have had eight children—Frank H., born Aug. 14, 1852; Clara J. (deceased), Nov. 14, 1854; Minerva E., June 8, 1857; Laura (deceased), May 22, 1859; Virginia (deceased), July 10, 1861; Marian N. L., Jan. 22, 1864; James E., Jan. 18, 1867; Cora Bell, Sept. 13, 1869. Was first Constable and Collector in the town, second Supervisor, and has held the same office four years since; also School Trustee, and at present, Road Commissioner. Mr. Martin owns 280 acres of land, valued at forty dollars per acre, all under good cultivation; has also held the office of Assessor four years.

S. N. PILLSBURY, farmer; P. O., Gridley; was born in York Co., Maine, July 19, 1812; in 1855, he came to Bureau Co., where he farmed it for three years; 1858, he removed to where he now resides. Married, in 1834, to Miss Susan Avrill; they have had eight children—Nathaniel J., born Oct. 21, 1834, at present Judge of Appellate Court of Livingston Co.; Joseph A. (deceased), born March 7, 1836; Stephen O., born Aug. 23, 1837; Mary E., wife of State's Attor-

ney Murdock, Sept. 20, 1839; Benjamin (deceased), born June 6, 1841; Eliza J., born March 6, 1843; Frank W., March 2, 1845, lawyer in Union, Hardin Co., Iowa; Ambrose H., born March 9, 1848, physician in same town and State. Eighty acres land, Sec. 32. Has held office of School Director.

ABEL PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Minonk; he was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Aug. 24, 1826; came to this country in 1850; in England, he followed farming; he first came to Washington, Tazewell Co., and after, moving to Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., but made no permanent settlement until 1856, when he came to Livingston Co., where he now lives. He married, Oct. 26, 1851, Mary Ann Bloodworth, at Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill.; she was born Jan. 15, 1823, in Lincolnshire, Eng.; they have had seven children, five living—Susan Ann, born Sept. 18, 1852; Abraham N., born Jan. 1, 1854; Mahala M., March 4, 1855; Josephine, May 3, 1856; Hammond A., Oct. 5, 1857; Clark, Nov. 7, 1859; Abel, May 3, 1861; the two dead are Abraham N., died Oct. 2, 1854, and Abel, died Oct. 6, 1862; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; has held office of Assessor two years; also the office of School Trustee and Director, and is at present Constable.

JOHN RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Minonk; he was born in Huntingtonshire, Eng., in 1833; came to America in 1854, and settled in Illinois, first in Marshall Co., but finally locating where he now lives in Livingston Co. Married, in 1855, to Sarah Richardson at Marshall Co.; they have nine children—Lemuel, Elizabeth, Fryer, Charlie, Otis, Alfred, Martha, Flora and Mary; he has held the office of Supervisor one year; also of Constable and School Director. Mr. Richardson has a farm of 400 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He was one of the earliest settlers.

JOHN WESLEY SIMPSON, farmer; P. O. Zookville; he was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1826; in 1852, he removed to Tazewell Co., Ill.; in 1854, he removed to Livingston Co.; was a renter for two years, afterward buying where he now resides; has forty acres, valued at \$45 per acre. In 1850, he married De-

borah Simpson; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1828; they have had ten children, six living—Lucy Ellen, Mary Elizabeth, Emma Louisa, Susanah, Irena, Minnie; he has held the offices of Constable eight years, Road Commissioner and School Director, and School Trustee.

SAMUEL SIMPSON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Zookville; he was born in Ohio, in 1826, where he lived until he was 22 years of age; after moving from one place to another, he finally settled in Livingston Co., where he now lives, in Nebraska Tp., in 1868. He married Almedia Butler in August, 1868; she was born in 1838; they have one child, born Dec. 25, 1871—George Wesley, by name. He owns forty acres, worth \$40 per acre. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the 88th Ill. Vols., and was wounded, for which he gets a pension from the government of \$6 a month.

ROBERT THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Minonk; he was born in 1831, in Aberdeen, Scotland; 1855, came to America, but did not locate anywhere until 1859, when he located in Livingston Co., Nebraska Tp., Ill., where he now resides. He married Margaret M. Jury Dec. 31, 1861; she was born in Devonshire, England, in 1832; they have four children—William Emery, born Aug. 3, 1863; Mary Isabelle, born April 28, 1865; Walter Fraser, born May 16, 1868; Albion Llewellyn, born Nov. 3, 1871. He owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Has held the office of School Trustee, and is the present incumbent of the office of Supervisor. He makes hogs a specialty.

HILLIARD VANDOREN, farmer; P. O. Zookville; he was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in 1808; in 1815, moved to Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter trade until 1854, having worked at the trade some thirty years; in 1854, came to Livingston Co., where he now resides. He has held the office of Road Commissioner one year, and of Supervisor for two years. Was married in 1832, to Miss Eliza Thompson, in Warren Co., Ohio; she was born in 1806; they have had seven children—William, born Sept. 25, 1832; Elizabeth, born April 18, 1835; Francis M., born Dec. 17, 1838 (deceased); H. R., born April 10, 1843; John A., born Oct. 19, 1845; Mary, born Aug. 16, 1848. Owns 360 acres, worked by two of his sons; his was the first house built in town, Secs. 21 and 22.

SAMUEL G. WILCOX, farmer; P. O. Minonk; born in Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1824; he came to Illinois in 1838, to Princeton, Ill., where he remained for twenty years, following farming; 1858, he came to where he now lives, in Livingston Co., Nebraska Tp. He married Louisa M. Shifflet, on May 28, 1853; she was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1836; they have seven children—William G., born May 15, 1854; Charles Lamont, born Feb. 3, 1856; Viola M., born Dec. 11, 1859; Walter G., born March 16, 1862; Samuel C., born April 17, 1870; George R., born May 6, 1876; Genevia M., April 17, 1878. He owns 167 acres, valued at \$45 an acre. Held the office of Assessor five years; held the office of Road Commissioner three years.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BALLINGER, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican. Has 240 acres of land on Sec. 28, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1835, and came to Peoria County in 1853, and to McLean County in 1859, and to this place in 1868. He married Maria Runion in Knox Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1855; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1837; they have six children—

Charles W., Elizabeth C., Perry William, George Harry, Edward J. and Minnie May. Mr. B. has a very nice rolling farm for this county, and well-improved; he is a leading farmer and an enterprising man; he has been the architect of his own fortune; from his own industry and economy he has made this fine property, as he commenced with nothing but a heart and a will.

JOHN FINNELL, farmer; P. O. Ocoya. Independent; Catholic. Has 320 acres of land on Sections 12 and 1, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Queens Co., Ireland, March 10, 1836, and came to Peoria, Ill., in 1845, and to this place in March, 1873. He married Annie Knowland, in Peoria, May 2, 1861; she was born in Peoria County in 1841; they have seven children—Michael Wm., Mary E., Charles R., Martha E., Thomas H., John F. and Margaret E. Mr. F. has one of the large, rich farms of the county, and the best residence in the township; he commenced life with limited means, and his great prosperity is due to his hard work and good management; he is a very enterprising man, and believes that one great idea of life is enjoyment, and whatever will contribute to enjoyment and improvement we should have whenever able.

HENRY R. HERR, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Democrat and Presbyterian. He was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15, 1844, and came to this county in 1862. He married Maggie J. Upp in York, Penn., Dec. 20, 1866; she was born Oct. 1, 1844, in York; they have three children—John, Fannie and George. Mr. Michael Herr, uncle of Henry R., came here in 1853 and bought four sections of land; at that time, only two or three dwellings had been built in Pike; Henry R. came here and bought one-half a section (one-fourth on Sec. 35, and one-fourth on Sec. 26) and put on fine improvements on the 160 on Section 35, within eighty rods of the corporate limits of the city of Chenoa; he built a residence costing \$9,000; with his beautiful grove and surroundings, it is one of the most desirable homes in the county. Mr. H. had the advantage of a fine education, and is a very capable business man; he rents his lands and spends his time in doing his uncle's business, and also does all the constable business in Pike. Mrs. Herr is a lady of refinement, and their three bright, intelligent children are receiving all the care and attention that kind parents can bestow.

JOHN HANCOCK, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican; Presbyterian. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 25, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Franklin

Co., Penn., Jan. 13, 1839, and came to McLean Co. in 1857, and to this place in 1859. He married Rachel M. Campbell, in Eppard's Point, June 2, 1863; she was born in Chester Co., Penn., July 7, 1844; they have four children—Ida M., Lettie, Charles N. and Josephine. Mr. H. has a beautiful farm finely situated, and is one of the very prosperous farmers of the town; he is a very reliable citizen and good neighbor, and few men of his age have a brighter future before them.

MAURICE MONROE, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican; Presbyterian. Has eighty-five acres of land on Sec. 11, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born in Scotland, Oct. 22, 1844, and came to Illinois in 1853, and settled in Tazewell Co., and came to this place in Spring of 1870. He married Jemima Young, in Dec., 1867; she was born in Tazewell Co., March, 1844. Mr. M. came to this country when a boy, worked hard; got an education, and is the architect of his own fortune; he is a self-made man; has a good farm, a beautiful home, and is a very intelligent farmer; he is young, yet he is a leading man in society and the county. He was elected Supervisor of the Township in Spring of 1878, and represents the interests of the town very honorably.

JOSEPH S. SUYDAM, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican; Presbyterian. Has eighty acres of land on Sec. 11, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., Feb. 17, 1815, and came to Tazewell Co. in 1854, and to Marshall Co. in 1862, and to this place in 1868. He married Catharine De Graw, Dec. 13, 1838, in Philadelphia; she was born in New Jersey, Dec., 1815, and died Sept. 23, 1872; they have four children living—Abraham D., Jane E., Catharine L., John B.; lost three—George V., died in New Jersey, 1849; Mary and Frank died in Tazewell Co. the same week in 1859. Mr. S. is an intelligent man, well informed, has seen much of the world and society, is a good farmer, held several offices in town, loves books and the current literature of the day; has a fine family; the decline of life is sweetened with the thought that the world has been made better for his having lived in it.

SILAS H. SUTTON, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Republican; Quaker. Has 160

acres of land on Sec. 25, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 3, 1834, and came to this place May, 1857. He married Mary Gager, Dec. 29, 1865; she was born in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1847; they have four children—Mattie G., Anna H., Jennie G. and Edwin A. Mr. Sutton bought his farm of Mr. Leonard Baker, the first farm settled in town, and the house being the first one built in the township; it must have been built in 1853; Mr. Sutton is now the oldest settler in Pike; has one of the best farms, is a good farmer, has been engaged for years dealing in stock and hogs. Has been Supervisor for many years, and also Treasurer for nine years; he is one of the most capable business men, and has always been a leading spirit in the enterprises of the town.

THOMAS SHAFFER, farmer; P. O. Ocuya. Republican; Evangelical. Has 240 acres of land on Sec. 1, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Dec. 26, 1826, and came to Stephenson Co., March, 1862, and to this place in 1866. He married Elizabeth Kettner, Aug. 7, 1854; she was born in Clinton Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1831; they have six children living—Henry J., Susanna C., William F., Emanuel F., John B. and Emma Jane; Harvey E. was killed by the running away of a horse, in Feb., 1873, aged 12 years; Nina T.; died in infancy, in 1867. Mr. S. is one of the successful farmers of the town; has one of the best farms, and knows how to keep it so; his buildings and improvements are very good; he has a family of intelligent, industrious and good children, and all together they live to enjoy the good things of this life, as well as of the life to come.

PETER VERCLER, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Independent and Christian. Has 240 acres of land on Secs. 21 and 33, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Lorraine, France, April 12, 1827, and came to Peoria, Ill., in 1852, and to this place in 1865. He married Anna Detweiler, in Peoria, in 1856; she was born in Lorraine, France, in 1830; they have three children—Cattie, Andrew and Anna. Mr. V. is exceptional in the taste shown in improvements on his farm, his buildings, and his orchard; has a fine grove; his farm is one of the best in the county; he

came to this country with small means, but has been very successful in his business and farming; he is very agreeable in his manners, has good practical judgment, and is a very highly esteemed citizen of the town.

STEPHEN WOODING, farmer; P. O. Ocuya. Republican, and his family are Methodists. Has 126 acres of land on Sec. 12, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Northampton Co., Eng., Feb. 11, 1830, and came to Salem, N. J., in 1851, and to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1854, and to this place in 1867. He married Sarah Humphrey, of Fulton Co., March 1, 1862; she was born in Indiana, and died Dec. 28, 1873; they had four children, two living—Benj. F. and Charles S. He married for his second wife Susana Cheney Myer, widow of M. H. Myer, Oct. 4, 1874; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md., July 3, 1837; she had by her first husband three children—Eli B., Adelia and William T. S.; the last two live with their mother, Mrs. W. Mr. W. is one of those thoroughly quiet, unpretending men whom you must know well to appreciate; he has a finely situated and cultivated farm, and is a very systematic farmer; he has a beautiful residence, an interesting family, and everything looks like thrift and contentment; he had \$2.50 when he came to this country, so what he has, he has made and saved.

DAVID WATSON, farmer; P. O. Chenoa. Democrat and Christian. Has eighty acres of land on Sec. 6, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 16, 1806, and came to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1833; to Brown Co., Ohio, in 1839; to Woodford Co. in 1851; to Peoria Co. in 1866; to Marshall Co. in 1871, and to this place in 1876. He married Betsey Briggs Oct. 6, 1836; she was born in Massachusetts Jan. 25, 1816; they have five children living—Edwin B., William L., Mary C., David and Francis. Mr. W. is one of the very worthy and best of men; has lived a long and eventful life; has raised a fine, intelligent family of children, and now, in the sunset of life, he and his kind companion live to enjoy their society and be a blessing to them. Wm. L. was born in Chautauqua, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1841. Was a member of the 108th Ill. Vols. for three years, from Woodford Co., and received an

honorable discharge. He owns the farm with his father, and, being single, they live together; he is one of the most manly, honorable young men you can find.

WILLIAM WOODING, farmer; P. O. Ocoya. Republican. Christian. Has 134 acres of land on Secs. 12 and 13, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Northampton Co., England, Nov. 17, 1832, and came to Philadelphia in 1851, living in New Jersey until the Fall of 1856, when he came to Fulton Co., Ill., and in 1869 he came to this place. He married Amanda Humphrey in Fulton Co., Dec. 25, 1859; she was born in Washing-

ton Co., Ind., July 26, 1841; they have three children—Mary A., Lucy L. and William H.; Jesse died in infancy. William H. Fellingham, nephew of Mrs. W., is a member of their family. Mr. W. had barely means enough to get to America, and it required much hard work and many self-denials to get a start; but by dint of perseverance he has conquered, and now he has a beautiful farm and residence and other improvements, rendering his home one of the best; he is a good farmer, thoroughly honest, and is one of the capable men of the town.

WALDO TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDREWS, Jr., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Gridley; born in Lincolnshire, town of Stamford, Eng., April 15, 1846; came to the United States when nine years old, stopping in La Salle Co. for a short time prior to locating permanently in Waldo Tp., his present home, where he located in 1862. Has eighty acres of well-improved land, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Andrews married Miss Margaret Murray; she was born in Scotland, April 22, 1850. He has filled the office of School Director, and is highly recommended by all who know him. They are the parents of three children—Mary J., born March 16, 1873; Ida M., born Sept. 22, 1874; James G., born Dec. 21, 1877.

D. C. BENEDICT, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Gridley; was born in Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 28, 1834; at the age of 9, he removed with his parents to Delaware Co., Ohio; after four years, he returned to N. Y., locating in Jefferson Co.; in 1849, he was apprenticed with H. P. Pratt, contractor and builder, and served three years; came to Illinois in 1855, locating in Kendall Co., where he remained about eight years, then came into Livingston Co., locating where he now resides; has engaged in contracting and building quite extensively since he came into this county; he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; is Supervisor, and a man of energy and industry and much respected

by all who know him. He married Miss Clarissa A. Sleezer, Aug. 21, 1853; she was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1834. They are parents of five children—Abraham D., born April 8, 1856; David H., born Dec. 21, 1857; Diademia E., born Aug. 22, 1859; Ellsworth D., born Sept. 28, 1864; George J., born Sept. 8, 1868.

RICHARD BREESE, coal and stock merchant, Gridley; was born in Cambridgeshire, Upwell, near Wisbach, Eng., Aug. 26, 1824; came to United States in 1852, locating in Butler Co., Ohio, near Hamilton, remaining there until 1857; from there, to Illinois, where he located in Livingston Co., town of Waldo, Sec. 10, living there eight years, then moving to Sec. 28, where he retained a homestead of 280 acres, though carrying on business in Gridley; value of land, \$45 per acre. Mr. Breese married Miss Sarah Flanders, of Wasborn, Huntingtonshire, England, Jan. 16, 1851; she was born Oct. 30, 1828. Mr. Breese has one child—Eliza, born Jan. 7, 1848; she married Mr. Christian Nearhauser, Dec. 19, 1864.

W. H. CORNWELL, farmer and stock, Sec. 1; P. O. Gridley; the subject of this sketch was born in Princeville, Peoria Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1844; living there twenty-five years, laboring on a farm and attending district school until 15 years old, then entering the Academy at Princeville, attending two years and one month,

leaving school and enlisting in the war of the rebellion, Sept. 25, 1861, in the 11th Ill. V. C.; leaving the State March 15, 1862, was engaged in several battles and taken prisoner at the battle of Corinth; was paroled at Vicksburg, Oct. 15, 1862, going to St. Louis, where he was in parole camp until the March following, going to Jackson, Tenn., remaining until September, 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; was wounded and taken prisoner, tasting the sweets of Andersonville for four months; discharged under a general order from the War Department, July 25, 1865. Returned home, where he married Miss Elizabeth C. Thomson, of Peoria, Ill., Feb. 28, 1867; she was born Oct. 24, 1848; then moving to their home in Livingston Co., Feb. 22, 1869. He owns 320 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; is Justice of the Peace for the second term. They have three children—Albert W., born Sept. 18, 1868; Lester P., born Nov. 24, 1872; Charles A., born Jan. 27, 1877.

ROBERT ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Gridley; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., March 3, 1846, living with his parents until 21 years of age, attending school Winters and farming the remainder of the time; he located in Waldo Tp. in 1867, buying 160 acres of land, now valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Roberts married Miss Virginia Watts, of Weston, McLean Co., Aug. 1873; she was born 1853; they are the parents of two children—Charles, born Dec., 1874; Luther, born Oct., 1876.

HENRY E. SIEBERNS, general merchandise; Gridley; was born in Germany, March 23, 1825; came to this country in 1853; stopping for a time in New Orleans, thence to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged at the trade of cabinet making, which he followed two years, after which he removed to Canada. While there he married Miss Caroline Niergarth, of Germany, May 28, 1857; she was born May 1, 1834. He owns 880 acres of land, well improved, and a fine residence; he is a man of energy and industry, through which he has accumulated a large property; has held the office of Town Clerk and Collector; also Postmaster. He has a family of nine children—Juliette and Juliana, born Dec. 31, 1858; Mary R., born Sept. 22, 1860; Walter H., born Aug. 19, 1862; Wilhelmine C., born July 3, 1864; John

R., born Oct. 21, 1868; Otto, born Feb. 15, 1872; Carl D. E., born May 10, 1874; Henriette E., born March 2, 1877.

A. L. SMITH, farmer and stock, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Gridley; he was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, March 27, 1835, where he lived until 18 years of age, attending school Summer and Winter until 14 years old, afterward attending Winters only until 18 years old; leaving Ohio, with his brother Elias C. Smith, coming West to Tazewell Co., Ill., where they hired by the month. He married Miss Mary E. Ayres, of Somerset Co., Penn.; she was born March 27, 1842; soon after marriage they moved to Livingston Co., where they now reside, settling on the wild prairie with no means; their old home is deserted for a more elaborate one, bespeaking better times; he cast the first vote in Waldo Tp. election; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor, Collector, Constable, Highway Commissioner, which places he has filled with honor to himself, and is respected by all who know him. He owns eighty acres, valued at \$45 per acre; he once sold forty bushels of corn to buy his wife a calico dress. They are the parents of four children—Lucy E., born March 16, 1861; Syrena, born Nov. 27, 1863; Mary F., born Jan. 7, 1869; Frank E., born June 29, 1877.

GEORGE W. STOKER, farmer and stock, Sec. 32; P. O. Gridley; born in Mason Co., Ky., March 11, 1827, where he remained with his parents until 25 years of age, engaged in farming; he then went to California, remaining only three years; his health failing, he returned home, where he remained only one year; thence to Livingston Co., where he has remained ever since, engaging in farming, and has accumulated a good property. He married Miss Mary E. Jewett, of Belfast, Me., May 2, 1860; she was born at Belfast, Me., Nov., 1833; they are the parents of two children—George P., born Aug. 21, 1861; Mary B., born May 2, 1863.

EDSON WILDER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Gridley; born in Windham Co., Vt., March 13, 1809; living there with his parents and attending school until 9 years of age; then moving with them to the town of Washingtonville, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he remained with them until their death, leaving there four

years later for Illinois, locating in Peoria Co. in Oct., 1856, where they lived until May, 1865; moving from Peoria to Waldo, where he purchased 256 acres of land, which he has improved with good buildings and fine stock. Has been elected Justice of the Peace several terms, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

He married Miss Susan Titus Feb. 9, 1835; she was born in the town of Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1811; they are the parents of four children—Martial D. F., born May 17, 1836; Malcolm D., born May 15, 1838; Edson L., born Aug. 15, 1840; Mary A., born Nov. 29, 1848.

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NICHOLAS FROEBE, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 26, 1826, and is the son of Christoph and Kate (Berg) Froebe; his father was a millwright; he entered a factory owned by Philip Goembele, to learn a trade in the manufactory of Damerest; here he remained for seven years; he was drafted to serve in the regular army, where he remained for five years; in 1849, in company with Amelia Goembele and mother, emigrated to America and landed in New Orleans, being seven weeks in making the trip; then to Peoria, via St. Louis; remained here two years; settled in Livingston Co., January, 1856, in Germantown Tp., on the farm that he now lives on; purchased 104 acres, at \$8 per acre; to-day, owns 184 acres. Married Amelia C. Goembele, of Germany; she was born March 30, 1835; they have six children. Mr. Froebe is one of the oldest and highly respected farmers of Germantown Tp.; has held the office of Township Clerk for seven years, and School Director. Is liberal in his politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

WM. PHILIP GOEMBEL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the first settlers of Germantown Tp., having made his home here Aug. 20, 1856; was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Feb. 20, 1833, and is the son of Philip and Carolina (Stoeber) Goembele; his father was engaged very extensively in the manufactory of Damerest; here Mr. Goembele was engaged in selling his father's goods; he came to America and landed in New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, then to Peoria, engaged in selling goods manufactured by his father, in Germany; near

Peoria, he set out in farming, and remained there until 1856, when he came to Livingston Co., and settled on the farm that he now lives on. Mr. Goembele was the first Supervisor of Germantown Tp., which office he filled with credit to himself and to the people he represented, for six years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat in politics. Married in 1863, to Elizabeth Schroen, of Germany; they have eight children.

JOHN LEGGATE, farmer, P. O. Melvin, Ford Co.; was born in Scotland, Aug. 25, 1816, and is the son of James and Margaret (Dalgleish) Leggate; his father was a weaver by trade, who died in 1837; mother died when he was very young. Mr. Leggate married Miss Elizabeth Fleming in 1837; in 1849, with his wife and four children, emigrated to America and landed in New York City; here he remained for six years, engaged in weaving, which trade he learned in Scotland; he then went to Ontario, Canada; here he was engaged in the Summer months in the manufacture of brick, and in Winter at his trade of weaving; remained here two years; then to Illinois, in 1857, and settled in Livingston Co., on the farm that he now lives on, having purchased eighty acres from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at \$8 per acre; to-day, he owns 160 acres. Squire Leggate is one of the most prominent men of Germantown Tp.; has held several offices of trust; is Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for twelve years. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics. Squire Leggate had two sons in the late war—John, was born in Scotland, Sept. 11, 1841, enlisted in the 89th Ill. V. I.,

Co. D, for three years or during the war; participated in some of the hard-fought battles; at Chickamauga, he was struck five times by flying bullets from the enemy, also at Rockyface, and Nashville; here, at Nashville, he received a very severe wound in the wrist, from which he has a crippled hand; was honorably discharged; now living in Chicago, engaged in a cotton manufactory; Robert, was born in Scotland, July 23, 1845; enlisted in the 89th Ill. V. I., Co. D, for three years; then in the 59th, in Texas; was honorably discharged; returned home at the end of the war, and now lives in Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALBERT B. MINNERLY, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly respected farmers of Livingston Co.; was born in Canandaigua Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1815, and is the son of James and Hannah (Knapp) Minnerly; his father was a farmer and was born in Westchester, N. Y., May 6, 1790; came West to Ohio in 1838, then to Illinois in 1854; he died of typhoid pneumonia at Van Orin, Ill., April 13, 1876, being a member of the M. E. Church; his mother is now living in Mendota, Ill., 82 years of age. Mr. Minnerly came West with his parents, and settled in Ohio, then to Illinois; engaged in farming in Bureau Co., also working at his trade, blacksmithing, which trade was learned in New York; then to Livingston Co., and settled in the place he now lives on, in the Spring of 1867; here Mr. Minnerly has remained ever since; has held several offices of public trust in Germantown Tp.; Justice of the Peace, Town Treasurer and Supervisor of Tp., this office for the last five years; all of these offices he has held with honor and credit to himself and to those he has represented. Has been a strong Republican ever since the organization of the party, but of late years he has been working very hard for the National Greenback party, and is recognized as one of the leading men of this party of Livingston Co. Was married Feb. 3, 1841, to Miss Eliza J. Cox, of Virginia; born in 1812, and is the daughter of Joseph Cox; six children; member of the Universalist Church, and a hard worker in the temperance movement.

DANIEL D. MOORE, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Pulaski Co., Ind., Sept. 19, 1849, and is the son of A.

J. and Catherine (Long) Moore of Ohio; his father was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and a miller by trade; of late years engaged in farming; Mr. Moore remained with his parents engaged in farming; in 1862 his father died; he then was engaged out as a farm hand, working in Cass and Warren Cos., Ind.; then came to Bureau Co., Ill., and remained here for two years, then to Livingston Co., and settled in Germantown Tp.; here he purchased a farm; owns a fine improved farm of 126 acres. Married, in 1870, to Miss Dorcas Britton, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Moore is a Greenbacker in politics.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Melvin, Ford Co., Ill.; the subject of this sketch was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Aug. 1, 1843, and is the son of William and Martha J. (Ray) Phillips, who were among the early settlers of La Salle Co., having made their home there in 1841; his father was a farmer; Mr. Phillips was raised on the farm; when he was but 3 years old his mother died, and when 6 years old his father died; he was bound out to his uncle, George Phillips, and remained with him until the breaking out of the late war; he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 104th I. V. I., and participated in some of the most severe battles during the war; was with Gen. Sherman's march to the sea; through the swamps of the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., on the grand review; was mustered out June, 1865; he returned to La Salle Co., and commenced farming; he then came to Livingston Co., and settled in Germantown Tp. in 1867; owns a fine improved farm of 400 acres. Mr. Phillips married in 1870, to Miss Malindia J. Graves, of Ill.; three children; has held the office of School Trustee, and is Greenbacker in politics.

PHILIPP RUPPEL, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth; was born in Germany, Aug. 5, 1825, and is the son of Ernest and Annie E. (Gerbracht) Ruppel, of Germany; his father was a carpenter by trade, and was born March 13, 1803, and is now living in Germantown Tp.; mother was born December, 1797, and died May, 1872. Mr. Ruppel remained in Germany until he was 25 years of age, engaged with his father in the carpenter business; in 1850, with his father, mother, one brother and sister emigrated to America, and landed in New

York City, then to Buffalo, N. Y., thence West to Tazewell Co., Ill.; here they purchased a farm and were engaged in farming in Tazewell Co. about twelve years; then to Livingston Co.; here Mr. Ruppel first purchased eighty acres, at \$12 per acre; to-day owns 320 acres of fine improved land. Married, in 1850, to Miss

Elizabeth Rohrbach, of Germany; born May 28, 1832, and is the daughter of John Rohrbach, of Germany; both her parents are dead; mother died when she was 82 years old; father died some ten years ago; have had nine children, six living. Evangelical Church.

BROUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Republican. Has 960 acres of land, very well improved; he was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1826; came to Broughton May 1, 1852, after living in Ohio several years. He married Miss S. E. Smart, in Medina Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1849; she died Oct. 26, 1868. They had three children—Alvira, Arville and Elmer. Mr. B. came to this Tp. three years before any other man; has worked hard to improve his farm, has been successful, and now has some of the best lands and farms in the town; he was the first Supervisor and held the office several years, is now and has been for many years the Assessor; he is an active political man, always being very zealous for what he thinks to be right. The Tp. was named in honor of him. He is one of the leading men in the county; he was on the lake for many years, and for several years commanded the vessel; so this is his first farming, and he has succeeded well.

ALBERT HARRIS, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Republican. Has eighty acres of land on Sec. 8, and valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 3, 1838, and came to La Salle Co., in 1853 and to this place in 1868. He married Laura Reeder, daughter of Joseph Reeder, Nov. 12, 1861; she was born in Wisconsin, Sept. 22, 1842. They have four children—Nora, Edna and Edwin (twins), and Luella. Mr. H. has a good farm, is a very intelligent man, and has a very promising family of children. He was in the 104th Illinois Vols., from La Salle Co.; made a good record as a faithful soldier; he was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, in the 14th Army Corps, and served three years.

HENRY JUSTUS, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Republican. Has eighty acres of land on Sec. 17, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1822, and came to La Salle Co. in 1854, and to this place in Fall of 1861; has two children—Alonzo H. and Clarence E. Mr. J. is one of a class of men who live for the good of living, not only for himself, but for others. He has a beautiful home in a beautiful grove, and one of the very nicest of farms, and well knows how to enjoy it; he has been a prosperous farmer, and is a man universally esteemed.

THADDEUS S. LITTLE, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Dwight. Republican; German Reform. Has 160 acres on Sec. 6, valued at \$35 per acre; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., April 1, 1829, and came to Franklin Co. in 1838, and to Livingston Co., Ill., in 1864. Mr. L. has never been married. He worked at his trade until he came onto his farm; he has improved it, and now has a good farm and well located; Mr. L. is a good citizen, a kind neighbor and an honest man; his great grandfather was born in Alsace, German-France; his German name was Kline; he came to this country very early; his grandfather was born here, and was one of the brave men of the Revolution, and left a proud record for his children.

JAMES ED. MORRIS, farmer; P. O., Dwight. Republican; Baptist. Has 161 acres of land on Sec. 6, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Westbury, Wilts Co., England, June 21, 1815, and came to Canada in 1831, and to this place in 1858. He married Charlotte Carey, Aug. 22, 1843; she died June 17, 1852; they had four children—William, Enos, Susan and Enoch. For his present wife, he

married Mary Carey, in La Salle Co., Oct. 13, 1854; she was born Aug. 1, 1834; they have eight children living—Emma, Lydia A., James E., Seth, John E., Sarah, Hannah and Benjamin. Mr. M. has been here almost from the first, and improved his farm from the raw prairie; he has grown up with the country, and kept pace with its improvements; he has a good farm, and is a good farmer; he has a large family of children growing up to habits of industry and usefulness; he is a man universally esteemed.

ARNOLD McMILLEN, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Independent. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 36; he was born in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, 1839, and came to Bureau Co. in 1865, and to this place in 1870. He married Susan Walker, in 1864; she was born in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, in 1841; they have six children—Ida B., Frank, Carrie, Thomas, David A. and Jesse R. Mr. McM. is one of the thorough men and farmers in the town; has a fine, well-improved farm and knows how to work it; he is one of the leading men; has held different offices in town, and is now, and has been for a long time, a very competent Highway Commissioner; he has an industrious family of children, and desires to give them a good, practical education.

SOREN OLSON, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Republican; Latter Day Saints. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 22, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born in Norway, Dec. 18, 1835, and came to La Salle Co. in 1836, and to this place in 1867. He married Sophia Danielson Dec. 9, 1858; she was born in Norway, June 25, 1841; they have six children living—Charles, Thomas, Sarah Ann, Nephi, Sophia and Jacob. Mr. Olson is one of a very few who have built a fine residence; a nice barn, and otherwise made substantial improvements; his farm is one of the best, and he is one of the best and most advanced farmers in town; his reputation is among the best as a reliable man and a very useful citizen.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, Jr., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center. Republican. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 27, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Kendall Co. April 29, 1849, and came to this place in 1874. He married Mary E. Goodale, Oct. 15, 1871; she was born in 1851;

they have two children—Arthur, born July 6, 1872; Everett, born Oct. 7, 1874. Mr. R. is a young man of promise; came here and bought an old farm, one of the very best in the town, and is making very valuable improvements, and by his energy and advanced ideas of farming is destined not only to shine as a farmer, but to improve as a man.

AUGUSTUS ROBINSON, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Independent; Congregational. Has 160 acres of land on Sec. 30; he was born in La Salle Co., Oct. 24, 1840, and came to this place in 1866. He married Alice Hayward, Jan. 9, 1868; she was born Aug. 25, 1842; they have four children—William A., Mattie, Gertrude and Horace E. Mr. R.'s father (James Robinson), of La Salle Co., came into that county from Ohio, in a very early day; his son A. left the old homestead and came here when this was a raw prairie, and has made him a fine farm and pleasant home. He is the Treasurer of the township, and is one of the most reliable men; he is a good farmer, a good neighbor, and is everybody's friend, and is thus deserving.

JAMES N. REEDER, farmer, etc.; P. O. Dwight. Republican; Congregationalist. Has farms on Secs. 8 and 7; he was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1808, and came to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1830, and built the first frame house in Pekin; in 1832, he moved to Lacon, Marshall Co., where he built the first house and assisted in laying out the town; in 1834, he moved to La Salle Co. and bought a claim on the Vermilion River, and remained on it for two years, when he moved to Troy Grove, where he took up a farm and started a blacksmith shop, hanging the bellows between two trees, which made the shop; in 1866, he sold out his place and bought where he now lives. He married M. A. Johnston Aug. 8, 1830; she died May 9, 1859; they had seven children—David F., James H., Sarah M., John J., Newton A., J. W., and Ella. He married W. A. Johnston May 10, 1860; she died Dec. 2, 1866. He married for his present wife Mrs. Sarah Wheatley, April 4, 1867. Mr. R. is one of the early pioneers of the State as well as of the township; there were but some fifteen families in the township when he came; he has built some fifteen or twenty

dwellings, some of them among the best in the township; he has also improved thirteen farms in the State; he has always been a pioneer, leading others into new territory, rather than following; he could do the breaking, blacksmithing, making the cabinet work, and could build and furnish a house; he has raised, educated and settled his large family of children in good homes and business. He is a Deacon of the Congregational Church, and is a very zealous Christian man, and his influence for good is felt throughout the community. The son of his present wife married his daughter, so he is step-father and father-in-law.

JOSEPH REEDER, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Republican; Free Baptist. Has 120 acres of land on Sec. 8, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1810, and moved into Hamilton and Preble Cos., and remained there until 1829, when he came to Tazewell Co., near Pekin; in 1835, he moved into La Salle Co. and improved a fine farm; in 1840, he removed into Greene Co., Wis., while it was yet a Territory, and improved a farm and remained there until 1856, when he returned to La Salle Co., where he remained until 1875, when he came to this place and bought a very

fine farm and home. He married Margaret Lindley July 25, 1835, in Pekin; she was born in Salem, Ind., in 1816, and died in November, 1855; they have four children living—Rebecca, Fanny, Laura, and Josephine. For his second wife he married Clarissa A. Harris, in 1859; she died in 1868. Albert Harris, son of Mrs. C. A. Harris, married a daughter of Mr. Reeder, so he is step-father and father-in-law by two marriages. In November, 1869, he married the widow of the late Dr. A. Gilbert, of Homer, La Salle Co., for his present wife. His daughter, Josephine, married C. H. Gilbert, Esq. (son of Dr. Gilbert), so he is step-son and son-in-law. Mr. R. has seen very much of border pioneer life, coming into the State among the very first; in 1832, he was in the Black Hawk war, and participated in one serious engagement; his pioneer history would of itself make an interesting book; he has a fine farm and a beautiful home; has been a very successful farmer and a liberal supporter of benevolent institutions and institutions of learning, and is just such a man as the world needs more of; he is perfectly happy, because he is perfectly contented; he and his amiable wife are enjoying the fruits of their labor, surrounded by their children and friends.

OWEGO TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. BENHAM, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pontiac; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 10, 1824; when about 6 years old, he came, with his parents, to Sangamon Co., Ill., where his parents still reside; he lived there until June, 1848, returning to Vermont, where he remained until Oct., 1849; he then went to California, via the Isthmus, spending about four months in Panama, and taking a Glasgow packet; he was fifty-three days making the trip to San Francisco; he spent two years in mining, with good success, and then returned to Vermont, whence he came again to Illinois, in 1852; in 1855, he went with a surveying party to Kansas, to survey the boundary line be-

tween that State and Nebraska. He was married March 31, 1856, to Mrs. Melissa E. Porter, daughter of Heman Converse, of Addison, Vt.; they have one daughter—Genora E. He settled in Livingston Co. in 1856, buying eighty acres of land, where he still resides; he now owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$15,000; he also owns business property and a dwelling in Pontiac, valued at \$10,000. He served two terms as member of the Board of Supervisors and twelve years as Commissioner of Highways; he is a strictly temperate man, and has accumulated his wealth by a course of industry and economy.

JACOB PFAU, farmer; P. O. Odell; was born in Germany Sept. 27, 1829;

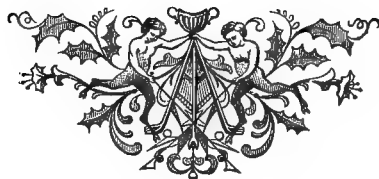
came to this country in 1853, and settled in Ohio; he removed from there to Plano, Ill., and from there to Owego, where he now resides; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Mary E. Myer; she was born in Germany

March 11, 1833; they have had twelve children, viz.: John J., Anna E., Frederick William, Carrie J., Albert E., Mary A., Emma L., George H., Melissa E., Hattie B., Ernest S. and an infant.

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

LOUIS HOLLOWAY, farmer; P. O. Forrest; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 17, 1838; his father died when Louis was a lad of but 9 years; in 1855, he moved to Illinois, and settled in La Salle Co., near Ottawa; here he engaged for several years at brick-laying and plastering. Jan. 8, 1862, he enlisted in an independent company of cavalry that was attached to the 53d I. V. I.; he remained in the service until Feb. 19, 1863, when he was discharged on account of injuries received on the 25th of Sept., 1862; he participated with the regiment in the hard-fought battle of Pittsburg Landing, and

was present at the second attack on Corinth, Miss. In 1868, he came to Livingston Co., and purchased 80 acres of land; this he improved and still owns. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary A. Brundage, a native of Pennsylvania; has six children—Oscar A., Clarence M., Alice, Ida J., Harry and an infant son. Republican; Adventist. Has held the office of Road Commissioner six years; that of School Director for the past ten years; was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1876, and re-elected to the same office in the Spring of 1877. Now owns 120 acres of land, and is a very successful farmer.



DRAINAGE.

[This subject is of such importance to the citizens of Livingston County, that we insert a few extracts from articles written by H. W. S. Cleveland, Esq., landscape gardener, Chicago.]

Very few people whose interests are not directly connected with agriculture or its products have any realizing sense of the effect of a wet or dry season upon the aggregate wealth of the region in which it prevails. The continued rains of the past season, in retarding the labors of cultivation and diminishing the products of a single crop, may serve to open their eyes to the importance of the subject.

No one who has examined the subject will hesitate to give his assent to the proposition that a thorough system of underdrainage throughout the State would not only more than double its present productive power, but would give us at all seasons the inestimable benefit of firm and dry roads. A little reflection, however, will render it manifest that legislative action is essential before any extended system of road drainage can be inaugurated. In the vicinity of rivers, or in an uneven country where it is easy to find an outlet within a short distance of the land it is desired to drain, there may be little difficulty for individual proprietors in draining any portion of their farms, though even in such cases it is by no means uncommon that a portion of the lowest and wettest land, which must of necessity be first drained, may lie within the boundaries of another proprietor, who is unable or unwilling to incur the expense of drainage, and thus renders it impossible for his more enterprising neighbor to do so. Of course the danger that such an obstacle may be encountered becomes greater in proportion to the size of the area. If a township or a county desires to inaugurate a system of drainage for the benefit of the residents within its borders, it may find its efforts defeated by the unwillingness of its next neighbors below. In short, it is as idle for a single town or county to attempt a thorough system of drainage without general co-operation as it would be for a single block in a city to undertake to manage its own sewerage. There is but one way in which it can be done. The State must be divided into drainage districts, the boundaries of which are fixed by the natural water-shed, without regard to county or township lines. Each district should then be placed in charge of competent engineers, who should be independent of town and county officers, and who should ascertain by actual survey the lines of lowest levels and prepare a design based upon these data, and showing the most effective and economical system by which the thorough drainage of the whole could be secured. The work of road drainage of such vast areas of level country as are comprised within the State of Illinois demands the exercise of too much scientific knowledge and engineering skill to be intrusted to the local commissioners of the different counties. It should be controlled and directed by a special department, the head of which should be a man possessing the highest available engineering talent. Wherever the nature of the ground rendered it possible, the pipes which drained the highways should constitute the mains into which the farm drains could be conducted, and they should, therefore, be of sufficient size to meet all possible demands of the kind. With proper underdrainage, the roads might everywhere be kept in good condition at all seasons. The best mode of accomplishing this would doubtless be by means of a drain on each side of the road. But a single drain under the center would prevent the possibility of its ever becoming sufficiently muddy to cause serious obstruction of travel.

It is obvious that such a system as I have suggested involves the necessity of legislative action, and the enactment of laws adapted to the special requirements of its execution. In fact, an amendment of the Constitution is necessary before the first steps can be taken toward its accomplishment by the General Assembly.

I propose now to set forth, in as few words as possible, some of the essential facts in regard to the practice of drainage, which every man should bear in mind who undertakes it. Open ditches may be, and often are, necessary auxiliaries to a system of underdrainage, and especially in a very level country, where, in many cases, the final outlet may be at a great distance from the field or farm which is to be underdrained, or where the accumulated water-shed of a large area is too large to be contained in tiles.

When it is found necessary to construct them, they should always be made with sloping sides, and the most natural slope is the one which is most likely to be permanent and this is found to be at an angle of about thirty-four degrees with the horizon.

Tiles must be large enough to carry off all the water which may come suddenly in a storm or by the melting of snow, so that there may be no surface washing. The main must be large enough for any possible demand; and in determining its size, the possibility of future extension should always be borne in mind.

The capacity of pipes, however, increases in the ratio of the squares of their diameters. A two-inch pipe carries four inches of water, but a four-inch pipe carries sixteen inches, or just four times instead of twice as much as a two-inch. In draining extensive marshes or swamps, it may be necessary to use tile of very large dimensions; but in the ordinary sloughs which are found on the prairie farms, a four or six inch pipe will suffice for the main, and nothing whatever is gained by using tiles of a larger size than is necessary, while the cost is very much greater. A good deal of misapprehension prevails on this subject, owing to the disappointment of those who had first used pipe that was too small, and were then ready to go to the opposite extreme.

A letter now lies before me from a zealous advocate of drainage, who says that "large tiles are the best, for they are not so apt to fill up, and then they take the water off so much faster. The larger the body of water in the tile, the cleaner it will keep it."

There are fallacies in this argument of which the writer will become convinced by further experience, for his knowledge of tile draining has been gained within a year. His last statement is doubtless correct, but the body of water cannot be increased by the use of larger tile, and its liability to deposit silt is increased just in proportion as it becomes shallow in the pipe. Moreover, if it deposits silt or sand *at all*, it is only a question of time when the pipe shall become choked, and the largest pipe will be insufficient to withstand a constant influx for any great length of time. If, at any season, the amount of water is larger than the pipes can carry off, it is obvious that they are not large enough; but when there is no sign of an overflow, and the first rush of water speedily subsides after a hard rain, there can be no object in using larger pipe.

"The size of the mains should be sufficient to convey, with such fall as is attainable, the greatest quantity of water that may ever be expected to reach them. Beyond this, an increase of size is rather a disadvantage than otherwise, because a small flow of water runs with more velocity when compressed into a narrow channel than when broadly spread, and so has more power to force its way and carry before it obstructing substances."—*French's Farm Drainage*, page 192.

Exact form and even surface are of far greater importance than is usually supposed to prevent friction and facilitate the flow of water. The tiles should be straight, even, smooth and hard burnt. The latter point, and the importance of having them made of good material cannot be too strongly urged, because farmers are liable to be tempted to buy tiles on account of their low price, which prove a ruinous investment, crumbling and falling to pieces after a little time, and rendering the whole outlay useless.

I have witnessed so much vexation and annoyance from this cause that I can hardly find words to express my sense of the importance of making sure that only the best of clay is used and that the tiles are thoroughly burnt.

Drains are liable to fail from other causes. Unless the outlet is carefully guarded, it is always in danger of injury from the treading of cattle and the pranks of boys; and on this account the outlets should be limited to the smallest possible number, and in every case should

be protected by a strong and durable inclosure of plank or stone, and a net-work of wire, to prevent the entrance of mice, moles, frogs, snakes and other vermin, which are sure to seek a harbor in them if left open.

The general topography and character of the soil of the prairies is so much alike, that for the greater portion of the farms in Illinois the rules for drainage are identical. Almost every farm is intersected more or less by low, wet tracts, known as sloughs, the intervening uplands being generally only gentle elevations, and rarely obtaining the dignity of hills. The sub-soil is generally clay, which is not unfrequently compressed into "hard-pan," which is nearly impervious to water, but speedily becomes ameliorated by drainage, which necessarily causes alternate distention and shrinkage, and after a time works a complete change in its character. The sloughs, except during the heats of Summer, are impassable beds of mire, and are incapable of cultivation; but when drained, become at once the richest portion of the farm.

It is in the sloughs, of course, that the main drains must be laid, beginning at the outlet, or lowest point, and working upward, preserving always the longest possible stretches of straight lines, and making angles, or curves, only where it is absolutely necessary.

And it is of the utmost importance that these mains should, from the outset, be large enough to carry all the water that may be brought to them by side drains or by future extension.

Comparatively few farmers have yet extended their lines of tiles beyond the sloughs and wet grounds which demand immediate attention. They follow the course of the slough from the outlet to the head, or to the highest point within their own bounds, laying a four, six or eight-inch tile for a main, and then connecting any outlying pools or wet places with it by a lateral or smaller size. The day is not distant, however, when the beneficial effect of drainage of uplands will be as universally acknowledged as that of the sloughs has already become.

The effect of drains in ameliorating the soil and preserving an equal degree of moisture, by means of the ventilation they afford, is but imperfectly comprehended by the mass of farmers, who think only of the necessity of removing standing water. They think it unnecessary to provide artificial means for removing the water when it is not seen to stand upon the surface; but in reality, it (in the great majority of cases) is held in the soil to such an extent as to be greatly injurious to the growing crops. If drain tile are laid at intervals of forty or fifty feet, the effect will be that the water from heavy rains will speedily pass off, and the soil, instead of remaining soggy and dead, will become friable and easy to cultivate; and as the water runs off, its place is supplied by air, which keeps it light and porous, and in times of drought imparts to it the moisture with which, even in the driest times, it is laden, and thus prevents it ever becoming baked in clods, as clay land is sure to do if undrained. The most obstinate clays are so affected by drainage that they crack and crumble, and become annually more loose and friable.

The distance at which drains should be laid from each other depends greatly upon the nature of the soil. In a porous soil, the deeper the drain is laid the farther it will draw; but clay soils cannot be thoroughly drained unless the drains are within twenty or thirty feet of each other, however deep they may be laid; and in any case, the further the water has to pass through soil to reach the drain, the longer it will be in doing it.

Probably few farms in Illinois would now pay for laying drains on the uplands at less distances than one hundred feet: yet I venture the prediction that no man who tries the experiment of laying them at that distance, in the ordinary soil of the prairies, will rest satisfied till he has introduced another midway between every two of those that were first laid.

In regard to the depth of drains, three feet is the least that should ever be admitted, and no man who has tried three and a half or four feet will ever stop at less without a feeling of self-reproach. But in some cases, the depth must necessarily be governed by the amount of fall. The first point to ascertain is the lowest point at which an outlet can be secured without risk of back-water by the rising of the stream or pond into which it empties; for it is obvious that the grade of all the drains must be dependent on this, and the folly of attempting to arrange any portion till this is established is plain.

A fall of three inches in one hundred feet, or half an inch to a rod, will suffice for perfect drainage; but in all cases of slight fall, it is of vital importance that the drains be straight and

smooth. It is desirable to preserve as even a grade as possible, and it is of essential importance that no *hollows* should ever occur where the water would stand if not pushed on by that which follows; for in every such instance it will flow out of the joints instead of in, and will speedily become choked by silt, which is sure to be deposited in such places. The mains should be from three to six inches lower than the laterals, so that the latter may never have the water set back by standing water in the main.

All writers agree that it is best to have as few outlets as possible. "Every where else the work is protected by the earth above it, but at the outlet it is exposed to the action of frost, the treading of cattle, the mischiefs of boys, and the entry of reptiles, as well as the accumulation of deposits brought down by the drains themselves." Iron pipes set in masonry, with swing gates, are the proper finish for important outlets, and it is obviously desirable that they should be as few in number as possible.

The following table may be found convenient for reference, by those who are considering the subject of drainage. It shows the number of gallons which pipes of different size will deliver per minute, according to the rate of fall:

SIZE OF PIPE.	GALLONS DISCHARGED PER MINUTE.							
	1½ in. fall per 100 feet.	3 in. fall per 100 feet.	6 in. fall per 100 feet.	9 in. fall per 100 feet.	12 in. fall per 100 feet.	18 in. fall per 100 feet.	2 feet fall per 100 feet.	3 feet fall per 100 feet.
2 inches	9	13	19	23	27	33	37	46
3 inches	21	30	42	52	60	74	85	104
4 inches	36	52	76	92	108	132	148	184
6 inches	84	120	169	206	240	294	338	414
9 inches	232	330	470	570	660	810	930	1,140
12 inches	470	680	960	1,160	1,360	1,670	1,920	2,350
15 inches	830	1,180	1,680	2,040	2,370	2,920	3,340	4,100
18 inches	1,300	1,850	2,630	3,200	3,740	4,600	5,270	6,470
20 inches	1,760	2,450	3,450	4,180	4,860	5,980	6,850	8,410

No tiles have been used long enough in the United States to test the question of how long they will last; and in England, the only result that has been reached is, that if properly made and of the best material, and properly laid, they constitute a permanent improvement. It is important, however, that the farmers should fully appreciate the fact that the tiles should be made of the best potters' clay, unmixed with any inferior material, and thoroughly baked. "The value of tiles," says Klippart, "depends upon the quality of the clay and the perfection of the burning;" and he relates a case in France, where drain tiles made from potters' clay were found in a good state of preservation, after being laid 340 years. Tiles which are manufactured of inferior clay, or common clay mixed with a portion of better quality—which is not an uncommon practice with some manufacturers—are not only less durable and more likely to crumble, but, owing to the roughness of the interior surface, are much more liable to become clogged than those made of potters' clay.

The almost inexhaustible supply of the very best quality of clay at Whitehall, in this State, has led to the establishment there of numerous and very extensive manufactories of stoneware, roofing and drain tiles, fire brick, etc., situated immediately on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and thus rendered easily accessible from all parts of the State. There are also extensive manufactories at Joliet and elsewhere. Demand will create increased supply, and competition will tend to improvement on the part of honest manufacturers, and also to the multiplication of shams on the part of those who would undersell them. With proper exercise of judgment it is not difficult for the farmer to distinguish between them. It should always be borne in mind that men who have attained a high reputation for the excellence of their manufactures have a great deal more at risk from deterioration than the mere capital invested in their machinery.

DIRECTORY OF TAX-PAYERS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
Bapt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
bkpr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
bwr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
brklayr.....	bricklayer	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
Cath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Ch.....	Church	min.....	minister
Co.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
com. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
Cong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
Dem.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
dlr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
dgst.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
Episcopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
Evang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
Ind.....	Independent	sec.....	section or secretary
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	slsmn.....	salesman
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	Spir.....	Spiritualist
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
far.....	farmer	treas.....	treasurer

PONTIAC CITY.

Alles, Fred. L., editor and proprietor
Pontiac Sentinel.
Atterberry, Jas. C., Station Agent Paducah Junction.
Ament, Cyrus W., land dealer.
Ament, William T., lawyer.
Anderson, John J., plasterer.
Aerl, Robert, live-stock dealer.
Adams, Mrs. Helen, Postmistress.
Avery, O. F., Deputy County Clerk.
Anable, Samuel J., clerk.
Atwood, A. D., carpenter.
Agen, John, Laborer.
Allen, H. A., foundryman.
Bigelow, L. H., carpenter.
Bigelow, Charles L., carpenter.
Burgess, Thomas, laborer.
Blackmore, Henry, livery and feed stable.
Boulter & Wyman, livery and feed stable.
Babcock, Rufus W., C. & A. Station Agt.
Babcock, Judson W., groceries.
Babcock, H. O., dlr. in agricu'l implem'ts.
Babcock, Albert L., groceries.
Barton, William, laborer.
Barton, Joseph L., barber.
Bay, George W., carpenter.
Bay, Wm. C., house and sign painter.
Bond, F. H., shoemaker.
Black, John, groceries.
Bruner, John W., capitalist.

Bruner, William H., groceries.
Brewer, F. M., laborer.
Brucker, Francis, dry goods.
Brucker, Adolph, dry goods.
Beach, George R., dry goods.
Beach Brothers, dry goods.
Bradshaw, John, laborer.
Brower, Arlineus, retired farmer.
Brower, Martin I., lawyer and J. P.
Burke, William, liquor dealer.
Bruckner, John, janitor school house.
Bennett, Havilla S., express agent.
Barney, Benjamin F., tinner.
Britton, Robert, laborer.
Berry, William W., liquor dealer.
Borg, Cris M., house and sign painter.
Bourland, O. P., Cash. Nat. Bank Pontiac.
Bawden, Thomas, foundryman.
Bilger, B. F., cigar maker.
Bates, D. S., portrait painter.
Bruce, F. M., drayman.
Burns, William, miller.
Caldwell, James A., drug and book store.
Culver, Joseph F., banker, real estate and insurance agent.
Culver, J. F. & Co., bankers, real estate and insurance agents.
Culver, Mrs. Martha.
Culver, Mrs. Mary M.
Countryman, Jacob, laborer.

Countryman, Nelson, laborer.
 Countryman, George, laborer.
 Cook, Allen, butcher.
 Cook, W. H., butcher.
 Cook, John, butcher.
 Cook, Avery, capitalist.
 Cook, Edgar, groceries.
 Cook, Isaac, laborer.
 Cook, Micajah, farmer.
 Chapman, Amasa, engineer.
 Cullom, J. W., teacher.
 Cleland, Thomas, retired farmer.
 Cleland, Thomas, Jr., laborer.
 Cleland, William H., laborer.
 Calkins, Ebenezer, laborer.
 Clemens, W. C., ice dealer.
 Cleary, William, laborer.
 Cleary, John, laborer.
 Curry, J. A., laborer.
 Croswell, James T., druggist.
 Clark, John K., tinner.
 Custer, Israel, carpenter.
 Crane, Elizabeth, capitalist.
 Coviezel, John L., butcher.
 Corbin, J. K., farmer.
 Camp, Edgar, Clerk.
 Cotton, Byron A., bakery.
 Crawford, W. T., live stock dealer.
 Cowan, A. W., atty. and real estate dlr.
 Camp, Mrs. Mary Porter.
 Collis, James, laborer.
 Cordeal, Sylvester, clerk in Circuit Clerk's office.
 Cox, Andrew D., clerk in Circuit Clerk's office.
 Conley, A. M., carpenter.
 Camp, Apollus, farmer.
 Dean, Edward, drayman.
 Daman, John W., jeweler.
 Downing, Isaac T., furniture.
 Denny, John N., horse dealer.
 Dann, George, carpenter.
 Deemer, John, carpenter.
 Dye, Job E., grain dealer.
 Dolde, Martin, wagon maker.
 Duffy, Benjamin A., insurance agent.
 Duff, James, farmer.
 Duff, Jonathan, atty. and real estate agt.
 Denslow, Samuel, miller.
 Denslow, W. F., miller.
 Dorman, Theodore, cigar maker.
 Davison, Samuel, clerk.
 Downing, Harrison, farmer.
 Dolan, Patrick, laborer.
 Eagle, John W., farmer.
 Evans, Richard, retired farmer.
 Eylar, Daniel C., Assistant Cashier Livingston County Bank.
 Egan, John, Constable.
 Eminger, John H., merchant tailor.
 Evers, Frank O., clothing.
 Fisher, Augustus F., capitalist.
 Fox, Michael, stone mason.
 Folks, Richard D., carpenter.
 Fisher, Jos., furniture maker and dealer.
 Filkins, John W., druggist.
 Fyfe, William B., lawyer.
 Fellows, J. A., prop. Title Abstract Books.

Fender, Simon, carriage maker.
 Fillmore, Huling & Co., dry goods.
 Foster, Robert F., plasterer.
 Furzman, Wm. H., real estate & ins. agt.
 Fillmore, Millard, dry goods dealer.
 Franklin, William L., blacksmith.
 Fender & Hills, carriage makers.
 Gore, William, farmer.
 Gregory, Mrs. Ann, restaurant.
 Greenman, E. O., lumber dealer.
 Gaylord, Horace, physician.
 Greenebaum, Henry G., banker.
 Greenebaum & Bro., dry goods & groceries.
 Graber, Henry, wagon maker.
 Gunsul, Henry B., livery and feed stable.
 Gunsul & Blackmore, omnibus line.
 Gaff, James H., blacksmith.
 Gray, Benj. W., harness & saddle maker.
 Gilbert, C. C., bakery and confectionery.
 Gore, Henry W., clothing.
 Gore & Evers, clothing.
 Grandy, Truman E., groceries.
 Garatt, Smith M., lawyer.
 Humiston, Bennet, farmer.
 Hartshorn, Thomas C., farmer.
 Harding, Alfred E., lawyer.
 Hoover, John W., groceries.
 Hannaman, Peter M., groceries.
 Hallam, Charles, retired farmer.
 Hayes, Mrs. Helen, retired farmer.
 Hoover & Co., groceries.
 Holmes, William H., carpenter.
 Hodge, William, house and sign painter.
 Houchin, Solomon, hotel and restaurant.
 Hobbs, Lewis H., retired farmer.
 Hobbs, Henry C., hardware and agricultural implements.
 Holman, Thomas, miller.
 Husted, James G., liquor dealer.
 Husted & Co., liquor dealers.
 Hertzberg, Samuel, clothing.
 Hertzberg Bros., clothing.
 Hunter & Pillsbury, groceries.
 Hauk, Jonathan, wagon maker.
 Herbert, Samuel, ice dealer.
 Holtzman, Samuel E., physician.
 Henry, Richard, laborer.
 Huber, Samuel W., meat market.
 Holland, Martin, laborer.
 Houseworth, J. T., cooper.
 Hunter, Charles B., groceries.
 Hobbs, Frank O., clerk.
 Heiskill, Felix, clerk.
 Hemstreet, Mrs. Malinda.
 Henry, James, retired farmer.
 Harris, G. W., laborer.
 Hornbaker, William, blacksmith.
 Howland, G. B., photographer.
 Icenburger, J. W., Baptist clergyman.
 Johnson, Morris, retired farmer.
 Johnson, Mrs. Morris.
 Johnson, Mrs. Rebecca.
 Johnson & Stuff, proprietors *Free Trader*.
 Johnson, Edden M., editor *Free Trader*.
 John, Reason M., land agent.
 Jenkins, William H., Circuit Clerk.
 Journdt, August, tailor.
 Johnson, Peter, physician.

- Johnson, Robert J., hotel keeper.
 Kay, John, farmer.
 Kay, Jos. T., land and insurance agent.
 Kingore, George R., stone cutter.
 Keach, John C., carriage maker.
 Krack, I. J., retired farmer and County Treasurer.
 Knight, Charles, bricklayer.
 Kavanaugh Bros., liquor dealers.
 Kavanaugh, Dennis, liquor dealer.
 Kent, Lester E., grain dealer.
 Kent, Edward E., grain dealer.
 Kingore, Perry M., printer.
 Keck, C., lumber dealer.
 Kerr, George, retired farmer.
 Lawrence, Albert, retired farmer and capitalist.
 Lawrence, Albert, Jr., groceries.
 Lawrence, Sardis S., lawyer.
 Lord, Wallace, carpenter and proprietor Lord's Opera House.
 Limber, J. W., veterinary surgeon.
 Lyon, William B., retired merchant.
 Lyon, David M., boot and shoe dealer.
 Lyon, Douglass J., carpenter.
 Lutyen, L. F., drugs and fancy goods.
 Lutyen, W. C., drugs and fancy goods.
 Lerbach, John, harness maker.
 Linell, Philip S., harness maker.
 Lacey, William S., hardware and agricultural implements.
 Ladd, Samuel C., farmer.
 Lawrence & Cook, groceries.
 Legg, A. T., teacher.
 Legg & Voght, boots and shoes.
 Lunt, W. H. & Son, grain dealers.
 Lunt, W. H., grain dealer.
 Lunt, Robert T., grain dealer.
 Lewis, D. W., gunsmith.
 Mitchell & Keck, lumber dealers.
 McGregor, Mrs. M. J.
 McGregor, Charles A., jewelry.
 McGregor, Miss E., millinery.
 McCalla, John, boots and shoes.
 McEntee, Philip, laborer.
 McNichol, John, shoemaker.
 McIntosh, E. W., house and sign painter.
 McDowell, H. H., lawyer.
 Milke, Henry, liquor dealer.
 Maples, Mrs. E. R.
 Maxwell, Frederick J., clerk.
 Mossholder, S. H., saddles and harness.
 Miller, William T., blacksmith.
 Moore, Mrs. Mattie, millinery.
 Marsh, John W., farmer.
 Murphy, John, clerk.
 Matthews, Rodolph, dentist.
 Murphy, Peter, laborer.
 Miller, Philip M., barber.
 Minton, Joseph, laborer.
 McKee, James, farmer.
 Moore, D. F., clerk.
 Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth.
 Morrow, James E., banker.
 Norton, Hezekiah H., carpenter.
 Nelson, James, retired far. and capitalist.
 Nelson, James, Jr., carpenter.
 Newman, George W., policeman.
 Newcomb, George D., carpenter.
 Opperman, Julius, cabinet maker.
 Olney, R. & Co., title abstracts.
 Olney, Ransom, lawyer.
 O'Connell, Patrick, laborer.
 O'Donald, Kate, laborer.
 O'Hair, Thomas, laborer.
 O'Brien, Michael, laborer.
 O'Brien, Matthew, laborer.
 Owens, E. B., laborer.
 Owens, Mrs. Maria, capitalist.
 Pierce & Newcomb, carpenters.
 Pierce, Andrew J., carpenter.
 Perry, William, hotel, "Perry House."
 Perry, William W., Court House janitor.
 Perry, James S., tailor.
 Pittinger, John, carriage trimmer.
 Pittinger, Wilson, groceries.
 Payne, Mrs. M. L.
 Payne, William L., farmer.
 Platt, Andrew J., propr. City Hotel.
 Platt, Harvey, laborer.
 Pulliam, George W., drayman.
 Post, F. F., grain dealer.
 Post, W. W., coal dealer.
 Post, Mrs. E. J.
 Pearre, Otho F., atty. and Police Mag.
 Pillsbury, Nathaniel J., Judge 2d District Appellate Court.
 Pillsbury, Stephen O., grocer.
 Peckham John B., musician.
 Pemberton, Hiram P., farmer.
 Payson, Lewis E., lawyer.
 Reed, Henry B., shoemaker.
 Reed, Norman H., hardware.
 Runyan, John H., butcher.
 Rice, George W., furniture.
 Ricketson, Shadrack, feed yard.
 Ricketson, Mrs. Mary, restaurant.
 Renoe, Mark A., druggist.
 Ross, Richard C., carpets.
 Remick, James W., clerk.
 Remick, Mrs. Sarah, millinery.
 Robinson, Benjamin E., County Sheriff.
 Rankin, Thomas J., plasterer.
 Rosenberger, Julius, clothing.
 Reiley, Edward, miller.
 Reiley, E. & Co., millers.
 Rose, Moses, clothing.
 Robinson, Thomas C., coal miner.
 Stafford, John F., propr. Phoenix Hotel.
 Strawn, Christopher C., lawyer.
 Sliker, Otto, painter.
 Smith, Richard, poultry buyer.
 Smith, Frank, jeweler.
 Smith, Newton, retired farmer.
 Smith, John W., drugs and books.
 Smith, John C., retired farmer.
 Slocum, Thomas, farmer.
 Siner, James.
 Stewart, Samuel, physician.
 Stack, John, butcher.
 Schwarz, Peter M., cigar manufacturer.
 Schultz, Ernst F., liquor dealer.
 Storey, W. H., photographer.
 Shaw, George W., laborer.
 Sims, W. S., lumber dealer.
 Springer, Uriah A., engineer.

Siverling, Daniel, poultry buyer.
 Siverling, Mrs. E., dressmaker.
 Strevell Jason W., lawyer.
 Stuff, John S., printer.
 Streamer, Jacob, druggist.
 Schneider, John, butcher.
 Scouller, J. D., Supt. State Reform School.
 Shroyer, Ed. N., clerk.
 Sullivan, Michael, laborer.
 Snow, John, horse dealer.
 Stites, John J., physician.
 Taylor, Proctor, merchant.
 Taylor, Eb., barber.
 Townsend, H. H., dentist.
 Turner, Joseph P., capitalist.
 Terry, James T., lawyer.
 Troy, Patrick, laborer.
 Tindall, Mrs. Alice.
 Tanquary, Mrs. Sarah.
 Teed, Edward, boot and shoe mnfr.
 Teed, Merritt, boot and shoe mnfr.
 Umphenour, Isaac, blacksmith.
 Umphenour, Jacob, laborer.
 Vanscoy, James, farmer.
 Virden, Mrs. M. J.
 Virden, William T., bank clerk.
 Wheeler, C. R., City Marshal.
 Welch, R. B., Principal Pontiac Schools.
 Williams, Thomas, miller.
 Wise, H. L., Street Commissioner.
 Ward, James G., blacksmith.
 Wallace, Elon E., grocer.
 Woodrow, John W., lawyer.
 Wyman, Charles, livery and feed stable.
 Waters, C. R., clerk.
 Wall, Wm., propr. Washington House.
 Ward, Philip H., clerk.
 Warrander, Thomas, liquor dealer.
 Winans, John C., clerk.
 Winters, Zeph., City Clerk.
 Wash, Jas. R., abst., loan and ins. office.
 Wallace, R. R., atty. and County Judge.
 Wickery, John C., plasterer.
 Williamson, T. H., sta. agt., C. & P. R. R.
 Wright, L. C., paints, oils and glass.
 Whitescarver, W. C., farmer.
 Wait, Alvin, County Clerk.
 Westcott, L. K., post office clerk.
 Woolverton, Mrs. H. J.
 White, James, laborer.
 Woodford, George, ins. agent.
 Wolgamott, John, R., clerk.
 Wilson, Edward L., blacksmith.
 Williams, Berry, laborer.
 Wilcox, Edward, clerk.
 Young, Jas. L., saddle and harness shops.
 Young, Mrs. Sarah.

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Joseph, F., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Andrews, Thos., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Aeri, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bennet, C. N., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bancroft, L., nur. and gar.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, Reason, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Balmer, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Babcock, Mrs. J. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bertram, Edward, furniture salesman.
 Bowman, William G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, George R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Breese, William, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Beardsley, O. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Crouch, Emory, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cox, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cox, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cox, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Corbin, J. K., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Capes, William, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Capes, Charles, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cunningham, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Campbell, Francis M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Carter, Mrs. E. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cason, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Duff, John G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Duff, Mrs. Eliza, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Davis, William R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Demoss, William H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Essick, Isaac, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ewing, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eylar, Alfred A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Emahizer, Wesley, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Emahizer, William, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Emerson, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Erickson, C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Edgington, Jas. G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fenton, Jas. G., drayman and coal dealer.
 Freudy, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Finley, John M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Finley, Ezra, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Foley, Morris, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fritz, Peter, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Groves, W. F., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Greenman, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Greenman, Silas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Glaze, Isaac, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Grandy, Nathan S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Glaze, Jessie, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Garton, Isaac C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hill, Harry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Honeywell, Jesse D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Heisner, Paul, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Heylson, Barney, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hicks, Anthony, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hicks, William, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Haney, Charles, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hendershot, Squire, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Huling, E. P., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Houder, Jacob, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Houder, Ephraim, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Houder, Miss Mary, capitalist.
 Houk, Felix, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hart, Walter, nur. and gar.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Huff, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hendershot, Omer, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hartle, Jacob, Jr., far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Herbert, Daniel W., harness maker.
 Huey, J. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jordan, Luke, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jacobson, Ole T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jacobson, James T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, A. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Keller, C. M., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kellogg, Aaron W., nur. and gar.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kellogg, Nathan M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kellogg, Truman M., far.; Pontiac.
 Kraft, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kibby, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lyon, Thomas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Laycock, Dudley, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lawrence, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lawrence, Richard, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lawrence, Nelson, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Laycock, Jefferson, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lambert, James A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lower, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lugland, Ole O., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Loftiss, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marsh, Arthur J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Mason, W. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCoy, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCoy, Owen, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCormack, Samuel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCarty, John D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCormack, Frank, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Munson, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McCabe, Datis, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Munson, B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McMahan, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Nelson, Elwell, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 North, J. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Normal, W. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oleson, Severin, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oleson, Chris., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oleson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oleson, Wm. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oleson, John K., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Perry, Joseph O., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Peasley, C. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Peasley, George I., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Peterman, Allen, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Proesel, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Provost, Cephus, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Powell, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rollings, Philip, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rollings, William H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Raymond, A., drayman; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Garrett C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, A. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Redfern, James L., poultry buyer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Righter, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Russell, Frank T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Roth, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, S. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Benj. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Perry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rathburn, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Smith, R. R., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shane, David, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schlosser, Samuel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schlosser, Eliza, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schlosser, Elijah, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sample, Robert, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Simpson, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Soule, F. A., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schneider, Mrs. G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sullivan, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Steinbach, John S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sampson, Ole T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Smith, John H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Scanlan, Daniel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Stewart, Collins, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sweet, S. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Simmons, Jas. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tate, W. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Thompson, Rasmus, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Taylor, George C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Taylor, John, C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Utley, Leander, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wheeler, Thomas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Walden, Aaron W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Walden, William J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Walden, Zach., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Weist, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Weber, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Young, Mrs. R. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Young, Jones, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

FAIRBURY VILLAGE.

Archer, G. W., drayman.
 Amsbury, W. W., insurance agent.
 Adis, Jacob, miner.
 Apps, Herman, blacksmith.
 Adams, William, miner.
 Allen, W. H., merchant.
 Allum, John, policeman.
 Brega, Frank, merchant.
 Bruce, H. L., insurance agent.
 Bell, Joseph, laborer.
 Butt, W. A., laborer.
 Banker, D. H., farmer.
 Baker, T. F., farmer.
 Burch, A. M., commission merchant.

Bock, J. H., clerk.
 Bartlett, S. C. & Co., grain dealers.
 Bartlett, C. C., banker.
 Beach, Lorenzo.
 Barnes Brothers, physicians.
 Beach, Thomas A., banker.
 Bartlett, Beach & Downing, bankers.
 Belk, Silas, tinner.
 Barnes, S. M., physician.
 Barnes, H. E. W., physician.
 Bailey, W. L., farmer.
 Brownson, G. B., carpenter.
 Beers, J. W., merchant.
 Beckthold, Lewis, shoemaker.

- Burrill, J. W., laborer.
 Boyers, J. J., laborer.
 Botsford, W. D.
 Brownson, John, carpenter.
 Bryant, E. S., merchant.
 Baker, Solomon, mason.
 Babcock, T. T., saloon keeper.
 Brewer, Daniel, physician.
 Birch, A. H., teacher.
 Birch, George, laborer.
 Cox, A. H., trader.
 Cramer, J. M., agent.
 Coleman, George.
 Church, S. B.
 Conn, I., carpenter.
 Clark, A. J., lawyer.
 Clauden, A. B., grain merchant.
 Cumpston, William, teamster.
 Coomer, A., lumber dealer.
 Casey, William, agent.
 Cogswell, G. W., clerk.
 Clark, L. C.
 Cassell, A. K., harness maker.
 Carman, A. R., painter.
 Clark, J. H.
 Commuck, Boyd, miner.
 Cluff, H. S., gunsmith.
 Coomer, John, broker.
 Crabb, B. F., clerk.
 Currin, Patrick, laborer.
 Colmer, Daniel, blacksmith.
 Cummins, F. K., Mrs.
 Crull, S. G., laborer.
 Carpenter, F. J., laborer.
 Conner, Milo, trader.
 Dawson, Robert, laborer.
 Darling, D. D., painter.
 Donnelly, John P., telegraph operator.
 Dicē, A., carpenter.
 Donelly, John, section boss.
 Dominy, L. B., banker.
 Duffy, T. W., clerk.
 Deaver, W. M., farmer.
 Dimick, O. J., justice.
 Dahler, A., blacksmith.
 Dexter, G. S., farmer.
 Duell, Silas, trader.
 Dubois, M. E., restaurant.
 Dunbar, J. J., wagon maker.
 Dewolf, J. S., druggist.
 Dubois, T. A., retired.
 Decker, John, bookkeeper.
 Darm, George, barber.
 Elliott, Frank, merchant.
 Elliott, G. T., merchant.
 East, L. B., teamster.
 Eggie, G., furniture dealer.
 Ellis, George, barber.
 Earnhart, J. F.
 Fleming, M. W., druggist.
 Fleming, J. C., retired.
 Fulghiam, W. A.
 Franzen, Frank, saloon keeper.
 Furguson, W. H., clerk.
 Finegan, John, teamster.
 Frankhouser, William, carpenter.
 Fawkner, C. W., harness maker.
 Fogel, Isaac.
 Frailey, J. F., physician.
 Fanning, J. A., Rev., pr. Catholic Church.
 Frost, Al., shoemaker.
 Fulton, A. B., laborer.
 Frost, Ira, shoemaker.
 Filley, Abraham, trader.
 Gregg, Emery.
 Gore, Thomas H., teacher.
 George, T. D., mason.
 Garner, James H., agent.
 Gravina, F. E., merchant.
 Galneough, F. X., road master. T., P. & W. R. R.
 Gosbach, J. A., furniture dealer.
 Green, O., miner.
 Griffith, William, carpenter.
 Gross, Gottfried, cooper.
 Goodridge, M. H., grain dealer.
 Gordineas, D., laborer.
 Gillette, Horace M., grain dealer.
 Gibb, Thomas, miner.
 Herrick, Mary E.
 Holden, David, miner.
 Harris, J. A., teamster.
 Heckman, I., shoemaker.
 Henderson, Margaret.
 Hunt, T. L., laborer.
 Homer, John, wagon maker.
 Hanna, Jesse, stock dealer.
 Hagen, James, miner.
 Hanna, Leroy, trader.
 Huntoon, R. C., painter.
 Hanna, R. B., Justice.
 Hahn, Chris., laborer.
 Hendrix, James, painter.
 Haverty, Furgis, laborer.
 Hurdle, Leonard, laborer.
 Holden, Robert, miner.
 Haffey, Margaret.
 Harris, W. H., Rev.
 Halleck, Stephen, laborer.
 Howe, Charles, miner.
 Hoyt, M. J., Mrs.
 Hanna, Z. T., Constable.
 Heatherington, Thomas, miner.
 Harbison, Alexander, wagon maker.
 Iroin, Christian, jeweler.
 Jackson, James, plasterer.
 Jones, J. C., teamster.
 Jones, Robert, miner.
 Jamison, J. S., saloon keeper.
 Jones, F. M., carpenter.
 Jones, T. E., merchant.
 Johnson, Matthew, miner.
 Johnson, F. I., farmer.
 John, Patton, harness maker.
 Joy, E. F., furniture dealer.
 Kring, Lafayette, molder.
 Kingman, H., merchant.
 Kilbury, A. F., blacksmith.
 Kimball, S. P., druggist.
 King, James, Sr., farmer.
 King, James, Jr., lumber dealer.
 Keck, Christian, barber.
 Kring, George, blacksmith.
 Keller, Nicholas, grain dealer.
 Keys, W. J., laborer.
 Kier, D. B., blacksmith.

Katz, H. & M., merchants.
 Kinnie, Edwin, farmer.
 Kelly, Thomas, miner.
 Kerr, Isaac, painter.
 Kelly, D., Mrs., milliner.
 Knight, Robert, prop. coal shaft..
 Kinnear, George, farmer.
 Landis, D. F., farmer.
 Landis, J. B., farmer.
 Langabeer, J. L., painter.
 Lynn, George, laborer.
 Latimer, W. G. B., grain buyer.
 Laubenheimer, Peter, butcher.
 Lightfoot, B. C., plasterer.
 Lewis, J. E., traveling salesman.
 McDowell, James, farmer.
 McDowell, Isaac P., banker.
 McDowell, Oliver P., hardware.
 McDowell, Woodford G., attorney.
 McDowell, T. G., farmer.
 McThail, Duncan, laborer.
 McKearnan, James, engineer.
 McKenzie, T. A., blacksmith.
 McClain, Daniel, laborer.
 McDonald, N. S., carriage maker.
 McClung, D. F., engineer.
 McDonnell, P., laborer.
 McCurdy, J. P., laborer.
 McKernan, Thomas, engineer.
 Mundt, A. H., jeweler.
 Murdock, D. L., attorney.
 Mansoe, James, miner.
 Morgan, H. S., grain buyer.
 Morrison, T. H., clerk.
 Maples, Thomas, laborer.
 Moore, M. R., carpenter.
 Mack, H. D., farmer.
 Merritt, C. D., Rev., Baptist minister.
 Moore, Ward, plasterer.
 Miller, John, tailor.
 Morris, J. W., upholsterer.
 Marshall, P., drayman.
 Mapel, John, farmer.
 Mapel, N., farmer.
 Mahannah, J. A., tailor.
 Moran, Patrick, laborer.
 Maxwell, J., laborer.
 Moberly, J. F., restaurant.
 Mahoney, Patrick, teamster.
 Moran, William, laborer.
 Marsh, J. L.
 Miller, H. R., & Co., merchants.
 Noxen, F. F., jeweler.
 Nash, W. H., carpenter.
 Nichols, E. E., blacksmith.
 O'Maley, Ed., saloon keeper.
 O'Maley, J., peddler.
 O'Neil, William, section boss.
 Olney, Smith, collecting agent.
 Phillips, Jack, laborer.
 Phillips, E. M., laborer.
 Pierce, D. D., miner.
 Piper, M., laborer.
 Pearson, J. J., physician.
 Potter, A. A., clerk.
 Powley, William, tinner.
 Powley, J. A., tinner.
 Pearlee, C. L., clerk.

Perry, R. T., attorney.
 Pogue, A. F., retired merchant.
 Pinder, R., retired merchant.
 Patton, D. A., teamster.
 Popejoy, H. G.
 Redd, George, farmer.
 Ramsey, H. J., merchant.
 Ritesell, William, farmer.
 Ramsey, T. F., horse dealer.
 Richardson, Robert, miner.
 Ritemyer, Joseph, saloon keeper.
 Read, F. M., engineer.
 Rice, John, wagon maker.
 Rodgers, D. A., ticket agt. C. & P. R. R.
 Romig, P. H., miller.
 Rowley, E. P.
 Russell, D. C., carpenter.
 Remington, Henry, merchant.
 Remington, A. H., merchant.
 Renock, Edward.
 Roberts, J. S., engineer.
 Rogers, S. S., hotel keeper.
 Richie, Anthony, laborer.
 Raines, K., farmer.
 Rayburn, J. R., dentist.
 Ramsey, Samuel, farmer.
 Riley, A. D., cook.
 Rishforth, C., laborer.
 Rue, Carleton H., teacher.
 Rockwood, H., Mrs.
 Scrivens, G. S., livery stable.
 Stephens, W. P., laborer.
 Stoddard, D. C., manufacturer of pop.
 Schontz, C. H., plasterer.
 Struper, A. W., shoemaker.
 Salmon, Hugh, laborer.
 Shepard, Lewis, laborer.
 Spray, B. W., laborer.
 Stoller, G., agent.
 Stillwell, J. R., shoemaker.
 Swartz, S. B., carpenter.
 Sypes, William, carpenter.
 Skinner, Frank, laborer.
 Stackpole, Wm. T., real est. agt.
 Sterling, G. W., tailor.
 Shepherd, Mel., broom maker.
 Sheppie, Henry, laborer.
 Sharp, David, laborer.
 Shively, B. W., laborer.
 Stephens, T. J., carpenter.
 Schenk, J., baker.
 Sheaff, J. A., marble dealer.
 Straight, L. F., wagon maker.
 Seibird, J. H., photographer.
 Shover, Tacy, Mrs., milliner.
 Shepherd, Nathan, justice.
 Shepherd, D. B., dairyman.
 Sheppie, Elizabeth, Mrs.
 Smith, S. W., farmer.
 Smith, J. G., agricultural imp. dealer.
 Shepler & Kavanaugh, saloonists.
 Skean, John, carpenter.
 Stoltz, W. H., tailor.
 Sackett, U., Mrs., boarding house.
 Sharp, John, miller.
 Stafford, H. H., clerk, post office.
 Stafford, W. K., clerk.
 Scouler, Thomas, saloon keeper.

Stone, J. O., plasterer.
 Sacrist, L. J., clerk.
 Steen, James, laborer.
 Souars, N. A., teacher.
 Skinner, W. W., retired.
 Sterling, William, farmer.
 Sterling, L. J., clerk.
 Smith, F., harness maker.
 Seaders, William, trader.
 Seaders, J. M., clerk.
 Taylor, John J., broker.
 Taylor, W. H. merchant.
 Taylor, Mary L.
 Trerize, William C., photographer.
 Thompson, John, miner.
 Titus, Jesse, retired farmer.
 Thornton, Jacob, baker.
 Thornton, Edward, hotel.
 Thornton, John, laborer.
 Tracy, L. C., laborer.
 Thompson, John, laborer.
 Thompson, M. J., harness maker.
 Thompson, C. B., agent.
 Talbert, George, laborer.
 Virgin, John, Postmaster.
 Van Dorn, W. H., express agent.
 Virgin & Brown, importers.
 Vantoble, Jacob, carpenter.
 Veach, J. W., laborer.
 Valentine, H. W., farmer.
 Vanover, J. M., laborer.
 Westervelt, J. L., farmer.
 Walton, C. S., laborer.

Wagg, James, miner.
 Walton, J. W., merchant.
 Wright, J. L., carpenter.
 Wilson, Hugh, miner.
 Williams, John, teamster.
 Westervelt, Emery, bookkeeper.
 Waid, James, livery stable.
 Wilson, Otho, farmer.
 Wilson, Alexander, miner.
 Winger, Conrad, Sr., shoemaker.
 Walton, Benjamin, grain dealer.
 Werling, Lewis, butcher.
 Werling, Joseph, butcher.
 Walton, Isaac, merchant.
 Watson, John, miner.
 Wilkinson, John, Rev., M. E. minister.
 Wells, Jasper, teamster.
 Wade, Philip, clerk.
 Wallace, Latta, wagon maker.
 Whittemore, W. T., traveling salesman.
 Weaver, J. D., broker.
 Wright, Henry, Street Commissioner.
 Wharton, W. H., laborer.
 Walton, William, laborer.
 Winters, G. W., agent T., P. & W.
 Wright, David, butcher.
 White, R. J.
 Westervelt, O. S., merchant.
 Wamsely, Joseph, miner.
 Yoe, Josiah, saloon keeper.
 Zimmerman, John, druggist.
 Zane, A. N., Mrs., milliner.
 Zimmers, Levi, carpenter.

INDIAN GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Alt, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Aughsbury, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Anderson, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Aylward, Michael, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Atkins, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Adam, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Burges, Wm., engineer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Baker, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Blain, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bailey, Wm. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bennett, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Besgrove, Charles, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Barnes, B. F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Burger, Nathl., farmer, P. O. Fairbury.
 Bausch, Lawrence, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Brown, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bolin, Hamilton, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Benn, William, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cook, T. O., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cook, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Conelly, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carigan, P., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Collins, Jeremiah, lab.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cumpston, Benj., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carpenter, E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cone, S. G., farmer; P. O. New York.
 Clark, D. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Clark, S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cudelbach, Norman, far.; P. O. Fairbury.

Crouch, R. G., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Coomes, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cumpston, Solomon, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cumpston, I. C. farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cumpston, J. J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cram, C. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carter, Elliott, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Conn, R. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Conn, I. B., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Crouch, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Crouch, Charles, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Crouch, B. F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cunningham, J. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cooper, J. F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Canine, S. L., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demler, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Drier, Philip, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Darnell, N. O., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Davis, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Donoho, Jefferson, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Darnall, J. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Darnall, V. B., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Darnall, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Dugan, Patrick, peddler; P. O. Fairbury.
 Deitz, C., carpenter; P. O. Fairbury.
 Daily, John, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Devos, Basile, engineer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Easton, R., Jr., miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Egge, C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.

Eads, F. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Easton, Alex., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Evans, G., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Emery, J. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Easton, Thos., miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Easton, Robert, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Edwards, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 France, F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frederick, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frickey, Fred., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fry, W. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fry, Richard, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fisher, Philip, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frisby, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Flowers, Benj., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 France, Henry; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frisby, W. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ferris, O. L., carpenter; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fleming, John, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gaettler, Anton, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gosling, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Getty, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Getty, Hamilton, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Galbreath, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Galbreath, S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gardiner, J., Constable; P. O. Fairbury.
 Goshorn, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gibb, J., propr. coal shaft; P. O. Fairbury.
 Griffin, Jeremiah, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gibb, John, Sr., miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gibb, J., Jr., coal shaft; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gardner, L. H., P. O. Fairbury.
 Galligan, Jairus, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Huber, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hanna, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hanna, Richard, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hanna, Mrs. O. P., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hornbeck, H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hamilton, Joseph, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Heyer, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hughes, Charles H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Harn, G. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Henderson, T. G., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hotchkiss, M., coal shaft; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hartman, Henry, P. O. Fairbury.
 Hise, William, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Haffey, Matthew, lab.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Harrington, E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hornback, J. D., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Haller, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hanks, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Harris, T., bookkeeper; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hemstead, Rev. T., minstr; P. O. Fairbury.
 Harlow, S. E., painter; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ireland, Allen, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ireland, William, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Irwin, W. S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jacobs, J. T., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, H. E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, F. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, C. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Judge, Bryan, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, W. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jones, Alex., carp.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jackson, John, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kelso, Wilson, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kimball, J. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kinann, W. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.

Kelly, J. C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kaley, Lawrence, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kring, John, Sr., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kring, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kirkwood, J., coal shaft; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kirby, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kelso, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Knight, George, mason; P. O. Fairbury.
 Longh, J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mecord, S. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth, P. O. Fairbury.
 McKey, A. L., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, Richard, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, J. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, J. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, Isam, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, J. G., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, F. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McDonald, Michael, lab.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morris, J. O., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McKee, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Martin, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Martin, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Manning, Job, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mitchell, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mahoney, E. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moore, John M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Myers, John F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morgan, Mary, Mrs.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morgan, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moran, P. F., miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Nath, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Nelson, Walter, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Nimmo, William, team; P. O. Fairbury.
 Neurbaum, Samuel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Orr, C. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Odell, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Odell, J. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pate, T. J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Phillips, N. S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Phillips, A. J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Phillips, A. B., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pulliam, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Powell, T. S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pate, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Powell, Ibzan, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pierson, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Peperdine, Thomas, far.; P. G. Fairbury.
 Potter, D. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Potter, P. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Quantock, H. & J., fars.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Records, J. S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Rodgers, J. W., dairy; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ricketts, Calvin, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Redd, Emmor, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Redfern, Louis, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ray, Thomas, mason; P. O. Fairbury.
 Robinson, W. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Rayburn, Benj., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sutter, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Slagle, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sommer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Swansen, A. J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Joshua, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Robert, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, W. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, D. F., nursery; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Simeon, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.

Smail, James, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Skinner, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Shover, Joseph, mason; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sweet, F. C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sorg, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sterling, Thomas, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sullivan, Patrick, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, miner; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sutton, J. B., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spangler, Benj., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Straight, R. C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sykes, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Scott, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stephens, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, M. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, Cary, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, Eunice, Mrs.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, J. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, Cyrus, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, James, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Turner, R. W., Jr., far.; P. O. Fairbury.

Travis, N. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Todon, William, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thompson, Charles, lab.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thornton, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Trent, W. H., laborer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Veach, Matilda, Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vail, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vanhorn, W. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vanscoy, Levi, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vail, S. L., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vail, John D., Jr., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Verkler, Chris, carp.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Vanausdale, C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wilber, H. C., gardener; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wharton, A. B., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Waples, J. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Woods, George, laborer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Waldie, Alexander, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Winger, Charles, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wantling, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Young, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.

DWIGHT VILLAGE.

Adams, S. G., baggage master.
 Adams, R. C., farmer.
 Alvea, J. D., carpenter.
 Ahern, John, farmer.
 Anderson, Andrew, farmer.
 Ackerman, P. I., butcher.
 Amos, W. H., farmer.
 Brinkerhoff, H., shoemaker.
 Bohan, Thomas, laborer.
 Bridges, Hiram, baggage master.
 Barnum, A. C., carpenter.
 Baker, J. M., painter.
 Burger, Henry, shoemaker.
 Baker, J. Mc., furniture.
 Bradford, C., merchant.
 Burger, Miss L., milliner.
 Baker, G. S., grocer.
 Baker, Eugene, stock dealer.
 Bradbury, W. H., lawyer.
 Bell, R. W., farmer.
 Brubaker, A., express agent.
 Brubaker, Frank, express messenger.
 Brennan, William, farmer.
 Bell, S. W., farmer.
 Baker, N., butcher.
 Baker & Losee, butchers.
 Baker, C. M., druggist.
 Baker, C. Mc., furniture.
 Baker, I. H., furniture.
 Baker, I. H. & Son, furniture.
 Banks, Joseph, farmer.
 Crandall, Mrs. H. A., seamstress.
 Carr, Mrs. M. C., seamstress.
 Cothrin, William.
 Clarkson, William, farmer.
 Chester, Mrs. H. E.
 Cameron, Stewart, carpenter.
 Chambers, Mrs. E. J.
 Conrad, John, cooper.
 Conrad, W. H., cooper.
 Calder, George, bridge carpenter.

Condon, James, laborer.
 Casey, John, laborer.
 Crandall, Charles, carpenter.
 Clapp, S. B., restaurant.
 Collins, E., policeman.
 Chariton, A. N., bookkeeper.
 Clark, Theodore, blacksmith.
 Cornell, Hiram, livery.
 Conefry, Patrick, saloon keeper.
 Coe, Joel H., teacher.
 Cyrus, C. M., publisher.
 Chalfant, C. D., physician.
 Cadwalader, H., grain buyer.
 Daley, D. C., laborer.
 Dransfeldt, A. C., laborer.
 Doherty, M., laborer.
 Dernback, Adam, barber.
 Drew, Isaac, farmer.
 Dunlap, J. I., attorney.
 Douglass, William, railroad agent.
 Diffenbaugh, J., grain buyer.
 Diffenbaugh & Co., grain buyers.
 Dittus, E. H., farmer.
 Dwight Commercial Company.
 Donigan, James, laborer.
 Dewey, Peter, shoemaker.
 Denche, John, laborer.
 Esch, Casper, laborer.
 Eldridge, H., merchant.
 Eldridge, S., grain buyer.
 Eldridge, H. & Co., merchants.
 Estes, William, hardware.
 Flagler, Eugene, tinner.
 Fox, Thomas, laborer.
 Fay, Mrs. Catharine.
 French, J. S., tinner.
 Flagler, G. N., painter.
 Flagler, G. Z., lumber merchant.
 Flagler & Johnson, lumber merchants.
 Franklin, William, laborer.
 Fox, Henry, land agent.

Ford, F. W., baker.
 Gould, A. E., merchant.
 Gore, J. J., laborer.
 George, Mrs. Ann.
 Grosh, John, farmer.
 Gaghagan, S., farmer.
 Gierke, John, farmer.
 Goodman, Stephen, engineer.
 Gould, Orrin, farmer.
 Green, E. D., laborer.
 George, J. C., contractor.
 Gray, I. N., gardener.
 Geis, John, tobacconist.
 Goodman, J. J., wagon maker.
 Goodman, Alfred, laborer.
 Graham, T. J., painter.
 Gaylord, E., farmer.
 Hamlin, Mrs. E. M.
 Hamlin, A. J., carpenter.
 Hall, Rev. E. D., M. E. minister.
 Hendrickson, K. H., clerk.
 Henshaw, D. G., telegraph operator.
 Hagarty, Mrs. C. F.
 Highshew, Perry, carpenter.
 Hutchinson, J. E., laborer.
 Haynes, A. H., livery.
 Hurley, Daniel, laborer.
 Harding, J. H., laborer.
 Hahn, Carl.
 Hanley, Francis, farmer.
 Hargraves, F. B., attorney.
 Hahn, G. M., grain buyer.
 Hahn & Kime, grain buyers.
 Hennessy, John, laborer.
 Hetzel & Bradford, merchants.
 Hetzel, J. C., merchant.
 Isaacs, L., tinner.
 Jones, T. L., wagon maker.
 Jacobson, H. P., saloon keeper.
 Jordan, T. W., fireman.
 Jansen, Hans, laborer.
 Kennedy, William, laborer.
 Kenney, S. H., engineer.
 Kyler, George, laborer.
 Kellaghar, William, laborer.
 Kirkindall, William, farmer.
 Kenney, Mrs. M. V.
 Koehnlein, C., furniture.
 Kepplinger, George, blacksmith.
 Kliver, John, saloon keeper.
 Keeley, L. E., physician.
 Ketchum, W. H., farmer.
 Koehler, Johannes, saloon keeper.
 Kearns, Michael, saloon keeper.
 Kenyon, H. L., carpenter.
 Kenyon, Lewis, attorney.
 Ketchum, J. D., farmer.
 Ketchum, E. B., merchant.
 Kanuteson, Jens, clerk.
 Kenyon & Corkins, stationers.
 Kenyon, H. A., postmaster.
 Lee, Oranus, farmer.
 Liddecott, Thomas, shoemaker.
 Long, Mrs. Margaret.
 Leach John, harness maker.
 Lewis, J. C., jeweler.
 Losee, Mrs. L. J.
 Lower, Samuel, blacksmith.

Lawler, Ed., laborer.
 Leach, A. L., photographer.
 Little, John, railroad foreman.
 Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth.
 Mickelson, Chris., laborer.
 Matsen, John, laborer.
 Morrison, Mrs. Lydia.
 Miller, Mrs. Celia.
 Miller, Hiram, mason.
 Mullin, Harmon, farmer.
 Maxwell, J. R., farmer.
 Miller, Amos fireman.
 Murphy, J. D., farmer.
 Miller, P. E., farmer.
 Mickelson, N. N., grocer.
 Madsen, H. C., jeweler.
 Martin, James, farmer.
 Miller Bros., clothiers.
 Miller, A. H., farmer.
 Miller, Nelson.
 Miller, Alfred, drayman.
 Merrill, E., merchant.
 Morgan, L., farmer.
 McDonald, H., stock dealer.
 McGonagle, M., laborer.
 McIllduff, James, justice.
 McIllduff, R. S., attorney.
 McWilliams, David, banker.
 McWilliams & Co., merchants.
 McClure, L. E. B., shoemaker.
 McKay, A., harness maker.
 Nelson, P. I., laborer.
 Newell, Mrs. C. S.
 Nims, O. S., agent.
 Newell, G. A., tinner.
 Newell, S. G., retired.
 Newell, H. T., broker.
 O'Neil, Nelson, mason.
 Orr, A. J., laborer.
 Owens, Evans, clerk.
 O'Maley, Austin, laborer.
 Payne, Joseph, dentist.
 Payfair, Edward, laborer.
 Pool, J. C., mason.
 Pool, E. M., mason.
 Pratt, J. H., dairyman.
 Pettett, J. A. laborer.
 Parsons, J. B., agricultural implements.
 Parsons, J. P., painter.
 Perry, Thomas, saloon.
 Pollard, O. W., lumber and hardware.
 Parker, J. C., farmer.
 Potter, John, hardware.
 Page, Thomas, harness maker.
 Potter, Albert, policeman.
 Peterson, George, fireman.
 Pearre, L. G., attorney.
 Pollard, O. W. & Co., merchants.
 Palmer, C. L., editor *Dwight Star*.
 Riggs, N., mason.
 Rabe, Rev. W. L., Presbyterian minister.
 Rich, Allen, carpenter.
 Rearick, M., harness maker.
 Robbins, W. H., clerk.
 Rattenbury, F., farmer.
 Reeder, Mrs. Lucinda.
 Russell, H. E., carpenter.
 Rodman, Mrs. Emily.

<p>Robinson, S. W. Rhoda, A., tailor. Reeder, L., clerk. Roe, Richard, farmer. Richey, A., barber. Slauson, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, Mrs. L. N. Skinner, J. F., farmer. Sibley, Joshua, carpenter. Scutt, D., farmer. Slauson, Henry, laborer. Smith, D., carpenter. Shapland, R. H., farmer. Slyder, J. L., auctioneer. Sedgwick, K. S., clerk. Strong, S. W., insurance agent. Shrimpton, E., laborer. Seeley, W. P., laborer. Simmons, A. P., blacksmith. Smith, J. J., blacksmith. Smith & Foersterling, blacksmiths. Shrimpton, Joseph, farmer. Strong, James G., grain buyer. Seymour, G. A., druggist. Sorensen, Setter. Stelmach, Mrs. Margaret. Schumm, J. F., butcher. Sims, T. L., lumber dealer. Spencer, J. A., house mover. Sorensen, Saren, farmer. Stevens, E. R., grain buyer. Schumm, J. G., saloon. Stitt, W. M., livery. Smith, Manning, merchant. Siegert, H. E., miller. Shiffer, John, laborer. Slocum, O., machinist. Stafford, C. H., hotel keeper. Stafford, John, hotel keeper. Turner, J. Z., yard master. Turner, J. A., hotel keeper. Thompson, John, Justice.</p>	<p>Thompson, Robert, farmer. Thompson, Hugh, grain buyer. Thompson, S. M., farmer. Thompson, S. L., harness maker. Thompson, T. J., farmer. Taylor, W. H., farmer. Taylor, William, farmer. Trimper, Conrad, laborer. Travis, Mrs., Emily. Tate, W. J., farmer. Thole, H. G., physician. Thackaray, Robert, farmer. Tuttle, Zopher, banker. Tuttle & Rutan, grain buyers. Tierney, John, R. R. road master. Ubrick, Charles, laborer. Willman, Rev. L., Ger. M. E. minister. Weagley, J. P., retired. Weldon, Thomas, policeman. West, A., laborer. Witt, S. M., constable. Winkler, Simon, cooper. Waters & Lower, blacksmiths. Waters, Charles, blacksmith. Wilks, M., laborer. Williams, Jared, farmer. Williams, James, wagon maker. Wood, Levi, farmer. West, James, laborer. Winters, Stephen, carpenter. Watkins, J. W., cashier Exchange Bank. Wright, T. M., traveling salesman. Weicker, Philip, baker. Wait, Benjamin, farmer. Winkler, William, farmer. Winkler, David, farmer. Weiler, E., dentist. Wilkinson, M., carpenter. Walker, William, proprietor planing-mill. Young, Edward, farmer. Zimmer, A., saloon. Zimmer, Philip, laborer.</p>
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DWIGHT TOWNSHIP.

<p>Austin, J. B., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Austin, I. E., dairyman; P. O. Dwight. Austin, H. F., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Ambrose, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Boyce, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Burriss, G. F., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Bunting, Edward, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Burnham, J. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Boyer, H. F., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Boyer, G. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Brackett, S. B., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Brown, G. W., teamster; P. O. Dwight. Campbell, J. & D. Clark, Gilbert, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Christman, J., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Courll, M. D., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Courll, H. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Conway, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Carnetusen, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Coe, A. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.</p>	<p>Costello, Mrs. Bridget, far.; P. O. Dwight. Collins, George, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Christesen, Huna, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Christesen, Wm., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Calkins, Mrs. S. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Canham, J. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Carey, Francis, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Currie, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Conant, G. T., far. and carp.; P. O. Dwight. Chariton, James, laborer; P. O. Dwight. Cody, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Corract, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Cornell, N., contractor; P. O. Dwight. Dunlap, Robert, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Dunlap, Alexander, far.; P. O. Dwight. Dunlap, J. K., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Darman, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Dwight. Darman, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight. Darman, E. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.</p>
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Davis, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Davis, F. W., contractor; P. O. Dwight.
 Delaney, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Emigh, J. S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ellsesser, C. T., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ellsesser, Theobald, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Fikes, C. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Foersterling, E. F., blacksmith; P. O. Dwight.
 Fallis, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Fowlie, George, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Fenn, W. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ford, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Goodspeed, Saml., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gillispie, W. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gustin, J. J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gregory, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Grimes, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gemmill, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gallup, R. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gardinier, J. S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gibbons, Philip, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gardner, Adolph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gaston, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Good, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Good, Peter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gardner, R. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Groll, Peter, carpenter; P. O. Dwight.
 Glass, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gaghagen, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Hansen, H. J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Hollmyer, Henry, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Harrington, Peter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Huggins, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Highlands, Robert, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Hunter, Roland, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Haley, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Heinen, Peter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Iverson, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, J. W. farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, Robinson, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, Jeremiah, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, J. R., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, J. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffries, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Jordan, D. Q., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Judge, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Judge, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Kimble, Henry, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Kelley, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Kline, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Klughart, George, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Keck, Chauncey, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ketcham, Joshua, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Kneeland, E. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Klughart, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Knox, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Klappean, Frank, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Knox, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Long, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lister, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lakin, F. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lees, R. S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lloyd, J. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lightholder, J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Losee, C. B., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Laase, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lewis, D. D., farmer; P. O. Dwight.

Maitland, Walter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Marter, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Munns, Robert, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Mills, R. II., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Mills, E. J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Marlin, G. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morrison, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morris, W. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morris, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Means, J. T., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morris, T. K., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morris, C. Mrs., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Morrissey Nicholas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McCord, W. R., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McMahon, Chas., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McCarter, Jas., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McLafin, Win., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McGovern, C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McCay, Robert, harness maker; P. O. Dwight.
 Peterson, George, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Phillips, Sarah, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Patterson, A. J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Paul, W. T. N., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Paul, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Poulson, Hans, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Potter, A. G., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Perschnick, G., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Parker, J. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Prime, S. T. K., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Pettet, G. T., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Phillips, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Parker, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Payfair, C. E., carp.; P. O. Dwight.
 Patton, Adam, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Peterson, S. A., drayman; P. O. Dwight.
 Parker, Edward, carp; P. O. Dwight.
 Rutter, Chalfant, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Robinson, C. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ross, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Radcliff, J. R., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Rilling, David, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Roeder, Henry, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Reeb, Adolph, lab.; P. O. Dwight.
 Rutan, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Reagan, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Rhodes, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Sampson, S. D., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, J. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, A. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Sherwood, J. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Schroder, Louis, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Sondrup, S. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Semandel, C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, J. J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Sloan, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Steffen, F. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Staley, O., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Stanley, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Shevian, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Steichen, Clement, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Stapleton, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Shrimpton, Philip, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, J. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Slyder, Jesse, auctioneer; P. O. Dwight.
 Turnbaugh, H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Tanner, L., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Tavarres, F. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.

Thompson, T. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Thompson, J. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Turnbaugh, H. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Wiley, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Wiley, Archibald, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Warby, F. T., farmer; P. O. Dwight.

Whitlock, G. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Waters, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Wood, L. L., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Winsor, H. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Willmott, Robert, farmer; P. O. Dwight.

CHATSWORTH VILLAGE.

Altman, William, merchant.
 Anslinger, A., laborer.
 Ackley, V., farmer.
 Adams, J. R., drayman.
 Artist, W. B., laborer.
 Brown, J. E., bank clerk.
 Brace, H., laborer.
 Byington, William C., physician.
 Brown, T. Y., retired farmer.
 Bostock, F. H., physician.
 Beach Bros., merchants.
 Bangs, H. M., druggist.
 Bangs, H. A., capitalist.
 Bangs, G. A., druggist.
 Bangs, G. A. & Co., druggists.
 Braun, John, restaurant.
 Braun, Anna.
 Brigham, D., mnfr. of Feed Mills.
 Buller, W., blacksmith.
 Beckmann, George, blacksmith.
 Beckmann, C. R., blacksmith.
 Barth, H., wagon maker.
 Bullock, Mrs. A. F.
 Birt, John, well digger.
 Bullard, J. T., lumber dealer.
 Crane, A. M., groceries.
 Carragan, J., retired farmer.
 Colwell, N. J., clerk.
 Cole, F. H., farmer.
 Cook, P. J., laborer.
 Coneling, William, hotel keeper.
 Chadwick, L., retired farmer.
 Clancey, M., laborer.
 Cooper, C., taxidermist.
 Carr, R. B.
 Curran, Thomas S., Justice of the Peace.
 Crumpton, S., grain buyer.
 Daffin, G. W., Constable.
 Dickinson, J. T., school teacher.
 Dancey, James, merchant.
 Doolittle, James, merchant.
 Dennis, Wm. F., tinner.
 Day, Charles, laborer.
 Delong, J. L., merchant.
 Darling, A., laborer.
 Dorcey, S., Mrs.
 Dorcey, John, drayman.
 Daffin, A., livery stable.
 Esty, G. E., live-stock dealer.
 Ferris, H., farmer.
 Free, M., carpenter.
 Free, H.
 Fitzmaurice, P., section boss on railroad.
 Fitzmaurice, M., saloon keeper.
 Fenn, E. P., farmer.
 Frye, William C., farmer.

Friedrich, A., farmer.
 Fosdick, S. T., lawyer.
 Fowler, Frank, wagon maker.
 Griswold, A. D., Miss, milliner.
 Gunsul, Justus, livery stable.
 Grending, A., harness maker.
 Gehm, William, laborer.
 Gilmore, C., farmer.
 Guenther, C., harness maker.
 Gerhart, P. J., engineer.
 Greenwood, C. G., grain buyer.
 Greenwood, H. A., grain buyer.
 Gerhart, E. P., Mrs., milliner.
 Hall, W. C., grain buyer.
 Hall, W. S., furniture.
 Hall, M. H., groceries.
 Hall, A. H., photographer.
 Hall & Crane, grocers.
 Hoofman, P., carpenter.
 Hubbard, J. F., farmer.
 Hemperly, G. L., clerk.
 Hepe, C., baker.
 Houseworth, V., laborer.
 Habercorn, E., farmer.
 Hickey, M., farmer.
 Harris, S. B., drayman.
 Hoadley, C. R., physician.
 Hunt, D. W., physician.
 Irvin, Wm., house and sign painter.
 Joyce, William, farmer.
 Joyce, Ed., farmer.
 Jackson, E. A., hardware.
 Jackson, E. A. & Co., hardware.
 Jones, A. J., Mrs.
 Jennson, M., laborer.
 Kenyon, A., Baptist clergyman.
 Kalish, Joseph, laborer.
 Kemmets, M., laborer.
 Klofer, Theo., carpenter.
 Kyser, G. A., laborer.
 Kamrath, William, laborer.
 Kenyon, N. C., Postmaster.
 Koepke, Julius, butcher.
 Kors, Gottlieb, laborer.
 Keeney, William, laborer.
 Kelly, Robert R., farmer.
 Lucas, Charles, shoemaker.
 Lunghurst, E., saloon keeper.
 Linton, W. A., carpenter.
 Lantry, Jesse, hardware.
 Lantry & Roberts, hardware.
 Lamley, I., gardener.
 Linn, Thomas, retired farmer.
 Levitt, G. O., farmer.
 Larned, L. T., grain dealer and farmer.
 Managan, W.

Molitos, E., Mrs.
 Martin, D., laborer.
 Myers, J. M., Police and Constable.
 McAfee, G. F., Presbyterian Clergyman.
 Meister, Louis, shoemaker.
 Mette, Louis, restaurant.
 McGinnis, J. H., laborer.
 Morton, William, farmer.
 Mehrer, George, laborer.
 Moore, S., laborer.
 Martin, H., laborer.
 Meister, Peter, farmer.
 Nash, T. W., school teacher.
 Nagle, A., saloon keeper.
 Osborne, A. F., Station Agent.
 Osborne, Frank, farmer.
 O'Neil, D., laborer.
 O'Neil, John, carpenter.
 Orr, A., blacksmith.
 Piper, Mary.
 Patton, Samuel, machinist.
 Price, Charles, laborer.
 Palmer, C. D.
 Roberts, E. B., carpenter.
 Rose, P., laborer.
 Rowe, C., laborer.
 Royal, N., butcher.
 Richardson, Thomas, laborer.
 Rising, M., merchant.
 Reiss, Charles, barber.
 Roberts, A. M., hardware and groceries.
 Roberts, Horace, farmer.
 Reynolds, D., saloon keeper.
 Riley, P., laborer.
 Stillwell, W. M., Mrs.
 Shroyer, P., coal dealer.
 Sorg, Louis, tailor.
 Smith, A. W., retired farmer.
 Smith, J. A., grain dealer.
 Stephens, Carl, wagon maker.
 Sathoff, T., laborer.
 Spurgeon, R. M., editor *Plaindealer*.
 Sanford, O., livery.
 Speicher, L. C., blacksmith,
 Strawn, N. M., Miss.
 Strawn, C. A., Mrs.
 Sears, William W.

Sieberts, Charles, blacksmith.
 Searing, A. B., grain and agl. imp. dealer.
 Scoville, R., grain and agl. imp. dealer.
 Siebold, W. F., live-stock dealer.
 Spear, J. W., corn sheller.
 Shenk, J. A., saloon keeper.
 True, J. G., jeweler.
 Torrance, G., lawyer.
 Todd, William, farmer.
 Townsend, R.
 Turner, H. P., grain and agl. imp. dealer.
 Taggart, James, laborer.
 True, Charles, physician.
 Tobianskey, John, laborer.
 Tobianskey, M., laborer.
 Timms, John, lumber dealer.
 Van Alstyne, A., wagon maker.
 Weygant, Eli, farmer.
 Wallrichs, William, butcher.
 Wallrichs & Koepke, butchers.
 Wright, William, janitor at school house.
 Woodward, G. H., laborer.
 Watson, Joseph, live-stock dealer.
 Walker, William.
 Walker, C., farmer.
 Willet, I., teamster.
 Waters, S., stone mason.
 Walters, John, merchant.
 Walters, G. J., merchant.
 Wakelin, W. H., merchant.
 Watson, John, bricklayer.
 Wyman, J., merchant.
 Wrede, Henry, boot and shoe dealer.
 Webster, S. D.
 Walker, H., barber.
 Wachtman, John, laborer.
 Wheaton, E. V., laborer.
 Westphal, Frank, laborer.
 Williams, Wm., miller.
 Wilson, C. A., banker.
 Wilson, C. A. & Co., banker.
 Wood, H. R., Methodist clergyman.
 Wood, Samuel.
 Weinland, Charles, live-stock dealer.
 Young, John, merchant.
 Yates, B. L., farmer.

CHATSWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Anderson, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ammons, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Arrowsmith, Jas., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Birkey, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brady, E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brown, C. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bigham, J. R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bardaux, B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bardaux, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bardoux, Louis, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ballinger, Sam'l, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Braun, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bulley, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burch, F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Bell, Al., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Buckingham, J. & E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burk, Gustavus, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Behrens, Fred., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brace, Moses, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brockway, T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Britton, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bean, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Crouch, E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Caughey, S. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cline, G. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carlon, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cumpston, S. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carson, S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Cragg, S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Curtis, L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Chambers, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cenmers, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Castetter, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cullen, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Davis, Dwight, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Davis, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dart, C. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Danemann, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dewees, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dunnington, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dunnington, Jno., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Davis, P. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dalf, A. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Entwistle, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Entres, D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Eggleston, W. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Frank, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ferrins, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Furr, S. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fye, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ferree, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Francy, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Garrigan, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Goodrich, B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hahn, Conrad, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herbert, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Henry, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Habercorn, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Halferty, R. K., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Heald, Louis, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Heald, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hawood, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hoehle, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hammond, E. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Huffman, J. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hitch, S. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hitch, Richard, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hine, Wm. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hamilton, L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hager, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hager, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hilyenback, D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harrigan, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Imles, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Joseph, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kenyon, N. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Koehler, Gustus, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Koehler, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ketchum, Sara, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kister, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kanmer, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kanmer, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Levering, H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Libby, F. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Libby, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lyman, E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, A. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, M. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, M. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, Philip, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Myers, Wilson, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Mahannah, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Mahr, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Mahr, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McGuire, F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McMillan, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

McBride, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Marshall, J. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Murphy, P., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Meister, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Menty, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Nagle, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Neun, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Brien, Ellen, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Brien, Edward, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Oliver, Franklin, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Oliver, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pearson, B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Poneers, N., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Puffer, S. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Puffer, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Puffer, D. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Packnett, W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pierce, D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pierce, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pratt, A. K., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Payston, S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pollard, J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rosenberger, John K., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Roberts, F. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Roberts, A. C. & G. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Roberts, Maria, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reeves, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rohmann, Philip, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ryan, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reynolds, E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reid, W. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rumbold, Robert, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rehm, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Spear, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Semmelmann, G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stoutemyer, W. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stoutmyer, L. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sleeth, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shepherd, H. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shepherd, L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shedd, H. O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shawd, J. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Snetizer, S. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schwing, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schaffer, Irving, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schaffer, V., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schaffer, Adam, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Smith, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stafford, Oliver, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schroen, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Samuel, Shreeve, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Turnbull, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Todd, J. A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Tennins, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Uhl, H. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Voorhies, I., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Van Patton, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Watson, Martin, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wagner, D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Winans, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Waugh, Carl T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wittles, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wittles, F., Jr., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wheeling, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Walsh, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Woodard, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wardwell, O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Young, Robert, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Yates, H. W., far. P. O. Chatsworth.
 Yates, B. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

ODELL VILLAGE.

Angell, Ethan, farmer.
 Alford, C. B., physician.
 Allen, Enoch, carriage maker.
 Abbaduska, George, painter.
 Ames, David, farmer.
 Aeri, Alvaro, lumber dealer.
 Axt, Charles, jeweler.
 Anderson, E. C., laborer.
 Ansorge, E., clothier.
 Bishop, Ezra, blacksmith.
 Badger, Mrs. Lucy.
 Booskirk, S., painter.
 Beck, J. M., butcher.
 Bolenssifer, F., merchant.
 Boulter, Charles, farmer.
 Bennister, T. O., physician.
 Boulter, Ed., liveryman.
 Buchanan, William, carpenter.
 Bucher, Nicholas, saloon keeper.
 Conn, A. J., farmer.
 Close, John, farmer.
 Cole, S., furniture.
 Conarton, Thomas.
 Davis & Steep, butchers.
 Debrae, Ed., Constable.
 Desvoignes, A., harness maker.
 Desvoignes, J. P., retired.
 Deyo, Egbert, merchant.
 Drake, W. C., farmer.
 Eggenberger, G., baker.
 Eastman, J. D., farmer.
 Eastman, C. D., farmer.
 Ford, S., clerk.
 Fores, James, broker.
 Fores, Victor, farmer.
 Finefield, Charles, blacksmith.
 Funk, James H., attorney.
 Funk, A., insurance agent.
 French, H. R., teacher.
 Fairfield, A. B., capitalist.
 Foote & Whitney, merchants.
 Foote, Charles, merchant.
 Fairfield, J. O., farmer.
 Fouger, Isaac, drayman.
 Gower, John, laborer.
 Green, L. L., farmer.
 Gebhardt, Charles, furniture.
 Houchin, Ewin, farmer.
 Hungerford, Charles, cigar maker.
 Hennick, Charles, clerk.
 Hampton, John.
 Hallersberg, G. D.
 Hunter, James, blacksmith.
 Hunt, Sylvester, Postmaster.
 Howard, J. K., carpenter.

Houchin, William, farmer.
 Hamlin, J. K., laborer.
 Hossack, John, grain dealer.
 Hossack, William, grain dealer.
 Jones, Emmett L., merchant.
 Kenyon, George, merchant.
 Kenyon, P. W., lumber dealer.
 Kidder, Joel, druggist.
 Kenyon & Gallagher, grocers.
 Matheison, C. H., farmer.
 Mattison, C., pump dealer.
 Morgan, A. R., Mrs.
 Munson, George, broker.
 McWilliams, John, broker.
 McCormick, Seth, wagon maker.
 Millay, James, teamster.
 Morton & Gammon, merchants.
 McDonald, S. B., laborer.
 Mack, L., merchant.
 Metz, Peter, farmer.
 Nichols, Charles, farmer.
 Penney, S. H., banker.
 Penney, J. L., merchant.
 Pound, J. D., Justice.
 Puffer, R. R., carpenter.
 Pound, Thomas, farmer.
 Peinet, Joseph, grocer.
 Pope, Ichabod, farmer.
 Putnam, E. G., salesman.
 Premersdorfer, R., shoemaker.
 Robinson, Mrs. Polly
 Ray, J. H., hotel.
 Supplee, Z., merchant.
 Strawn, William, farmer.
 Southwick, M., drayman.
 Solon, Thomas, saloon keeper.
 Sexton, A. D., farmer.
 Shultz, George, saloon keeper.
 Thompson, John, carpenter.
 Thomas, Giles, blacksmith.
 Thomas, D. M., farmer.
 Trobridge, James, livery.
 Upham, F. F., peddler.
 Vaughn, Ira, carpenter.
 Vincent, I. F., grain dealer.
 Vincent, Charles, grain dealer.
 Vaughn, Daniel, druggist.
 Vaughn, E. M., druggist.
 Vosburg, H., livery.
 Wright, Alonzo P., attorney.
 Wright, N. E., grain dealer.
 Wright, M. E., Magistrate.
 Wisner, P., stock dealer.
 Wooley, Theron, farmer.
 Zwiefel, John, merchant.

ODELL TOWNSHIP.

Aapkins, Tjakko J., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Anderson, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Allen, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Benedict, Ann, Mrs.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Burke, John, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Baker, S. W., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Beamer, Louisa, Mrs.; P. O. Odell.
 Beck, Charles, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Buchanan, W. J., carpenter; P. O. Odell.
 Bloss, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Benson, Ben, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Borgeman, R. J., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Barber, Charles, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Barnes, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Bourquin, Frederick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brown, G. W., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Beteman, D. N.
 Canuteson, C., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Coe, C. N., grain dealer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Craft, Philip, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Chapman, Ed., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Calkins, M., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Chapman, Agnes, Mrs.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Courtney, W. A., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Carmichael, N. A., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Carpenter, C. W., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Cleary, Michael, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Close, S. S. & S., farmers; P. O. Odell.
 Cleary, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Christian, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Campbell, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Clark, A. G., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Clay, Jerry, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Church, W. J., teacher; P. O. Odell.
 Clair, E., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Carpenter, M., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Craven, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Dawson, Henry, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Dawson, Michael, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Donohue, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Downey, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Deboer, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Devo, M. S., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Eastman, C. D., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Eastman, J. D., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Eppler, Peter, Postmaster; P. O. Cayuga.
 Eggleston, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 French, Joseph, Jr., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Fife, H. S.
 Freidesy, Peter.
 Fitzpatrick, Wm., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ferguson, George, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ford, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ferguson, Alex., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Forbes, A., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Fonger, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Foryer, D., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Farmer, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Gibson, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Goggins, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Gingrich, Henry, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Gilbert, Marvin, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Guppy, J. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Goodspeed, A. G., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Gordon, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Goodhue, H. M., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Gore, A. A., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hoopes, A., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Heath, Enos, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hendrickson, Henry, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Harris, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Halliday, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Howen, Peter, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Harris, Jackson, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hoghouse, Peter, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hamlin, H. F., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Heath, Ira, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Heath, Lucius, agr. impts.; P. O. Odell.
 Inurie, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Inrie, Abraham, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Jones, Rees, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, Christ, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Jacob, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, Jens, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Kanuteson, Lars, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Kidd, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Knight, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Kelly, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lowell, Lockwood, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lowell, Eugene, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Leonard, B. F., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lee, George, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lee, Bent,
 Luke, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lyons, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murkins, Lafayette, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murkins, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murphy, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Mund, Charlotte, Mrs.; P. O. Odell.
 Moore, Joseph H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Moore, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McWilliams, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Miller, Robert, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murray, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McDonald, M. P.
 McCormick, Theodore, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Muir, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Mamer, Theodore, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murton, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Mowry, Chris, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Morse, L., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McLain, C. F., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murray, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Mataska, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McAllister, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Murray, Peter, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Morrow, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McLain, Charles, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McCloud, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Nettleton, George, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Odeson, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 O'Brien, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 O'Brien, Michael, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Phillips, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Pfau, J. J., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Pepperd, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Parsons, Byron, farmer; P. O. Odell.

Pearson, Henry, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Pearson, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Pepperd, Charles, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Pitz, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Paul, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Quinn, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Reynolds, Ross, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Richardson, M., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Rosenbaugh, Louisa, Mrs.
 Roan, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ready, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Rowen, B. F., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ryall, J. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Raymond, J. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Rider, Wash, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Rogers, George, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Stanton, Edward, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Skipton, J. V., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Sellmyer, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Skinner, George, farmer, P. O. Cayuga.
 Slack, Theodore, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Scroder, Carl, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Schmitzer, Lucy, Mrs., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Shepard, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Spears, James, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Smith, Robert, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Stein, E. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Salter, J. L., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Timm, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.

Tombaugh, M., Co. Supt. Schools; P. O. Odell.
 Timm, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, Ole, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, Barney, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, Nels, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Tuesburgh, C. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Uselding, Michael, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Verdun, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Verry, O. P., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 White, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wallace, D. O., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Whalen, Ed., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wood, E. L., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Weygandt, Wm., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Weygandt, H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wood, F. L., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wood, M. A., Mrs., P. O. Odell.
 Walter, Peter, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wakey, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wells, L. S., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Wood, M. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Worthley, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Worthley, Robert, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Young, Robert, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Young, J. B., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ziebarth, Peter, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Zolordorf, Fred., farmer; P. O. Odell.

FORREST TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, J. D., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Anderson, C. W., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Alford, McKindry, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Bartlett, S. C. & Co., farmer; P. O. Peoria.
 Brady, James, farmer.
 Baker, H., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Baker, William, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Bennett, N. G., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Bates, R. N., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Barber, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Barber, George, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Burt, E. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Broadhead, Ed., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Becktold, J. Jacob, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bally, J. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Boucher, Edward, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Broadhead, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Brennan, James, Sec. Boss; P. O. Forrest.
 Cording, A., merchant; P. O. Norman.
 Cooper, A. S., farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Cooper, James L., far.; P. O. McClary.
 Christoff, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Coan, M. L., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Coan, S., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Craig, Peter, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Cording, James, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Cording, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Crocker, W. H., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Cook, William P., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Cooper, S. H., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Duell, Charles, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Dwyer, F. M., blacksmith; P. O. Norman.
 Dunavan, J. W., farmer; P. O. Forrest.

Delatour, A. J., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Damon, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Davis, P. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dickson, C. H., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Dimmick, Henry, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Downing, W. L., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Downing, R. V., farming; P. O. Strawn.
 Davis, Mary, Mrs., P. O. Norman.
 Davis, Albert, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Davis, F. L., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Dixon, William, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Dixon, Springer, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Dwyer, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Eastman, N. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Erich, Joseph, farmer.
 Ernst, Adam, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Evans, William, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Eddy, Henry, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Eddy, Stephen, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Fry, George, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Farragher, Ed., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Francis, J. G., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Francis, E. R., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Farney, M. S., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Farney, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Francis, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Francis, William W., far.; P. O. Norman.
 Fiegl, Pierre, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Garrity, M., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Galbraith, J. F., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Griffin, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Gibb, Robert, farmer, P. O. Norman.
 Hagarty, James, farmer; P. O. Norman.

Higbee, J. N. & J. A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hodgson, Zimri, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Hull, O. H., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Hull, N. H., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Higgins, P. C., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Harman, A., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Hackley, Samuel T., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Igou, D. C., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Johnson, Lubbe, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Krack, George C., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Krack, W. L., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Krack, John M., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Knights, J. P., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Liddle, James, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Lovell, John, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Moyle, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 McClanahan, A. T., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Marshall, R. P., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 McCrystal, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 McCrley, James, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Magee, Ed., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Montgomery, Robert, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Murphy, Ed., farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Murphy, John, farmer; P. O. McClary.
 McCormick, John, farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Martin, George, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Meisenholder, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Markwalder, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mangel, L., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Mann, W. H., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 McCormick, James, far.; P. O. McClary.
 Major, A. A., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Major, C. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Major, Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Miller, C. R., far.; P. O. Wichita, Kan.
 Norman, John R. V., far.; P. O. Norman.
 Norman, R. E., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Nelson, Geo., Postmaster; P. O. McClary.
 Norman, William, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Nussbaum, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Nussbaum, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Norris, Henry, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Oppie, A. N., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 O'Maley, M., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Orr, John T., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Parker, William, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Patterson, A., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Patterson, J. F., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Phillips, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Phillips, E. E., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Panley, James, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Phillips, E. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Quinn, James, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Rook, William, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Russell, Robert, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Raley, Noah, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Ricketts, J. S., farmer.
 Riley, T. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Ross, James M., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Real, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Riley, T. G., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Ryan, William, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Ryan, William, farmer.
 Smith, Bronson, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Stewart, Willis, farmer; P. O. Peru.
 Smith, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Snyder, James, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Spikings, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Slocombe, Robert, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Stackey, Charles, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Stuckey, T. G., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Slocombe, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Shannen, James, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Strawn, J. R., farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stafford, F., farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Swartz, George, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Somers, P. F., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Spray, Charles, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Sampsy, James, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Spray, J. T., farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Strawn, Clara A.,; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stanford, L. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Shaw, Elias.
 Sohn, Philip, farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Smith, Chris, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Stucky, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stuckey, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Somers, Michael, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Somers, Peter, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Shaw, William E.,; P. O. Forrest.
 Snyder, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Tanquary, James, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Trine, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Townsend, G. W.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thiss, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thome, John, farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Tewksbury, C. D., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Taylor, M. C., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Tavener, William, farmer; P. O. Norman.
 Trotter, M. K., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Ulbright, Henry, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Van Arsdale, C., farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Van Ostrand, Thos., far.; P. O. McClary.
 Wilke, Henry, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Wetbreck, Angelos, farmer.
 Watterson, James, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Witzel, Conrad, farmer.
 Wanger, Conrad, farmer; P. O. McClary.
 Weber, Fred., farmer; P. O. Peoria.
 Weeks, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wood, H. L., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Wallace, John R., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Woodburn, C. F., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Watson, H. B., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Winn, J. P., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Wallace, John, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Young, Valentine, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Yoder, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Yoder, Mary,; P. O. Forrest.
 Zimmerman, Andrew, far.; P. O. McClary.
 Zimmerman, John, far.; P. O. McClary.

FORREST VILLAGE.

Beebe, E. P., grain merchant.
 Branz, Ernst, groceryman.
 Burgess, J. C. & Son, grain dealer.
 Bullard, L., Postmaster.
 Clement, Jennie.
 Carter, George W., carp.
 Coyner, John A., farmer.
 Dietiker, John, butcher.
 Delatour, J. L., merchant.
 Deitrick, S., butcher.
 Dunham, S. A., physician.
 Duckett, Daniel, physician.
 Dubois, John, groceryman.
 Fellows, James H., teacher.
 Furguson, W. H., shoemaker.
 Gray, Thomas, farmer.
 Geiger, John M., merchant.
 Hinman, J. B., merchant.
 Hoyt, S. A., grain dealer.
 Jackson, W. H., laborer.
 Jennings, S. T., merchant.
 Kerr, T. J., merchant.
 Ledgerwood, James, farmer.
 Lear, John, laborer.

Lee, Wm. D., laborer.
 Montgomery, Richard, farmer.
 Moore, R. A., farmer.
 Moyer, Henry, confectioner.
 North, Charles, farmer.
 Odell, R. M., agt. T., P. & W. R. R.
 Overton, Thomas, laborer.
 Overton, William, liveryman.
 Pierpont & Tuttle.
 Porch, J. & J. C., merchants.
 Parcels, Ed., farmer.
 Riley & Kelley, carps.
 Russell, Robert, hotel keeper.
 Shedd, J. W., farmer.
 Thayer & Nickerson, wagon makers.
 Twitchell, H. C., agricultural imp. dealer.
 Ueberfeld, William, hotel keeper.
 Vanderburg, B., painter.
 White, Thomas, farmer.
 Wilson, G. S., farmer.
 Wilson, R. B., miller.
 Wilson, J. J., farmer.
 Wilson, N., Mrs.

READING TOWNSHIP.

Arnold, F. W., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Arnold, L. N., P.M. and Sta. Ag't, Reading.
 Arnold, John, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Arnold, William, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Armstrong, Dale, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Armstrong, Wm., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Armstrong, Rosiana, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Allen, Cyrus, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Allen, Sydney, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Ammons, Solomon, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Ammons, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Allen, D., coal miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Bloom, C. T., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Bussard, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Bussard, Mary M., capitalist, Reading.
 Barrackman, M. J. capitalist, Reading.
 Bradford, M. M., farmer; P. O. Munster.
 Bradford, E. B., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Bradley, J., wagon maker; P. O. Ancona.
 Bradley, Jos., wagon mkr.; P. O. Ancona.
 Bradley, A., wagon mkr.; P. O. Ancona.
 Bradley, J., wagon mkr.; P. O. Ancona.
 Bastian, W., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Boatman, Wm., lab.; P. O. Ancona.
 Billings, J., physician, Reading.
 Brown, J., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Blanchard, F., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Barrackman, Dan., Sr., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Barrackman, D. H., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Barrackman, B., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Barrackman, C. W., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Barrackman, Dan. Jr., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Barnum, P. farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Bowersock, S., farmer; P. O. Reading.

Burton, Ezra, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Baldwin, T., farmer; P. O. Coalville.
 Brown, W. H., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Brown, D. F., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Boyd, A. H., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Bell, W., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bell, Z., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Barton, J., farmer; P. O. Munster.
 Barton, Catherine, far.; P. O. Coalville.
 Bentke, F. G., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Beckwith, A., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Beall, farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Curtis, F. B., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Critten, W. W., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Cassell, A., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, John, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, Albert, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, Silas, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, Cephas, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, James, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Coe, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Carpenter, J. S., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Clark, A. D., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Clark, W. T., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Clark, E. S., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Clark, Frank, farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Clay, C. M., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Clay, Levi, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Clay, Jas., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Critten, C. S., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Clinton, Chas., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Carlton, Ed., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Coffman, Jos., farmer; P. O. Ancona.

- Conner, E. E., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, J., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, L., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, J., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, O., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, A., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, T., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, A., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, F. S., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, E. S., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, Esther, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, Isaac, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, D. D., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, E., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, A., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, J. J., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, D. M., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Defenbaugh, J. G., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Durkee, G. B., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Dicus, Wm., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Douglass, W. H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Day, F. E., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Doyle, John.
 Davison, George.
 Davis, M. J., Mrs.
 Darby, J. E.
 Everett, Louisa, Ancona.
 Evans, R., physician, Streator.
 Edwards, T., coal miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Egan, C., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Elliott, S., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Fretsloff, H., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Fordice, G., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Flohr, Levy, farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Fry, Geo., laborer; P. O. Ancona.
 Fogler, W., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Fenner, M., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Fowler, E., laborer; P. O. Ancona.
 Flanagan, W., coal miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Fare, J. W.
 Fare, W. W.
 Fenner, R., miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Fuller, A., capitalist; P. O. Streator.
 Fowler, J., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Goldsmith, A., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Greener, S., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Gifford, W. B., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Greenwall, W. M., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Grooms, Amanda; P. O. Ancona.
 Grim, L., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Grim, A., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Greeka, J., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Gaulka, Carl, farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Gaulka, Wm., farmer; P. O. Ancona.
 Groves, J. M., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Griffin, Jas., carpenter; P. O. Ancona.
 Howard, Wm., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Hick, R. W., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Holderman, S. A., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Hepler, C. C., farmer; P. O. Reading.
 Holmes, D., Sr., far.; P. O. Streator.
 Holmes, D., Jr., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Holt, Jas., J. P. and clerk, Ancona.
 Hoobler, C. E. laborer; P. O. Ancona.
 Hasen, Chas., miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Hoobler, J., laborer; P. O. Ancona.
 Houchens, John, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Howard, G. A., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Howard, Jas., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Handt, Aug., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Hepler, J. G., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Haskins, Isaac, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Higbee, S., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Haskins, J., far.; P. O. Coalville.
 Hunt, L., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Harter, J., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Harter, S., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Harter, A., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Hoge, Isaac, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Hohenshell, Geo., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Hart, C. H., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hagarty, Pat., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Hoge, S. B., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Julien, Rene, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Johnson, S. H., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Judd, E. T., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Jones, Daniel, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Joint, Dudley, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Johnka, Wm., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 James, Evan, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Joyce, Michael.
 Kaminka, Godfrey, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Kaminka, Aug., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Kramer, Jeff., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Kime, Joseph, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Ketner, Peter, farmer; P. O. Coalville.
 Knaak, William, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Kidmer, John, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Kennedy, Frank, far.; P. O. Munster.
 Koontz, J. C., far.; P. O. Munster.
 Klesath, Fritz, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Kerns, John, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Kerns, M. M., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Kramer, Jeff, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Lehman, August, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Long, C. C., miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Long, Albert, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Larkins, John, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Masters, Samuel, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Muntz, E. H., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Moore, John, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Mallory, T. H., Postmaster; P. O. Coalville.
 Merritt, Joseph, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Merritt, G. H., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Moon, J. W., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Moon, Charlotte W.; P. O. Reading.
 Mills, G. A., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Mills, J. W., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Mills, J. C., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mason, A. B., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mathis, Caleb, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mathis, J. P., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mathis, Geo. W., merchant, Ancona.
 Mathis, Seymour, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Mathis, W. G., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mathis, E. N., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Messersmith, H. G.
 McKinney, William, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 Mitchell, J. B., far.; P. O. Ancona.
 McCoy, Daniel, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 McFadden, George, far.; P. O. Reading.
 Montgomery, Alex., far.; P. O. Reading.
 Morgan, John, far.; P. O. Ancona.
 McFadden, John, far.; P. O. Reading.
 McCauley, James, shoemaker, Ancona.
 McDermott, John, far.; P. O. Ancona.

Mulchy, Roger, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Nichols, Joseph, laborer, Ancona.
 Nattinger, W. H., blacksmith, Ancona.
 Overholt, J. F., merchant, Reading.
 Overholt, J. S. R., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Ong, Jeremiah, blacksmith, Ancona.
 Patterson, John, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Patterson, T. J., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Patterson, A. H., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Patterson, C. L., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Patterson, S. H., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Rine, Martha; P. O. Reading.
 Redfern, John, miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Reed, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Reed, William, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Reed, Christ., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Reed, M. J., Mrs., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Ramsey, J. H., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Ramsey, M. T., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Ramme, Ernest, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Study, Christian, far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Study, Henry, far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Shafer, M. J.
 Sawyer, L. M., far. ; P. O. Streator.
 Sawyer, A. J., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Sanders, J. B., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Showman, John, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Sass, William, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Shackelton, John, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Shoup, Edward, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Steward, G. D., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Stewart, J. D., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Stewart, John L., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Sixt, George, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Sakes, W. M., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Sakes, J. C., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Showman, T. M., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Showman, W. L., far. ; P. O. Ancona.

Spicer, W. M., miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Thrasher, Charles, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Turk, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Turk, Edgar, far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Thompson, S. M., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Turner, E. D., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Turner, A. M.; far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Turner, M. J., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Teegarden, William, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Taylor, J. L., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Taylor, J. W., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Tombaugh, J. L., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Tombaugh, George, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Tullis, William, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Tullis, Amanda, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Warmbold, August, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Woodruff, W. B., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Warmbold, Henry, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Willett, Mary, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Watson, B. W., physician, Ancona.
 Wright, A. J., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Walters, Oliver, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Walters, Zach., far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Wilson, John, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Wessling, John, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Williams, John T., miner; P. O. Coalville.
 Willett, Elizabeth; P. O. Ancona.
 Welch, James, far. ; P. O. Munster.
 Whalen, John, far. ; P. O. Munster.
 White, Peter, far. ; P. O. Munster.
 Witz, Peter, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Wolf, Joseph B., far. ; P. O. Munster.
 Walters, Allen, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Wolford, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Reading.
 Wetz, Leonard, far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Yourkey, W., far. ; P. O. Ancona.
 Yorty, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Ancona.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Applegate, T., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Applegate, G. W., far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Applegate, James, far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Applegate, Wm., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Applegate, W. G., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Applegate, A. E., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Applegate, T. G., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Andrews, Joseph, far. ; P. O. Collins.
 Anthony, Nathan, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Atherton, George, coal miner, Streator.
 Akehurst, Henry, laborer, Collins.
 Brown, James, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Brown, Wm. S., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Brown, Ezekiel, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Brumfield, Jos., far. ; P. O. Smithdale.
 Bowen, Nancy, Cornell.
 Burton, S. D., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Bown, B. C., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Bown, C. C., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Biker, Chris., farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Berry, Thos. P., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Braudis, Henry, far. ; P. O. Smithdale.
 Brower, A. K., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Berrill, William, coal miner, Streator.

Barkeller, Andrew, coal miner, Streator.
 Biddle, William, coal miner, Streator.
 Barton, Robert, coal miner, Streator.
 Beecher, Frederick, coal miner, Streator.
 Bailey, Nathan, merchant, Streator.
 Bolton, J. H., farmer; P. O. Smithdale.
 Bargin, Alexander, coal miner, Streator.
 Ball, James, coal miner, Streator.
 Bush, Sidway, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Bennett, George, far. ; P. O. Smithdale.
 Conlon, Peter, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Cusick, John L., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Cusick, Cyrus G., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Cusick, Mary, Collins.
 Campbell, J., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Calder, James, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Comeford, Thos., far. ; P. O. Blackstone.
 Connor, Amos, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Connor, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Connor, William, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Cederbrand, John, gunsmith, Streator.
 Chapman, Elmira, Collins.
 Cox, Charles, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Corle, Wm. H., farmer; P. O. Collins.

Cannon, Alex., coal miner, Streator.
 Cannon, Angle, coal miner, Streator.
 Cocoose, Michael, coal miner, Streator.
 Copeland, Wm., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Cherry, W. S., Secretary Coal Co., Streator.
 Decker, Charles, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Decker, James B., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Decker, Levi, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Dixon, Ebenezer, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Dixon, Albert, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Dixon, Joseph, blacksmith, Streator.
 Duckerman, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Davis, F. M., Farmer's Hotel, Collins.
 Dice, Walker, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Dermott, George, coal miner, Streator.
 Elliott, George, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Ewing, N., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Eddy, William, coal miner, Streator.
 Echard, Christian, butcher, Streator.
 Ewing, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Fleshman, J. W., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Foley, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Fulwiler, A. J., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Feaster, Aaron, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Feaster, George, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Forsythe, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Ferriter, Robert, coal miner, Streator.
 Fought, Andrew, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Grimes, John S., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Gillman, M. H., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Gochanour, A. C., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Godard, O. B., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Guernsey, Edward, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Gouty, David H., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Guernsey & Manley, gr'n buyers, Collins.
 Gazard, Thomas, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Guernsey, H. mer, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, A. J., merchant, Collins.
 Hoobler, David, mer. & miller, Collins.
 Hoobler, F. M., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, Harriet, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, Frederick, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, John D., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, Otho, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, E. F., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, William, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, George, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoobler, Jacob, Sr., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Holland, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Holland, John, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hepner, Jacob, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Hinds, Stephen, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Harwood, O. H., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Houston, John, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hoenshall, David, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Hamilton, Edgar, coal miner, Streator.
 Hawkesley, Arthur, coal miner, Streator.
 Harry, N. C., coal miner, Streator.
 Holderman, Benj., coal miner, Streator.
 Harrison, George, coal miner, Streator.
 Hanlon, Alexander, coal miner, Streator.
 Hanlon, William, coal miner, Streator.
 Hayder, George, coal miner, Streator.
 Harford, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Harper, Frederick, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Horton, Joseph, coal miner, Streator.
 Harvey, J. F., coal miner, Streator.
 Ide, Fred, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Jacobs, Clark, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Jacobs, Robert E., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Jefferson, Alexander, c'l miner, Streator.
 Jefferson, Robert, coal miner, Streator.
 Jones, Z. R., Postmaster and R. R. agent, Smithdale.
 Jones, John, far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Kountz, John, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Kountz, Jacob, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Kerr, Anderson, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kelly, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Kelly, Joseph, coal miner, Streator.
 Kepple, Henry, coal miner, Collins.
 Kakara, M., coal miner, Streator.
 Klein, A. S., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, Elias, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, Henry, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, John J., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Lundy, Delphia, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, S. P., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Leonard, Roscoe, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Leonard, C. C., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Leonard, Elizabeth, Collins.
 Longnecker, James, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Longnecker, Jacob, far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Longnecker, R. B., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, J. M., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, J. P., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Miner, J. E., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Masters, Byron, far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Mortland, J. M., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Mortland, James, far.; P. O. Collins.
 McHaley, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McIntosh, David, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Murray, Daniel, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Murray, T. S., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Milure, David, blacksmith, Collins.
 Morgan, Isaac M., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Mathis, E. C., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Mathis, E. A., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Manley, Harry, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Manley, Chester R., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Manley, Charles W., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Miller, Joseph, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Massoy, Jesse, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Martin, D., coal miner, Streator.
 Martin, Henry, coal miner, Streator.
 Martin, James L., coal miner, Streator.
 Muntz, Lewis A., coal miner, Streator.
 Morgan, Andrew, coal miner, Streator.
 Marshall, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Morgator, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Mankiton, John, coal miner, Streator.
 McMasters, George, coal miner, Streator.
 Maxwell, James, coal miner, Streator.
 McRoy, George, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Millure, W. N., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Nilsson, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Newman, Martin A., P. M., Collins.
 Newman, J. M., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Newburn, Enoch, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Newburn, Alva, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Newlan, John, carpenter, Blackstone.
 Ponke, Andrew, coal miner, Streator.
 Peters, Michael, coal miner, Streator.
 Poncoe, Andrew, coal miner, Streator.
 Paget, Henry, far.; P. O. Blackstone.

Paget, Charles, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Paget, John S., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Paget, Daniel A., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Paget, W. C., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Pope, Emsley, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Pope, Lawson S., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Pope, Nathaniel, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Pond, L. S., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Parcher, Mark, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Phillips, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Phillips, Jacob, far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Phillips, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Papenberg, Ernest, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Pickering, John, coal miner, Streator.
 Patrick, Robert, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Powell, A. B., clergyman, Smithdale.
 Potter, Charles A., druggist, Collins.
 Richards, Wm., far.; P. O. Streator.
 Riss, Frederick, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Riss, Charles, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Roberts, A. D., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Rush, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Richardson, D., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Reeves, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Raymond, Seward A., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Rumery, Moses, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Russell, Janet, Streator.
 Richardson, Janet, Streator.
 Robinson, D. C., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Rogers, Samson, coal miner, Streator.
 Roseside, James, coal miner, Streator.
 Strawn, Wilder F., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Swarner, William, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Smith, Ames, farmer; P. O. Smithdale.
 Smith, George H., far.; P. O. Smithdale.
 Sawyer, H. C., physician; P. O. Collins.
 Snyder, Levi, farmer; P. O. Smithdale.
 Snyder, Clinton, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Snyder, Phebe J. Mrs., far.; P. O. Collins.
 Snyder, John, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Shibley, P. W., farmer; P. O. Smithdale.
 Sheibley, E., carp., J. P.; P. O. Collins.
 Stevenson, J. M., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Sampson, Ole, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Sabol, A., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Schofield, R., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Sansom, H., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Sillik, D. A., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Samuels, John, coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Sampson, E., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Sampson, P., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Scovell, Frank, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Simko, S., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Shepperd, W. coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Teeter, E. E., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Trainor, E. B., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Thomas, Morgan, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Thompson, T., coal miner; Streator.
 Tice, A., wagon maker; P. O. Collins.
 Veach, S., coal miner; P. O. Streator.
 Voigts, Henry, coal miner; Streator.
 Wolford, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Streator.
 Wigness, T. G., coal miner; Streator.
 Wallace, Walter, coal miner; Streator.
 Weaver, William.
 Warfield, George, coal miner; Streator.
 Walton, William, coal miner; Streator.
 Wilson, Robert, coal miner; Streator.
 Wonders, Henry, coal miner; Streator.
 Wagner, P. H., clergyman; Collins.
 Williams, Jethro, far.; P. O. Streator.
 Young, Christian, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Yeager, Henry, miller; Collins.
 Zeigler, F., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Zeigler, W., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Zeigler, J., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Zeigler, B., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Zeigler, J., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Zeigler, N., farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Zeigler, J. R., farmer; P. O. Collins.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Erasmus, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Antrim, John C., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Andrews, Mrs. C., Cornell.
 Allen, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Blue, Calvin, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Blue, James, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bro, Samuel E., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bedea, Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bruce, John H., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Brill, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Blake, Druzilla, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Blake, James C., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Blake, Eliza J., Mrs., Cornell.
 Blake, J. M., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bennett, Reuben, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bennett, J. J., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bennett, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Beatty, Isaiab, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Boyan, Jane, Cornell.
 Bradley, A. T., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Bradley, J. M., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Burnham, S. F., farmer, P. O. Cornell.
 Burnham, David, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Brinton, H. M., Mrs., Streator.
 Blake, W. S., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Burton, Mary J., Cornell.
 Carroll, Milton, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Carroll, Harrison, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Carroll, Maria, Cornell.
 Calvin, Jennie, Cornell.
 Campbell, T. M., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Cornell, W. B., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Cornell, Walter, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Calder, John, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Cook, Ira, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Chapin, L. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Cornell Coal Co., coal mining, Cornell.
 Conner, W. D., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Dodwell, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Decker, David, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Decker, Martin, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Dale, Paul, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Dale, George W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Douglass, C. T., farmer; P. O. Cornell.

Douglass, John, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Douglass, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Davis, William P., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Davis, T. P., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Dingman, Charles, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Evanson, Elling, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Evanson, Ole, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, C. S., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, Warren, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Erickson, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Erickson, Ira, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Elliott, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, William, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, J. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, Hester, Mrs., Cornell.
 Fulton, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Foley, Morris, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Gregory, T. J., Sr., clergyman, Cornell.
 Guemlich, Chris, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Graham, J. E., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Gourley, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Gourley, J. M., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Galis, J., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Gamblin, Wm., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Green, John T., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Green, W. C., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Gebhart, J. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Howe, W. E., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hallam, Edward, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hallam, W. E., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hallahan, N., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hallahan, Thos., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Houchin, Wm., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Harms, Henry, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hunderford, C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hynds, Margaret, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Houston, J. P., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hoag, Lucretia, Cornell.
 Hayes, J. H., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hartman, Henry, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Herrie, Mary, Cornell.
 Hallam, Naomi, Cornell.
 Iverson, George, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Iverson, J. A., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Isaackson, G., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Irwin, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Jamison, Simon, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Johnson, Harm, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Johnson, Enger, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Johnson, George W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 King, Albert, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 King, L. D., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Kingsley, A. E., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Koboldt, Michael, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Louderback, L., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Louderback, L., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Louderback, G. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, E. R., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lowers, B. F., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, Reason, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lawrens, John, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lacy, J. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, W. B., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, John H., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lawrence, L. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Long, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Long, Reuben, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Long, Titus, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lowers, O. H. P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lowers, Caleb B., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lundy, Henry, farmer; P. O. Collins.
 Lundy, F. M., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Lundy, Eli, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Longnecker, W. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Louderback, J. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lutyens, W. F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lucas, P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Lugland, Ole J., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Martin, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Merrill, J. G., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Martinson, Wm., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Montgomery, W. T., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Morris, Chester F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Macroy, George, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mills, Joseph, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Meland, Ed. E., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mitchell, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mitchell, Albert, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mitchell, James N., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McCauley, John, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 McHenry, James, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McCauley, Frank, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McFann, Mary, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Miner, Allen B., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Miner, D. K., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Miner, George W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McClelland, R. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McClelland, J. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Miller, P. J., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDowell, Lewis, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McVay, Francis, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McVay, Matilda, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDowell, J. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mitchell, Michael, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Muladore, Henry, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McHealy, William, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Nigh, William, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Noark, August, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, Barbara, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, O. M., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, J. C., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Patterson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Plymire, J. A., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Perry, Ebenezer, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Reynolds, S. K., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Richardson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Richardson, T., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Ross, David, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Shaffer, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Sakarias, Samuel, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Soppeland, Barnes O., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Stevenson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Stevenson, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Springer, Presley, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Snyder, D. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Snyder, M. E., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Snyder, Herman, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Shelton, L. E., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Sutcliff, Robert, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Sutcliff, William, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Swihart, S. T., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Swainson, Ole, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Shaw, Calvin, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Smith, Will, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Scott, Dow, far.; P. O. Cornell.

Skinner, William, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Scully, James, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Singer, Andrew, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Thompson, James A., far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Tiffany, O. M., far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Tiffany, H., far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Vanscoy, W. T. P., far. ; P. O. Cornell.

Wertz, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Wermeson, Richard, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Whalen, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Wellman, William D., far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Winters, Stephen, far. ; P. O. Cornell.
 Young, Thomas N., far. ; P. O. Cornell.

CORNELL VILLAGE.

Arman, Philip, livery and grain buyer.
 Burt, Benjamin F., lumber dealer.
 Bradley, James, Postmaster.
 Bradley, G. W., carpenter.
 Blake, Ambrose, laborer.
 Blake, D. W., farmer.
 Beaman, Benjamin, farmer.
 Boyd, T. J., teacher.
 Bremer, Fritz, brick layer.
 Bremer, Henry, brick layer.
 Bolt, Hezekiah, clerk.
 Bolt, C. A., grocer.
 Brewer, Wallace, wagon maker.
 Bowen, C. H., laborer.
 Brabury, W. H., barber.
 Bradley, B. J.
 Cornell, J. H., retired farmer.
 Cornell, H. M., merchant.
 Conner, W. L., farmer.
 Curtis, Jason D., clerk.
 Dodge, S. R., butter dealer.
 Devoss, George, laborer.
 Day, J. B., hardware.
 Day, Gregory, & Co., hardware.
 Debout, John, blacksmith.
 Edwards, Amos, retired farmer.
 Entsey, Thomas H., laborer.
 Elhem, Charles, carpenter.
 Gossney, W. H., drayman.
 Grogins, A. T., carpenter.
 Gregory, T. J., Jr., hardware.
 Gammon, M. W., land dealer.
 Gourley, John L., live-stock dealer.
 Green, A. M., Mrs.
 Gourley & Hunt, live-stock dealers.
 Heckman, S. A., carpenter.
 Heckman, David, laborer.
 Heckman, Kalon, farmer.
 Huntoon, C. A., farmer.
 Hunt, J. H., live stock dealer.
 Hale, Z. N., shoemaker.
 Husted, S. M., merchant.
 Husted, William, retired farmer.
 Herbert, James H., bakery.
 Herbert, C. A., Police Magistrate.
 Jones, T. W., physician.
 Jamison, John, farmer.
 Johnson, B. R., merchant.

Jorden, Edward, out of business.
 Johnson & Husted, merchants.
 Knight, J. H., retired farmer.
 Keelf, Andrew, laborer.
 Lilly, J. W. A., hotel.
 Longnecker, N. S., laborer.
 Longnecker, Jeremiah, school teacher.
 Lundy, Thomas P., laborer.
 Lucas, Ellison, laborer.
 Miner, William, cigar stand.
 Mason, Alexander, shoemaker.
 Muffer, Theodore, harness.
 Monroe, J. R., laborer.
 Newberry, E. C., out of business.
 Nelson, Peter, Section Foreman on R. R.
 Norton, Eben, druggist and physician.
 Norton, J. H., clothing.
 Pond, J. O., blacksmith.
 Profka, Christopher, farmer.
 Pond & Debout, blacksmiths.
 Penfield, Mary.
 Powell, E. L., shoemaker.
 Rucker, Martin V., farmer.
 Riley, Edward, restaurant.
 Raub, O. J., dentist.
 Reeder, J. J., insurance agent.
 Smith, J. B., Methodist clergyman.
 Smith, Frank, butcher.
 Shackleton, C. W., clerk.
 Schanlin, Martin, gardener.
 Sullivan, John, blacksmith.
 Sprague, Andrew, retired farmer.
 Shriver, J. D., out of business.
 Sprague, Gilbert, brick mason.
 Schneider, H., farmer.
 Stipp, Charles, laborer.
 Streight, William, merchant.
 Spires, C. P., laborer.
 Theets, Henry, farmer.
 Trim, A. L., Justice of the Peace.
 Vanscoy, George W., laborer.
 Willson, J. A., physician.
 Warner, J. J., laborer.
 Willis, J. W., collecting agent.
 Wagoner, T. J., farmer.
 Withrow, J. J., grain buyer.
 Wallman, William, farmer.
 Withrow, Cameron, grain buyer.

ESMEN TOWNSHIP.

Aspey, Obadiah, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Aspey, Wesley, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Avenson, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Allen, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Anderson, John, far.; P. O. Cayuga
 Arvig, Ole H., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Blume, Wm., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Benson, Rasmus, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Beamis, A. N., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Beamis, N. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Bradley, H. T., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Bennett, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Boyer, David, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Burtless, W. D., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Bennett, T. B., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Brown, D. G., Mrs., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Brown, Mark, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Brown, M. F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Barr, J. N., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Brunskill, Wm., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Babcock, Billings P., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Beardsley, C., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Bristoe, George, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Clay, Benjamin F., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Caine, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Camp, Abner W., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Camp, Eliza, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Corbin, W. P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Campbell, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Cummins, James, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Cummins, Hugh, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Chamberlain, David, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Chase, Elizabeth, Cayuga.
 Collins, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Curtis, Rodney J., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Corkins, John, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Corbin, W. P., Jr., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Corbin, A. J., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Corbin, F. B., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Corbin, T. J., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Denholms, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Darrow, E., C. far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Dunklebarger, M. J., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dunbar, Ellen, Cornell.
 Davis, Perry, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Dickey, J. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Dickey, Lucinda, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Darrow, A. P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Davis, E. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Dunham, S. H., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Erickson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Finley, Joseph S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fitzgerald, John, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Fitzgerald, Ellen, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Gallentine, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Gammon, J. P., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Gamblin, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Garretson, James, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Green, Frank P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Gardner, Julius, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Godwin, George, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Hardy, I. B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Harris, Hiram H., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Hight, D. G., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Houchin, Preston, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Hight, Harvey, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Hurst, R. A., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Hargrave, Joseph, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Hastings, William, far.
 Hannum, James, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Houchin, E. D., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hanson, John, far.
 Holt, E. M., far.
 Hargon, Ole H., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Higgins, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hendershot, Philip, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Hardy, Albert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Imrie, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, Andrew S., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Johnson, John J., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Johnson, John Q., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Jacobson, Jacob, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Jones, Dexter, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Knight, J. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Knight, D. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Kneip, George H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Keller, C. M., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Killinger, Jacob, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Larson, L. G., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Larson, Ole, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Larson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Larson, Henry, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Lugland, Ole, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lugland, Nels, T., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lower, O. H. P., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McGoey, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 McConnell, B. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDonald, P. F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDonald, C. C., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDonald, T. S., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McDougal, Archibald, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 McMillen, R. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Muir, Alexander, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mitchell, Osman, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Mackinson, Daniel, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Mackinson, Maria, Cayuga.
 • Nixon, James, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Niles, Irving, W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Neilson, G., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Oleson, Ole T., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Oleson, John, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, John M., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, Ole K., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Oleson, Ole H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, Ole C., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Oleson, Nelse, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Osborn, T. E.
 Post, N. L., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Peister, A. C., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Pearson, J. C., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Pearson, E. W., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Peterson, Christ., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Potter, Joseph, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Pilkington, G. W., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Pilkington, Martha, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Palmer, G. R., far.; P. O. Cayuga.

Packwood, Charles, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Quint, D. D., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Quaife, George N., merchant; Rowe.
 Quaife, Jerome R., merchant; Rowe.
 Quaife, Hannah, Rowe.
 Raisbeck, Frank, farmer; Odell.
 Ross, Joseph, farmer; Odell.
 Ross, Aaron, farmer; Odell.
 Rucker, William, farmer; Cornell.
 Reynolds, E. G.
 Rasmussen, Evan, farmer; Cornell.
 Roberts, H. D., farmer; Cayuga.
 Rhodes, Leland M., farmer; Pontiac.
 Rhodes, E. H., farmer; Pontiac.
 Ruby, E. R., farmer; Cornell.
 Ryning, Chris, farmer; Rowe.
 Richardson, Tookle, farmer; Cornell.
 Ruston, James, farmer; Cayuga.
 Roberts, Wm./W., farmer; Cayuga.
 Sterry, C. W., farmer; Rowe.
 Stanton, P. W., farmer; Odell.
 Stehl, Prudence.

Sinclair, Alexander; Cornell.
 Swanson, S., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Summerville, Robert, far.; Pontiac.
 Sherwood, A., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Slack, Theodore, far.; Odell.
 Setzer, P. W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Standish, A. E., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Slack, Philip, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Smith, S. J., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Tiffany, Orin, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Turner, John W., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Templeton, Laura, Cayuga.
 Tuffs, Robert, farmer.
 Thompson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Thompson, Nels, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Thrush, Jacob, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Webb, David, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Worth, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Whalen, Ann, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Whitham, George, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Withrow, David A., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Young, Austin S., far.; P. O. Cayuga.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Austin, R. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Austin, G. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Allen, H. W., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Allen, Hugh, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Arnolds, Conrad, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Almy, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Arnolds, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Byswinger, G., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brumback, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Bowes, Duncan, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brown, F. M., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brinkworth, W. E., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brasil, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Beagle, Frederick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Borreng, Chris.
 Brady, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brown, Thos., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Badaux, Jules.
 Barker, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Biss, Frank, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Barker, Samuel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Becker, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Breecher, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Breecher, R., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Collins, P. B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Collins, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Collis, J. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cuddy, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cuddy, Luke, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Carney, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cleary, Laurence, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Call, S. T., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Clark, Luther, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cox, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Carey, Eliza, Mrs., Dwight.
 Cain, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Chalmers, Alex, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cassidy, Daniel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Collins, Edward, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Deyo, Frank, far.; P. O. Odell.

Dean, J. W.
 Deyo, George, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Drake, W. C., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dudley, P. S., farmer.
 Doughan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Demar, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Demar, Ewald, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dougherty, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dervin, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dally, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dick, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Eich, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Essington, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Eggenberger, U., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Edgecomb, Wm., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Eggenberger, D., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Eich, Peter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Eggenberger, N., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Eggenberger, J., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Flynn, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Ferguson, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Frise, Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Funk, Chris, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Foley, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Funk, J. H., lawyer, Odell.
 Fotheringham, David.
 Fisk, J. P., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Fulton, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Fulton, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Garden, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Gallup, Kinney, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Goss, Emmons, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gallup, Dan'l, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Gaines, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hoke, Samuel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hoke, A. R., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hutchins, W. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Herb, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hoffman, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hoffman, Paul, far.; P. O. Odell.

Haden, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hanlon, Owen, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Halpin, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Heath, Joseph.
 Hodgson, Abner, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hamilton, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Horbach, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hoover, J. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hossack, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hodgson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Howe, J. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Irvin, Robert, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Irvin, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Imrie, David, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jacobs, Jacob, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jones, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Jones, J. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Judge, Richard, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, Ole, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, J. F., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Johnson, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Jones, E. F., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Jones, George, far.; P. O. Odell.
 King, Ward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kneer, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Kidd, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Knox, J. R., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Keough, Patrick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Keough, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Kripple, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Kaup, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lewis, Samuel.
 Luke, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Leahy, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lockwood, H. L., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lyons, Patrick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Legner, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Libby, P. A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Leonard, P. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Leonard & Ellsworth, fars.; P. O. Odell.
 Logue, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Metz, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Metz, E. P., far.; P. O. Odell.
 McMeans, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Myers, Herman, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Madison, Martin, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Martin, Herman, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Murphy, O. B., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Meehan, Laurence, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Murphy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Odell.
 McMeans, Andrew, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Murphy, Arthur, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Mitchell, P. F., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Marshall, Arthur, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Murphy, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Martin, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McDermott, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Meehan, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 New, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 New, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Neilson, C. Nels, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Needemyer, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Nielson, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Odell.
 O'Brien, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.

O'Brien, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Conner, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Pride, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Paul, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Pray, Henry, farmer.
 Pound, B. F., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Phillips, Egbert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Pound, J. D., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Puffer, J. G., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Ryan, H. J., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Ross, Matthew, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Ralph, Owen, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Ralph, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Sanders, Howard, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Stevensen, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Shane, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Springer, A. D., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Stahal, Gustave, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Sherman, G. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Skipton, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Stahler, George, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Smith, A. H. J., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Shou, H. L.
 Smith, Gregorius L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, J. M., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Springer, Taylor, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Smith, Christian.
 Shea, Christian.
 Sitler, Daniel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Shriner, Laurence, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Sebertz, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Shroder, Wm., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Schnurr, Albert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Schnurr, Charles, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Schnurr, Lewis, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Trecker, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Trecker, Theodore, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Thomas, H. M., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Thomas, George, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Thomas, Levi, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Telford, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, W. E., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Trecker, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Vanderlip, Hiram, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Vincent, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, W. T., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, C. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, John B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, A. D., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Walker, D. B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Webber, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Webber, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Watts, W. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Walker, Robert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Wyllie, J. B., Mrs., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Woolsey, Lavison, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Wright, William.
 Wauchope, T. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Yeager, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Zeibarth, Martin, Sr., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Zeibarth, Martin, Jr., far.; P. O. Odell.

AVOCA TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, M. C., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Atkins, Walter C., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Abuet, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Abuet, L., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bradbury, A. J., far.
 Bennett, John A., far.
 Bishoff, L., far.
 Brant Leonard, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Banker, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Bollegar, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Brant, William, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Bodley, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bennett, W. S., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bailey, M. H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bale, Asher, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bennett, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Burdick, P. Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bodley, Thomas, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Brown, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Burns, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Burns, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Blair, J. L., far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Banker, S. F., far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Bloom, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Banker, Job, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Bentley, J. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bentley, W. H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Baker, Clarisa, Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Combs, William N., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Chesnut, Samuel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Clark, M. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carson, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cockram, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carson, F. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Coltingham, T. J., far.; Fairbury.
 Coombs, E., Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carse, James, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Coombs, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Crull, J. T., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Champlin, A. P., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Champlin, A. P. & H. C., far.; Fairbury.
 Demoss, Thomas, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demoss, Asa, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demoss, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demoss, Levi, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Dryer, Margaret, Mrs., McDowell.
 Duftey, Moses J., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Danforth, W. A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demoss, James H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Denemetz, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Denemetz, Frederick, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Day, George, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Denemetz, Chris., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Demoss, Henry, far. P. O. Fairbury.
 Driggs, Robert E., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Foster, Russell B., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frod, Solomon, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fetzer, J., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Frederick, August, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fugate, Marion, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Filkey, Kate C., McDowell.
 Fugate, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fugate, Henderson, far.; P. O. Fairbury.

Foley, Michael, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fogwell, Michael, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gl nnen, Dennis, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Glennen, Mary, Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gilpin, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gifford, G. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gilpin, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hotling, M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Halstead, Aaron G., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Hemlen, H. E.
 Hayman, Francis, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hercanrock, Henry.
 Henshaw, A. G., blacksmith, McDowell.
 Hilton, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hutchenson, G., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jones, James G., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Jones, George, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Johnson, James S., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, James, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Johnson, C. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kirkpatrick, Milton, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kendall, J. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 King, Benj. A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Low, Nathan, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Linscott, Squire, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Leehan, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McDowell, John W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 McDowell, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morrison, Joseph C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McDowell, J. F., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Main, Alexander, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Markwalter, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Marshall, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morrison, Samuel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morgan, A. N., farmer, P. O. Lodemia.
 Morrison, B. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morrison, J. H., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McKinzey, Peter, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 McCashland, Thos., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Morrison, J. O., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mastian, Merl, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McHart, Samuel.
 McWrey, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 McGuire, John, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Norman, Isaac J., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ostrander, C. B., Postmaster, Lodemia.
 Onnen, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Overing, R. J., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Oppy, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Phillips, W. R., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Plowman, Eli, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pearson, Eli, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pearson, Martin, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Price, M. E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Puumpelly, S. D., P. O. McDowell.
 Phillips, R. B., farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Quinn, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Rice, G. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ruff, Thomas, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Robinson, Hugh, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Robinson, S. A. Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Rongh, John, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Randolph, Ralph, far.; P. O. McDowell.

Rariden, J. S., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stratton, Richard, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stockham, D. C., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stidimyer, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Shawe, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Skinner, Edmond, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Shaw, J. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Straight, A. P., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sutton, Z. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Strife, Philip, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Shaw, T. E., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Thomas N., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stalcup, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sumers, Andrew, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Sturman, Lydia, Mrs., McDowell.
 Street, Daniel, far.; Fairbury.
 Shellingbarger, Jas., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Stroebel, Barney, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Skinner, F. C., far.; Fairbury.
 Stitt, Betsey, Mrs., Pontiac.
 Shide, Jacob.

Starkey, J. A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Tucker, Edward, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Tucker, Joel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Tucker, Jacob, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Tanner, James, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Tidd, Isaac N., mason, McDowell.
 Tucker, Lefferson, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Tucker, W. B., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Throckler, Philip, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Tanner, T. J., far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Tanner, John, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Trounce, Stephen, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wince, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Winslow, Thomas, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Weider, Aaron, far.; P. O. Lodemia.
 Williams, Adam, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wagner, Wm., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 White, George.
 Waples, John, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Young, Sarah, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Yauck, John M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.

SAUNEMIN TOWNSHIP.

Aple, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Byrns, John, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Brydia, C. S., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brydia, T. W., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brydia, W. T., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Baker, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Becking, Henry, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, J. Q., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Boys, C. C., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Bricker, Wesley, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Burleigh, W. C., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blackmore, Thomas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blackmore, Chas., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bramley, Thos., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Bramley, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Brown, E., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Barker, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Brown, James, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Bacon, Jasper, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Bargmann, Wm., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Brundage, A. J., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Clarry, Patey, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Chesebro, J. G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Chambers, Wm., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Cays, J. R., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Carner, S. W., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Carrithers, W. P., clergyman, Saunemin.
 Coffey, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Cripliver, S. P., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cripliver, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cripliver, Lafayette, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Chambers, George, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Cotrel, Wm., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Carrithers, C. F. H., school teacher, Saunemin.
 Corkins, M., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Dowhower, David, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Dowhower, Jacob, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Dally, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.

Dally, Harvey, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Day, Thomas, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Drake, George, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Dally, George, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Elwell, Jesse, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Elwell, J. Newton, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Evrard, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Eich, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Eich, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Evvans, A. J., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Evvans, Frank, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ellinger, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Elbert, Joseph, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Elbert, Simon, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Erwine, David, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Erwine, George, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Eldridge, E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fauks, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Fleischauer, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Finch, George T., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Fred, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Funk, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Faber, Martin, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Faber, Peter, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Foley, Phillip, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Flinn, Daniel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Fraher, Edward, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Goodrich, D. C., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Green, James, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Goodrich, G. C., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Goodrich, W. G., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gates, Brooks, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, E. R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gray, G. H., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, George, Jr., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, Charles, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, Alexander, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, Abner, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Gray, Albert, far.; P. O. Saunemin.

George, Frank, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Gerdes, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Gebhardt, Frederick, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Gebhardt, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hudgin, Zed., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Hogan, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hemphill, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Huffman, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Huldredge, R. L., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Headley, Gilbert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Holman, T. L. H., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Holman, Charles, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Harris, Albion, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Hemphill, Chas. C., physician, Saunemin.
 Hart, John, Mrs., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hallihan, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Impkee, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ingalls, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Jaquott, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Jaquott, J. R., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Johnson, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Johnson, A., school teacher, Saunemin.
 Johnson, Martin, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Jarvis, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Kimball, Henry, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kilgore, Wm., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Kelley, S. S., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Kelley, W. D., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Knights, G. H., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Knights, Leonard, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Kerner, Anton, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Lowe, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Listie, Carl, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Lovelock, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lopeman, Megrath, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lopeman, Leslie, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Langford, G. W., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Lidle, Corbee, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lockwood, John, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Lilly, L. H., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Lee, Robert, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Lee, Samuel, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Lebo, W. A., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Moulds, George, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Mariner, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Mitchell, A. N., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Munro, S. S., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Monahan, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Miller, James B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Malone, Ezekiel, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Mohart, David, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Meis, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Mæar, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Marsh, C. B., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Mills, N. P., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Mills, F. P., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Munro, C. C., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Marsh, S. L., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Meadows, Harry, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 McGowan, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 McCloud, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Newhaufen, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Newhaufen, P. J., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Norman, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Norman, T. P., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Noel, D. C., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Noel, O. H. P., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Owens, Nephi, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Opperman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Potter, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Phillips, Wm., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Priest, H. A., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Pfeifer, Herman, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pritchard, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Paddock, G., P. M. and mer., Saunemin.
 Paddock, Marshall, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Patton, George, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Peck, A. J. I., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Perine, Mrs., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Penny, Sylvester, farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Quigley, J. B., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Reardon, John, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reardon, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ross, John, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ross, Archibald, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Rhodes, J. W., farmer; P. O. Forrest.
 Rhodes, J. M., farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ruston, Winfield, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ruston, Richard, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ridinger, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ridinger, John W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rich, John, farmer; P. O. Saunemin.
 Rich, A. J., carpenter, Saunemin.
 Rich, James J., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Rich, Joseph, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Righter, H. M., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Righter, Z. A., Mrs., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Reed, H. W., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Righter, John W., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Righter, Carrie B., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Righter, W. A., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Riffey, Henry, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Riffey, Edward, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Reynolds, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ridinger, A. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rising Nicholas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Righter, J. S., merchant, far., Saunemin.
 Sowers, Jacob, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Smith, Charles E., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Spafford, Thomas, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Spafford, David, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Schlosser, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Shepherd, L. F., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Stevenson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schick, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Smith, James, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Sharp, Robert, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Shields, Robert, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Shepherd, W. F., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Sancken, Christian, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Swan, H. P., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Swan, C. H., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Schrader, Anthony, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Stratton, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Stiles, J. G., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Shafer, Caspar, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Shafer, Conrad, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Schide, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Scatterday, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Spafford, R. S., far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Sellmyer, Joseph, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Schaub, John, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Schaub, William, far.; P. O. Saunemin.
 Schriener, George, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Tisserat, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Tuttle, Jason, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Tuttle, James, far. ; P. O. Odell.
 Teach, John, far. ; P. O. Odell.
 Thimmes, M. ; far. ; P. O. Saunemin.
 Thornton, T. M., far. ; P. O. Saunemin.
 Ulrich, William, far. ; P. O. Saunemin.
 Wadsworth, Mrs., far. ; P. O. Odell.
 White, Henry, far. ; P. O. Odell.
 Wylie, James M., far. ; P. O. Pontiac.

Winters, A. C. far. ; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wallace, D. A., cleryman, Saunemin.
 Wallace, Henry, far. ; P. O. Saunemin.
 Watts, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Odell.
 Wegstine, Henry, far. ; P. O. Odell.
 Young, A. W., blacksmith, Saunemin.
 Yocum, E. D., far. ; P. O. Saunemin.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

Appel, G., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Akin, Walter, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Amacher, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ames, Cyrus T., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bunton, W., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, J., B., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brenen, M., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Boylan, J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brown, J. W., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Beck, Peter, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, K. C., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, John, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, D. J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, G. W., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brown, C. H., far. ; P. O. Forrest.
 Brown, J. E., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Burns, L., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bergan, M., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bergan, J., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Barr, Catharine, far. P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bullock, G. F., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brunenmyre, G. A., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Balden, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bartells, F., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brooks, Richard, P. O. Forrest.
 Bailey, J. W., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Boylan, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brady, P., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Barton, A., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, Martha, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Barry, D. E., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Blosser, A. M., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brown, H. H., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brown, E. K., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brown, R. J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Bute, C. L., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Barber, H. P., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Boeman, G. W., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Castle, D. V., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Castle, A. B., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Castle, W. J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Chandler, T. W., farmer ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Clark, B., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Clark, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Clark, W. S., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Clark, F., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Close, G., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Corbet, T., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cook, Owen, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cook, John, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Crouch, J. R., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Chapman, J. B., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carey, F., blksmith ; P. O. Sullivan Center.

Conrad, E. H., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Drown, John, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Detwiler, M., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Downs, John, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Deveraux, I. J., far. ; Sullivan Center.
 Davis, Martin, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Duroff, A. F., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Drown, H. E., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Evans, G., W., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ehrlicher, G., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ellinger, A., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fraher, D., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Foreman, D. G., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fisher, John, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fraher, E., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Fraher, J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Fosdick, A. J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Faust, Charles, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Finlayson, Robt, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fallberg, Ed., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Flessner, George, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fox, Christian, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fox, Catharine, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Friel, Charles, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Foreman, S. S., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fraulop, Joseph, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Foss, Charles, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Griswold, R. C., farmer ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Griswold, George T., farmer ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Griswold, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Garber, John, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Grabill, Ephraim, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Grabill, Noah, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Grabill, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gingery, P., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Gingery, D., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Gingery, J., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Gale, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Griffing, R. F., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Gasler, Chas., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Grove, J. F., far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gerdes, Herman, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Groush, Ezra, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gallup, Ralph, far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Graw, E., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Hess, S., far. ; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Hayes, Michael, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hayes, James, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hayes, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hayes, John, farmer ; P. O. Sullivan Center.

- Hildebrand, W. H., farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Howder, Barbra, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Henderson, J. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herner, Isaac, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herner, Benj., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herner, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haag, A., Sr., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haag, A., Jr., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haag, Lorantz, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haag, Leonard, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herstein, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haag, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Heckelman, G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Heckelman, Susan, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Houn, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Herren, Uffe, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hartman, Elias, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hartman, Agnes, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hack, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hamilton, B. F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hart, E. A., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Harms, Benj., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harshbarger, I., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harrison, Susan, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Johnson, H., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kane, James E., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Kane, James, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Kay, L. L., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kiely, Thos., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kahle, Henry, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kiely, Morris, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kroll, August, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kraft, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kerr, Josiah, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kingdon, Wm. H., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kennedy, G. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Konner, Christian, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Keachman, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kelly, James, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kernan, John, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kutscharra, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kinley, Ad., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Kingdon, J., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Ketchum, C. A., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lehman, S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lehman, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lehman, J. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lehman, B. F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lehman, J. K., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lehman, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Landes, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Landes, John S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lund, Aug., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lighty, John E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lincoln, Leroy, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Longbottom, George, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Longbottom, S., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Longbottom, Wm., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lang, John, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Loveland, H. D., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lamb, J. W., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lamb, W. B., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Lewis, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lewis, Caleb, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Longmeyer, D. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Leach, John, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 McCloud, S., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 McKeon, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McNamara, T., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 McNamara, Thomas, Jr., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 McDermott, A. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McClain, S. D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McGooden, Sam'l, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Meade, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Merrigan, J., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Mathis, Geo., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Montgomery, J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Maddin, Susan, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Maddin, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Murry, William, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Martin, S., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Mitchell, F., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Murphy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Michel, Philip, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Mosher, Gilbert, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Maxwell, I. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Morrill, A. M., P. M., Sullivan Center.
 Morrill, E. B. & E. P., merchants, Sullivan Center.
 Middleton, John T., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Nettingham, R., farmer; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Nurse, F. W., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 New, John F., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 O'Brien, John, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Ortlepp, John F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ortlepp, Frank F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ottmiller, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Brien, Jas., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Pierce, F., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Park, Robert C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pratt, Wm. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reardan, M., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Rogy, C., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Roach, Pat., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Ross, F. V., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rosenbauer, G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rhinesmith, J., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Sherer, J. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stanton, E., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Shaunnassy, J., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Skinner, C., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Skinner, F., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Spangler, A. L., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Shoder, J. S., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Smith, R. P., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Smith, C., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Shantz, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shantz, Isaac, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shantz, C. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Spoor, J. C., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Steinberg, Adam, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sheehan, P., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Stahl, Dimeon, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schaub, B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sweet, Martin P., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Spalding, Aldric, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shepland, R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Tibbits, J. R., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Throne, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Trost, Bertram, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Tuttle, Z., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Uphoff, Abbe, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Unzicker, Daniel, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Unzicker, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Voss, Altman, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Volz, Nicholas, far. P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wilson, W. S., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.

Wilson, E., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Welton, Matilda.
 Wiedman, Fred., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wright, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wornock, S. W., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Wallace, S. P., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Yonker, John, far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Zollinger, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

EPPARD'S POINT TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, J. T., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Andrews, Robert, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Ashley, Otis, far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Anderson, Lewis, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Anderson, G., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bradbury, J. S., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Brue Nicholas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Burns, J. M., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Birch, T. C., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Buch, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Brady, Hugh, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Besett, S., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bowers, A. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bowen, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Clemens, J. T., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Craddock, Richard, far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Chaney, G. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Controy, Boswell, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cotrell, Andrew, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Cotrell, John, P. O. McDowell.
 Casey, D. F., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Collins, E. T., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Collins, Wm., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Codlin, Robert, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Dunham, E., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Dunham, E. D., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Dillon, E., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Danforth, W. H., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Dancy, Samuel, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Dawson, W. A., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Donaldson, J. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Diehl, J. P., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Earnheart, J. F., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Enon, R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Evans, Davis, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Freeman, David, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Fellwock, Emil, far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Fulton, T. D., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Fairfield, Wm., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Ferguson, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fluor, George, far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Farley, John, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Galloway, G., farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Grady, R. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gleason, M., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Gainer, M., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Graves, J. G., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Green, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Guthrie, John N., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Green, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Green, E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gensen, Andrew, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Greenbeck, Charles, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Halstead, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hastings, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hastings, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Houder, David, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Huling, J. B., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Huling, Albert, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Humbert, L. C., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Handley, J. W., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Handley, D. J., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hoagland, J. V., farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Harder, G. H., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hoy, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Hartman, Eli, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Howard, W. S., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Humphrey, E. C., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Jump, J. D., farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Jones, W. R., farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Kramer, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Kramer, Lydia, Mrs., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Knopf, John A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kepner, J. T., farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Knoplauch, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kirkpatrick, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Loftus, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lewin, Henry, carpenter, Ocuya.
 Linscott, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lockman, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lowe, L., farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Lacy, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Lowe, N., farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Lawrence, N. D., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Leister, William, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lorbach, David, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Law, George, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Livingston, J. P., far.; P. O. Ocuya.
 Livingston, Peter, farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Livingston, L. D., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Livingston, F. M., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Leavitt, E., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Linscott, Squire, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Ledgerwood, H. D., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Myer, S. G., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Myer, W. A., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Myer, C. F., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Myer, J. E., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Moffett, W. S., farmer; P. O. Ocuya.
 Michaels, Henry, farmer; P. O. Weston.
 Markland, Daniel.
 Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, G. W., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, Ira, farmer; P. O. Ocuya.

McCalby, D. W., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 McElhaney, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McElhaney, W. R., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 McElhaney, E. C., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Myer, N. J., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Myer, B. F., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Myers, F. W., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Morton, John, farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Morton, J. P., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Morton, E. J., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Morton, R. A., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Morton, M. L., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Macy, Ruben, farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Moore, J. M., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Muzzy, Addison, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 McCabe, James J., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 McGinnis, H. J., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 McCracken, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 McClintock, J. T., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Nichols, J. H., farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Neemann, George, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ooering, R. J.
 Olds, W. R., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Osborne, W., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Otto, John, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Powers, Lawrence, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Parker, George, farmer; P. O. McDowell.
 Payne, Squire L., farmer; Chenoa.
 Payne, A. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Peatt, George, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Potter, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Quinn, A.
 Ruff, Charles, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Ruff, Alpheon, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Randolph, J. D. F., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Reynolds, John H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Randolph, S., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Randall, William, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Raite, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Richardson, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ross, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Riley, E. M., merchant; Ocoya.
 Stafford, Washington, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Swager, Frederick, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Swager, Christ, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Summerville, R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Summerville, R. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Smith, A. C., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Scott, George, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Swanderman, Wm., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Smith, Daniel, Sec. Boss, C. & A. R. R.;
 Ocoya.
 Sweet, E. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Sweet, S. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sweet, I. N., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Schickedanze, Geo., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sellman, W. A., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 St. John, W. T., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 St. John, E. Mrs., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Thrasher, Therisa, far.; P. O. Weston.
 Taylor, D. J., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Umphenour, S. G., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Umphenour, B. F., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Umphenour, C. M. T., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Umphenour, C., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Umphrey, C. C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Vail, C. T.
 Wagner, Wm. H., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Wagner, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wagner, E. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wagner, W. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Woodbury, H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Willard, J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wosson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Wood, C. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wickizer, J. K., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Wickizer, T. C., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Wallace, J. P., far.; P. O. Weston.
 Wink, C., far.; P. O. Weston.

BELLE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Abbey, P. O., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Alford, W. J., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Alford, Seth, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Alford, Lorenzo, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Avery, D. C., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Brooks, William H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Besgrove, James, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Besgrove, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Barnes, John, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Becker, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Bradshaw, Thomas, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Bradshaw, Joseph, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Brucher, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Buchwalter, John, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Crum, D. S., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Crum, D. M., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Colt, M. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Coup, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Cunningham, S. J., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Cregar, William, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Coen, Zeri, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Coen, H. A., farmer; P. O. Potosi,
 Coen, David, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Coleman, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Coleman, George W., far.; P. O. Norman.
 Coomes, J. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Convis, Eugene, farmer, P. O. Potosi.
 Cooper, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Danforth, B. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Danforth, H. P., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Darnall, Almyra, Fairbury.
 Darnall, V. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Davis, O. E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ernst, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ernst, Cox, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ernst, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Eyre, Alice, Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Eyre, George, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Eihler, W. F.
 Freehill, Michael, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fitzgerald, Jas. E., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fitzgerald, E., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gerber, Christian, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Gerber, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.

Gove, E. B., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Gove, William S., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Griffith, William P., blacksmith, Potosi.
 Gibb, Simeon.
 Gibb, James, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Gibb, George, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Hieronymus, Benj., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Hieronymus, J. N., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Hieronymus, M. C., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Hieronymus, Wm., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Humphrey, D., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Howarth, C. D., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Howarth, J. H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hall, F. S.
 Hays, William.
 Hays, Samuel, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Harris, John, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Hartwell, James A., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Irwin, G. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Johnson, Sherman, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Jones, Chas., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jones, Theo., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Jones, Wm., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Knauer, Frank, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kent, T. J., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Kent, S. E., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Loar, John, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Loar, T. J., teacher, Potosi.
 Lusk, Thompson, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Lambkin, Wm. C., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Morris, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morris, E., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morris Michael, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morris, S. P., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Morrey, Warren H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Magee, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Magee, John, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Martin, J. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mitchell, E. G., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Moorey, Daniel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 McCollough, G. H., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 McCollough, A. O., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 McCollough, Ira, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Putnam, Aaron, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Palmer, George, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Phelps, Orin, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Pratt, Ira C., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Pratt, L. F., farmer; P. O. Strawn.
 Pence, Josiah, farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Popejoy, M. V., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Painter, John.
 Primm, I. H.
 Patton, G. W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Rogers, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ringler, Peter, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Ringler, Peter, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Roth, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Roth, A., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Roth, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Roth, Peter, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Roth, John, farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Steers, John G., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, W., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, M. M., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spence, J. R., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Spangler, I. J., farmer; P. O. Potosi.
 Sharpless, M. D., farmer; P. O. Fairbury.
 Slater, C. G.
 Slater, C. D.
 Slater, R. T.
 Sells, B., farmer.
 Stiles, John.
 Stephens, G. S. W., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, Richard, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thomas, G. M., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Travis, M. R., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, John M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, J. J., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, J. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, J. D., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, David, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, M. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Travis, J. N., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Talbot, Thomas, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thompson, D. L., far.; Fairbury.
 Varnum, Frank, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Warrick, George, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Warrick, J. W., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Warrick, L. D., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Warrick, H. R., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Westervelt, C. H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Watkins, J. J.
 Watkins, J. D., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Watterson, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Widdifield, Mark, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Widdifield, Robert, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wilhour, Peter, far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Worden, Samuel, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Worden, Charles, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Walker, J. W., far.; P. O. Potosi.
 Younger, William, far.; P. O. Fairbury.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Anderson, Nelson, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ahern, Thadeus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Allen, J. H.
 Burns, George, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Beatty, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Borges, Victorine, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Briscoe, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, John M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, P. S., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, J. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, Daniel, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bugbee, A. D. C., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Bergin, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bailey, Cole, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Blair, Robert, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bryant, Aaron, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brewster, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cumberland, E. L. & W. G., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cumberland, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cumberland, W. Y., far.; P. O. Dwight.

Currier, Lewis, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Collipy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Clover, Philip, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Coselman, G. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cusick, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cogley, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Casement, Samuel, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Casement, R. E., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Chase, G., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Caldwell, F. O., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Clark, J. O., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Christianson, Hans, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Close, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Coselman, Eugene, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Chapple, William, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Duffy, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Donaldson, Susan, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Diehl, Noah, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Donahoe, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Devlin, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Devlin, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Daley, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Dovelin, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Dibbich, John.
 Dougherty, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Daley, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Eaton, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Eldred, Jesse; P. O. Gardner.
 Eldred, Peter; P. O. Gardner.
 Feehry, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Feehry, Rhoda, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Fitzpatrick, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ferguson, P. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Farrell, A. C., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Farrell, A. G., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Farley, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Foran, Matthew.
 Finnegan, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Finnegan, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Finnegan, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Falsey, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Farrell, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Folts, F. E., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gardner, H. A., Mrs., P. O. Dwight.
 Grey, C. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gustin, A. L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Guest, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gahen & Murphy, fars.; P. O. Dwight.
 Groth, William.
 Grant, Alexander, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hays, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hughes, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Harmanson, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hayward, Charles, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Haulon, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Heckle, Enos, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Holberson, Albert, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hays, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hays, David, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffers, G. D., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffers, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jeffers, Nelson, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jenkins, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Johnson, Lars, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Johnson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Johnson, W. P., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Johnson, Charles, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jensen, J. P., far.; P. O. Dwight.

Jensen, J. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Klingelehofer, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kierce, Julia, Mrs., Dwight.
 Kinsella, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kanutesen, Stephen, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kelly, Mary, Mrs., Dwight.
 Kelly, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kelly, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lathrop, Edwin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Leopold, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lawless, Thos., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lister, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Lister, Albert, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Mulford, D. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Mateska, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Manchester, Joseph, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Maxson, George, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McDonald, Wm.
 McCanna, James.
 Miller, Cyrus.
 Madison, P. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Mogensen, S. P., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McNeill, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McNeill, J. K., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McKeegan, W. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 McGarnahan, P.
 Morris, Wm., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Maze, George.
 Miller, Frederick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Mackey, R. W.
 Mills, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Margrave, D. M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Murphy, Sarah, Mrs., Dwight.
 Maiato, A. C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Murphy, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Nelson, Nels, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Brien, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Brien, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Orr, George, farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Orr, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Orr, James M., farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Oberry, John, laborer; P. O. Dwight.
 Palmer, Henry, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Potter, A. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Potter, E. R., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Potter, S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Pefferman, Thos., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Prickett, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Plunkett, Philip, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Patchett, Wm., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Pelton, C. E., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Parmenter, D. N., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Pratt, Gardner, farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Pratt, J. R., farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Reilly, Bernard, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Rieke, A. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Rieke, Ferdinand, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ryan, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ramsey, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Reinmiller, Anson, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Strawn, E. R., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Studley, J. H., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Scott, J. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Seymour, John, farmer; P. O. Gardner.
 Shapland, Edward, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Sheldon, C. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Salisbury, J. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Salisbury, W. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.

Sorressen, Rasmus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Shelly, William, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Shelly, Malchi, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Sebart, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sebart, Martin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sampy, Leonard, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Stevens, W. D., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sinnott, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Stager, Christian, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Studley, J. Mrs., P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, Michael far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tritipoe, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tritipoe, G. C., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Taylor, A. Z., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Turnbaugh, J. R., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Thomas, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Dwight.

Thomas, J. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Thomas, Cyrus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Thomas, C. F., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Thomas, J. L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Treat, A. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tyrrell, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tyrrell, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tracey, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Tambling, M. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Todd, Andrew, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Vinning, Walter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Whalen, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Wileons, J. C., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Williamson, Hugh, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Wylie, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Walch, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Applegate, Ames, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ames, William, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Blakeslee, G. H., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Blakeslee, Asa, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Begley, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Brennan, Dennis, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Barnes, S. F., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Brooker, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Benedict, W. H., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Berry, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Bruner, Richard, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Breen, James, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Bradshaw, Michael, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Bradshaw, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Blair, Ransom, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Bullard & Son, groceries; P. O. Blackstone.
 Brooker, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Blakeslee, A. S., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Cusick, James, far.; P. O. Collins.
 Cassidy, Mary, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Cassidy, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Condon, James, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Campbell, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Corrigan, Martin, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Corrigan, T., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Carey, P., Constable; Blackstone.
 Cull, Michael, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Corbin, J. F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Corbin, Jesse F., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Corbin, J. H., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Conner, Edward, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Conway, Martin, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Corbin, Anderson, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Cassidy, Michael, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Drinan, Owen, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Drinan, Timothy, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Dean, George, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Deboer, Ralph, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Denmps.y, Patrick, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Donnelly, Patrick, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Dunkleberger, Martin, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Evans, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Evans, E. J., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Emerick, Charles, far.; P. O. Blackstone.

Eaton, Charles.
 Flanagan, William, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Fahan, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Flatery, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Flavin, Martin, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Fullwiler, H. H., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Geoley, Daniel, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Graham, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Gower, B. A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Goodrich, Lewis, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Gabn, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Gregg, R. D., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Godfrey, E. J., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Georgia, M., bar. and bill. sal., Blackstone.
 Harder, George, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Higgins, Michael, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Hoberg, H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hoberg, Simon, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hadley, E. L., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Hanson, Hans, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Humphrey, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Holland, Robert, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Hilton, Philip K., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hadley, J. P., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Hilton, W. W., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Hoxsey, F., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Hann, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Higgins, Frank, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Harding, B. A., physician, Blackstone.
 Hillock, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Harford, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Holton, C. A., Postmaster and agent for
 Phoenix Insurance Co., Blackstone.
 Jones, Lizzie, book agent, Blackstone.
 Johnson, A. L., school teacher, Blackstone.
 Keating, Julia, Blackstone.
 Kahoe, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kennedy, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kerns, Michael, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kelley, Edward, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kent, H. H., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Kent, D. W., grain buyer, Blackstone.
 Langan, James, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Lundy, Henry, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Longnecker, S., farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Longnecker, J., farmer; P. O. Cornell.

Langan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lavell, Thomas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lynch, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Myer, C. M., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Mathessen, C. H., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Miller, Henry, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Miller, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Morrissey, Wm., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Myers, W. J., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Myer, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Mooney, Michael, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Matthews, B. J., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Mason, D. H., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 McComber, R., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 McKown, J., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 McKown, J., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 McGee, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 McIntosh, F. M., merchant, Blackstone.
 McBride, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Nolan, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Nolan, William, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Newbern, A. S., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Newland, G. G., carp.; Blackstone.
 Narey, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Norton, R. F., merchant, Blackstone.
 Noonan, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Oleson, Nels., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Pentergast, M., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Paget, J. P., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Paget, James H., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Peterson, Ole, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Price, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Patrick, J. M., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ruddy, Hugh, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ruddy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ruddy, Anthony, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ruddy, Michael, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ruddy Bryan, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Ralph, Bridget, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Reeve, William, farmer; P. O. Cornell.

Ramsey Sarah, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Roe, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Riley, Patrick, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Richardson, Lewis, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Reeve, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Reeve, John, farmer; P. O. Cornell.
 Ralph, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Sampson, Ira, farmer.
 Sackett, Watson, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Seedertop, Henry, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Smith, Mary Ann, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Smith, Julius, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Smith, J. B., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Smith, Mary, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Sherman, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Sherrick, Enoch, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Stott, Wm., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Scott, W. A., farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Stott, James, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Stott, Mary, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.
 Tolman, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Thomson, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Thomson, Nels, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Thomson, W. H., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Thomson, Thos., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Trainer, John, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Thatcher, G. W., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Tiffany, O. M., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Trainer, Peter, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Valdict, William, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Valdict, C. H., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Wilson, A. T. far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Webb, J. W., far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Webb, Aaron, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Waters & Norton, mers., Blackstone.
 Waters M. F., merchant; Blackstone.
 Waldron, Philip, far.; P. O. Blackstone.
 Wilson, John, farmer; P. O. Blackstone.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Andreon, John W., farmer.
 Anderson, Thomas, farmer.
 Anderson, John, farmer.
 Ayresman, Chris, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Aydelott, Henry, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Adreon, J. W., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Adreon, McKenzie, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bear, S. G., farmer.
 Ballenger, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ballenger, Thomas.
 Balbeck, Paul G., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bauman, Michael, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bauman, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bauman, August, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bauman, Stephen, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bonersfeldt, Carl, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Beach, Adam, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Beach, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Beeks, J. H., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bell, James, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Blanchfield, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Blair, Martha, far.; P. O. Chenoa.

Brooks, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bryant, John W., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bush, E. S., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bauerle, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Bunting, Homer, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Becker, Nicholas, farmer.
 Bullington, G. M., farmer.
 Bateman, J. R., farmer.
 Breakey, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Capes, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Capes, Willoughby, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Capes, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Chambers, Aaron, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Clark, John.
 Chambers, Joseph.
 Clauden, Peter, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Crabbe, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Crabbe, Archibald, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Daugherty, Edward, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Daugherty, E. M., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Davis, H. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Degman, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Dillon, William F., far.; P. O. Chenoa.

Dunlap, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Davis, Robert, far.; P. O. Henry.
 Davy, Patrick.
 Ehrsmann, C.
 Engle, C. S.
 Ehrhardt, Peter, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Elliott, Ely.
 Elson, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Engle, Jacob, farmer.
 Engle, Peter, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ewing, John L., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ewing, David, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ewing, James, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ewing, A. M., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ewing, F. D., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Eislee, Theobold.
 Everst, H. W.
 Fisher, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Fisher, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Finnell, John, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Fitzpatrick, John, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Ford, Charles.
 Fosdick, Joel, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Fox, Abraham, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Franks, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Frieze, Mary, Washington.
 Frieze, J. E.
 Forney, John, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Fuger, C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fosdick, E. E., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Fosdick, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gibbons, Jeffery.
 Gibbs, Louis, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gieb, Michael, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gentes, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gentes, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Gerth, L. A., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Grove, Michael H., Pontiac.
 Gerth, J. A.
 Guthrie, John.
 Gerig, Joseph, Gridley.
 Groenwald, M.
 Groenwald, H.
 Guth, Peter.
 Hancock, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hartnett, Wm., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hartnett, Michael, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Henry, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Henry, Andrew.
 Hepperly, John A., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hepler, William E., Pontiac.
 Hepler, F. M., Pontiac.
 Hepler, John R., Pontiac.
 Hepler, George W., Pontiac.
 Hepler, J. G., Pontiac.
 Herr, H. R., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Higgins, Christian.
 Hilda, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Holmes, R. T.
 Hogan, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hogan, Catherine, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Holmes, Orley.
 Holmes, Larkin, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Howard, J. T.
 Hepperly, A., Jr., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hepperly, Orin, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hervey, T. Y., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Hanner, John.

Ingold, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Jones, William.
 John, Hale.
 Johnston, Ramy, Chenoa.
 Knight, George.
 Kennedy, Patrick.
 Kidd, James.
 Kidwell, A. R., Ocoya.
 Kirkpatrick, G. L., Chenoa.
 Klingman, Christopher.
 Klingman, Charles.
 Klein, John, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Klein, Philip C., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Klein, Jerry, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Klein, Frederick.
 Krobb, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Kratz, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Kirkpatrick, G. M., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Lehmann, Charles, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Lehmann, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Lehmann, Louis, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Laumatze, Herman, Ocoya.
 LeDuc, Louis, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Maher, James, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Mast, Levy.
 Mast, Daniel.
 Mears, D. C., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 McJunkins, R. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 McCune, Joseph, P. O. Chenoa.
 McMullin, Mary.
 Moschel, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Moschel, Margaret.
 Monroe, Maurice, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Monroe, William.
 Murphy, William.
 McCoy, J. M.
 McDonnell, M.
 McCracken, W. J., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Martin, J. T.
 Mott, Ashfield.
 Nicol, David, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Nicol, James, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Nicol, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 O'Brien, Edward.
 O'Hara, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ohmit, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Otto, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Otto, Henry, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Oyer, Peter, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Oyer, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Otto, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Peppard, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Peppard, W. F., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Peters, H.
 Pflager, Henry, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Phillips, J. T., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Powell, Ezekiel, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Quigley, James, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Raber, J. K., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Raber, John K., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Raber, C. E., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Raber, John, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Ralston, Robert, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Rhodes, A. W., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Rhodes, E. J., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Rhodes, G. B., far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Rich, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Richardson, J. P.

Richardson, P. J.
 Roberts, Henry.
 Roth, Daniel.
 Roth, Christian, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Roth, Andrew.
 Rutz, William, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Rutz, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Rutz, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Reinhart, Carl, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Redenius, Refet.
 Sandmeyer, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Schickedanz, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Schickedanz, Israel, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Schonbok, Richard, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Schonbok, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Shultz, John F., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Shaffer, Thomas, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Shambo, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Slagle, N. H., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Slagle, C., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Slagle, B. F., far. P. O. Chenoa.
 Stickley, Christian, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Steid, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Steid, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Stauffer, John, farmer.
 Suydam, A. D., far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Sullivan, James.
 Sutton, Silas H., far.: P. O. Chenoa.
 Steckley, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Shaffer, Henry, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Seely, Danforth, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Tacey, Green, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Theil, Peter, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Thornton, A., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Twooney, D., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Unzeicker, J., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Ulrich, Joseph, Gridley.
 Verkler, Peter, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Verkler, Phebe, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Verkler, Chris, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wagner, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wagner, Geo. A., farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Watson, David, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Watson, W. L., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Walch, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wertz, Peter, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wertz, Christian, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Weber, John.
 Weber, Joseph.
 Weber, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Weber, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Willard, Allen S., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wooding, Stephen, far.; P. O. Ocoya.
 Wooding, Wm, farmer; P. O. Ocoya.
 Wood, D. D., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Womeldorf, George, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wright, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Wright, Mrs. S., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, J. P.
 Zimmerman, John, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, Jno., No. 2, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, C. C., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, J., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zehr, Jacob F.
 Zimmerman, J. M., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.
 Zimmerman, C. S., farmer; P. O. Chenoa.

LONG POINT TOWNSHIP.

Argubright, J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Allen, W. A., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Allen, Almon, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Allen, Alden, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Allen, E. C., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Alden, O. M., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Almy, W. H., school teacher, Long Point.
 Bosserman, A. J., R. R. Agt., Long Point.
 Bentke, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bentke, H., live stock dealer, Long Point.
 Bassett, G. S., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Barton, Thos. K., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Branz, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bailey, A. J., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bailey, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bever, Wesley, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bell, William, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bennington, T. J. far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Bready, Jas., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bowman, John, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Barrett, Patrick, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Bane, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bane, Milton, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bennett, Peter, laborer, Long Point.
 Bradbury, James, laborer, Long Point.
 Bennett, J., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bailey, Wesley, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Beamer, Jason, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Bowers, T. D., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Coleman, S., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Collins, Andrew, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Carlton, Fred., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Carlton, D. H., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Cook, Geo. D., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Cooper, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Church, W. H., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Colravy, P., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Carlton, B., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Conradt, F., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Colehower, C., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Colehower, J. H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Crowston, T., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Coughlin, John, farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Coughlin, J., farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Carson, S. D., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Dykes, John, farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Dykes, George, farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Deedrich, A., blksmith; P. O. Long Point.
 Emm, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Emm, Ludwig, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Emm, Andreas, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Evans, W. H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ensign, R. S. far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ewart, A. J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ellis, H. R., far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Earl, James W., far.; P. O. Dana.

Ewing, J. W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Flanagan, M., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Fogarty, Wm., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Frary, Charles, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Fowler, T. T., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 George, H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Girard, Theodore, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Girard, Herman, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Girard, Gustav, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Girard, Albert, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Girard, Dorati, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Gould, R. R., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Grimm, William, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Gilman, Edwin, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Gebhardt, George, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Groom, C. A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Garee, J. G., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Graham, A. A., lawyer, Long Point.
 Hallam, A., far. and Justice of the Peace;
 P. O. Long Point.
 Hungerford, O., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Halsted, J. S., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Halsted, L. J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hill, A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Howell, W. A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Howell, Isaac C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Howell, William, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Howell, J. I., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Horton, A. J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hakes, A. B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hakes, J. D., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hakes, S. V. R., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hakes, John R., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hakes, Joel, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hart, J. W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Howitt, Leonard, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Haney, Matthew, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hamlin, Celinda C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hughes, Jas. C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hinkle, Rolf, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hines, James, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hines, William, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Hines, George, farmer, P. O. Long Point.
 Hintz, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Houlton, H. D., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Huchins, C. C., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Hupp, John T., laborer, Long Point.
 Hearld, John, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Huetson, J. C., plasterer, Long Point.
 Jacobs, Andrew, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Judd, Ashley, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Janson, John B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Jenkins, A. L., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Joner, J. H., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Jones, Chauncey, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Jones, E. P., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Kinsey, Ellis, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Kinsey, N., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Kinsey, Isaac W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Keil, Gottfried, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Kyser, T. H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Klindworth, C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Klesath, John, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Kaminke, Wm., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Keil, Samuel, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Kutzner, F., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Keenan, Philip, P. O. Long Point.
 Kelsey, H. H., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Kenyon, Luman, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Keith, W. S., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Leech, Heinrich, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Lamp, Marcus, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Lucas, John E., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Luning William, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Lounsbery, Chas., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Mills, Thos., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Minard, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Minard, Ira, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Mooney, Wilson, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Martin, G. P., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Martin, Adam, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Moulds, Thomas, far.; P. O. Long point.
 Miller, M. W., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Miller, John E., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Missok, Samuel, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Messersmith, E., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Masters, N. A., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Messersmith, Ephraim, far.; P. O. Long
 Point.
 Moulds, Wm., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Moulds, Alfred, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Moulds, John, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Maison, John, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Martine, Shultz, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Marston, R. C., farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Moffatt, Alva, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Markle, J. N., phys. and druggist, Long
 Point.
 Milnes, Joseph, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Morgan, Jas. P., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Murray, M., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 McDowell, A. J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 McDowell, J. D., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 McElfresh, Jesse, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 McKee, S. W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 McCown, Joseph, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Newton, H. F., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Oakes, R. J., farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Outram, Reuben, shoemaker, Long Point.
 Phillips, M. D., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Phillips, Jas. B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Pratt, Emily, Mrs., Long Point.
 Piper, John, capitalist, Lacon.
 Price, David, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Pride, A. A., blacksmith, Long Point.
 Pike, E. B., laborer, Long Point.
 Powell, J. C., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Raub, Andrew, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Richter, Anna E., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ronk, N. G., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Ronk, E. K., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Richardson, T. H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ramsey, Thos. B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Ramsey, C. A., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Ramsey, I. T., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Ramsey, W. S., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Roberts, A. J., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Saemisch, A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Saemisch, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Schmidt, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Schmidt, J. M., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sass, A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sass, Emma D., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sillik, Samuel, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sillik, G. F., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sillik, Althe J., far.; P. O. Long Point.

Stratton, E. L., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Stratton, M. L., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Stilson, George, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sholl, Charles, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Swift, F. M., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Swift, R. S., farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Slocum, Ezra, farmer; P. O. Long Point.
 Stewart, J. W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Swords, G. B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Stephenson, A. C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Stephenson, T., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Staberg, Joseph, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Springer, Reason, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Springer, Lydia, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Springer, Nathan, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Saxton, F. L., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Sillik, A. C., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Smith, George, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Smith, J. P.
 Swain, F. C., wagon mkr., Long Point.
 Swan, P. S., sec. formn. R. R.; Long Point.
 Steiner, George, liquor dlr.; Long Point.
 Springel, Horace far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Talbot, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Todd, Roland, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Todd, Wm., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Tweddale, G., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Taggart, A. M., grain dlr.; Long Point.

Vanwinkle Rachel, Long Point.
 Werner, F., far., P. O. Long Point.
 Wearman Werner, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wheeler, Oscar B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wheeler, T. H., mail agent, Long Point.
 Whitney, F. L., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wilston, J. V., far., P. O. Long Point.
 Wetz, Leonard, far. P. O. Long Point.
 Wray, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dana.
 Wray, George L., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Whiteley, F. A., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Widdifield, Albert A., far., Long Point.
 Widdifield, Mark, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wermerzzan, H., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wayman, Jesse, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Walsh, Michael, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Walsh, John, merchant, Minonk.
 Weathersfield, J., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Wright, G. W., far.; P. O. Dana.
 Wolff, T. S., carp., Long Point.
 Wetmore, R. E., clerk, Long Point.
 Wetmore & Son, mers., Long Point.
 Wirner, H., painter, Long Point.
 Will, John, teacher, Long Point.
 Zeilman, Aaron, far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Zeilman, P. B., far.; P. O. Long Point.
 Zeibarth Andreas, far.; P. O. Long Point.

NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

Ackerman, Hance, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Aden, Wm. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Aden, Henry L., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Aden, John L., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Augustine, V., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Augustine, Anna, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Allen, Henry C., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Allen, Joel, physician, Minonk.
 Abels, George, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Barnwell, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Brown, Ezekiel, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Brown, Emma, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Black, High J., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Black, F. J., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Black, John J., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Bennett, Mary, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Bowman, L., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Bowman, L., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Bowman, J. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Bowman, Wm. M., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Bowman, Erfert, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Bowman, Falcott, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Bales, James A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Bales, Alexander, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Burger, S. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Berkey, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Berkey, Christian, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Bennett, Thos., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Black, Henry J., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Berry, Emanuel, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Barbazett, A., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Bales, Russell, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Brown, Eno, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Browney, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Beggs, N. R., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Camelin, David, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Corles, Simon, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Carson, Hermaie, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Curran, James, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Camelin, T. N., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Crawford, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dana.
 Cash, William, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Carse, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Carse, James A., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Claden, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Cullen, Timothy, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Clark, V., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Cline, Thebolt, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Cullen, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Dageford, Henry, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Dutoit, E. C., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Dutoit, Eugene, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Dillon, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Davis, Robert, capitalist; P. O. Henry.
 Eilt, Herman, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Emberson, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Evens, J. W., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Efft, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Efft, Anna, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Eisler, Frederick, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Efft, David, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eden, E. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Evans, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Fox, David, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Farr, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Farr, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Franzen, Lamert, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Feschter, Frederick, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Flanagan, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Flanagan, Peter, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ferdinand, Harm, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Farr, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Farr, Levi, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Fr nzen, Alexander, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Franzen, Jordan, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Fossick, Morris, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gregg, George, farmer.
 Garrels, G. A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Galetan, James, far.
 Greaser, Christian, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Gilman, B. S., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Gilman, J. H., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Gilman, Wm. P., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Gilman, Albert, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Garten, John P., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Garten, John, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Graw, Henry, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Graw, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Gerdes, John, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Hogg, George, farmer.
 Herron, Harman, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Herold, Amos, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Holman, William, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Hancy, Matthias, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Heels, Henry, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Hopwood, John, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Hopwood, William, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Hoffman, August, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Holt, S. S., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Hoover, D. N., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Herron, Louquier, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Herold, William, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Hagadoran, Frank, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Holmes, T. M., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, J. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Johnson, D. F., farmer, P. O. Minonk.
 Johnson, H. O., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Johnson, Peter, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Jury, E. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Johnston, Henry F., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 James, Clark, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Koschitz, Arch, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Klinan, Fredrick, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kinsey, A. S., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Kithurch, Uffe, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kalkwarf, Richard, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kupfer, Joseph, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kizburry, Earnest, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Knight, George, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kline, Theobald, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Kopman, John, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 King, John R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, D. R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, C. B., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lubben, Richard, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Locker, Christian, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Lousche, T. A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Lemneman, J. H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Lousche, G. C., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Layman, Peter, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Lumert, Hia, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Loukes, Nelson, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Miller, D. N., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Martin, Frank, far. P. O. Zookville.
 Miller, Simon, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Murphy, J. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Murphy, James, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Moulds, Henry, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Myer, Frantz, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Murray, Robert, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Murray, Allen, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Murray, James, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Myer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Moulds, Isaac, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Massion, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Moulton, Thomas A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Martin, J. H., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Martin, T. H., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Martin, J. M., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Main, Ezra, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Morris, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Morris, Francis, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Miller, Robert, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 McKee, Francis, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 McQuain, Flora, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 McQuade, J. H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 McCarty, John, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 McIntosh, J. C., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 McDonald, George, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 McQueen, Charles, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Niher, John, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Newhouser, A., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Nusser, John, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 O'Connell, John, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 O'Brien, Patrick, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 O'Brien, Wm., farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 O'Brien, Henry, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Ogden, Henry S., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Ostuber, H. T., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Oyer, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Oyer, John J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Obut, Vincent, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Obut, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Obut, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 O'Connell, Jacob, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Oltman, Francis, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Orendorff, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Orendorff, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Pample, H. A., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Park, J. H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Park, A. J., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Post, Frederick J., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Post, Albert J., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Pillsbury, S. N., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Pearson, Abel, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Pickerel, Howard, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Patton, H. C., merchant, Zookville.
 Pample, Frederick, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pample, Christian, Pontiac.
 Rogers, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Rogers, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Riley, Stephen, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Roberts, C. J., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Rapp, Charles, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Richardson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Richardson, Ezra, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Richardson, L. E., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Richardson, John, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Rusten, George, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Rankin, Francis, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Rich, Michael, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Rich, L. D., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Roth, Christian, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Rurkenberger, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.

Ruthuberger, C., farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Raverts, George, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Ritaker, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Shrock, Phebe, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Smith, Charles P., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, J. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, G. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, Mary E., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, C. A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, Aultman, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, John, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, Faith, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Smith, J. H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Simons, Carl, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Swethers, Pauline.
 Staley, Bertha, farmer.
 Stromer, Henry, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Stookey, N. B., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Stillwell, J. V., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Switzer, John, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Saun, George A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Shrock, Christ., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sanson, Joseph, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Sherry, Arthur, far.; Minonk.
 Spiers, John H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Steinhoff, Peter, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Strawn, J. J., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Stalter, J. N., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Strawn, Levi, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Simpson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Simpson, William, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Staley, Stephen, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Shruk, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Schoor, Chas., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Stumpf, John, farmer; P. O. Zookville.
 Sheets, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Sherry, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Simpson, J. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Steinman, Catherine, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Steinman, Gual, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Sinnings, William, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Seiberns, H. E., far. P. O. Gridley.
 Sillik, William, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Senegar, Wm., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Steinman, Daniel, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Thomas, S. S., blacksmith, Postmaster,
 Zookville.
 Teagarden, G. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Thompson, Levi, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Thompson, Robert, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Thrafuld, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Taylor, Thomas C., far. P. O. Minonk.
 Tamman, F. E., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Tower, L. H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Thaden, John N., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Teagarden, T. P., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Ulrich, August, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ulkin, Milkee, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Unziker, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Vilvia, John R., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Vandorn, Hilyard, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Vandorn, J. A., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Vandorn, J. M., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Vanweston, A., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Vanweston, B.
 Vanhise, S.
 Wilson, Wm., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Wilson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Walthe, Peter, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Weickman, J. A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Weickman, H. A., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Weickman, Albert, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Weickman, John H., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Weickman, Reiche, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Wilkin, Thad., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Welty, Christian, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Welty, Ansolem, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Wood, B. F., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Whalen, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Waltacé, Edward, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Wilcox, S. G., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Walbrecht, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Warner, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Wilcox, Wm., far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Yonker, Harman, far.; P. O. Minonk.
 Younger, Wm., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Young, Wm., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Yordy, Christian, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zimmerman, A., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zimmerman, J., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zook, Michael, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zook, J. B., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zook, C. W., far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zook, Catharine, far.; P. O. Zookville.
 Zook, Barbara, far.; P. O. Zookville.

WALDO TOWNSHIP.

Ayers, C. P., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Albrecht, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Andrews, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ayers, G. W., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Albertson, B., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Burkey, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Betz, Solomon, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Broad, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Broad, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Beckler, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Benedict, D. C., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Brimhall, Charles, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Bolenger, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Breese, Leonard, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Breese, Amos, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Baxendale, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Bretseher, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Brincher, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Benedict, A. D., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Barry, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Barry, John W., far. P. O. Gridley.
 Berry, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Baxendale, F., far.; P. O. Gridley.

Butler, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Breese, Richard, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Coriden, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Carnwell, W. H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Corithers, Charles, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Clanden, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Croff, Samuel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Crady, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Crone, Charles, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Claudin, Basil, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Cavanaugh, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Cavanaugh, P., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Cash, Lewis, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Cash, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Coalman, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Cortes, Anton, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Conner, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Donaho, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Dutoit, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Doyle, Lawrence, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Defrate, Albert, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Debolt, Garrison, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Dean, Homer, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Dearberger, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Engle, C. S., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ehling, Philip, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Eberhart, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Erch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Eggert, F. S., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Eicher, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Eagle, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ehrman, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Folk, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Frey, Matthias, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Frey, Andrew, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Funk, John H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Felrath, Frederick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Fosdick, Wm., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Funk, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ferriter, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ferriter, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Forny, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Forny, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Funk, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Fear, Matilda, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Freed, Paul, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gibbons, Jeffrey, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Godfrey, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 George, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gerrig, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gingerich, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 George, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gascho, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Griswell, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Gerhan, John, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Greenwald, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gee, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gibbs, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gibbs, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Greenhalgh, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Greenhalgh, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Glasgow, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Glass, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Goldsmith, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Grieser, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Granbier, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Gee, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hoke, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hoke, John W., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Henifan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Huber, Anton, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Huber, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hanifan, Michael, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hanifan, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hodge, Robert, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hines, Matthew, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Habaker, Andrew, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Harlin, Samuel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hengan, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Huston, Joseph R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Huston, S. R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hershe, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hershe, Barbary, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Hawthorne, Mary, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Isch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Judge, Christopher, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Jolly, Oliver, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Jewett, Parker, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Knoffinger, Crist, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kriet, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kerr, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Klein, Christ, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Klein, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ketwock, Uffe, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Knight, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Klein, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Klein, Philip, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, John O., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, David H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, Joseph H., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, Christ, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kremer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Keefe, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kirkton, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kriegshever, Wm., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 King, Joseph R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Kingshaver, Pauline, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Laha, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lyons, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lusher, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lyddy, Michael, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lee, W. C., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lutyen, Henry, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lackard, Jacob G., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Lamber, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Mossback, Frederick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Maninger, Valentine, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Mackey, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Martin, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Martin, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 McDonald, Michael, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 McKendley, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 McMannis, Bernard, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Mossback, Frederick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Mossback, Adam, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 McGarvey, Andrew, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Murray, Dennis, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Murray, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Myers, Joseph B., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Morris, Henry S., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Myers, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Myers, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Newhouser, Valentine, Sr., far.; P. O. Gridley.

- Newhouser, Valentine, Jr., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Newhouser, J. W., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Nolen, Matthew, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Nolen, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Newhouser, Christ, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Orendorf, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Otto, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Otto, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oatken, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oyer, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oyer, Christian O., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oyer, Peter P., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oyer, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Oyer, Joseph J., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Otto, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Piffinger, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Piffinger, John, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Philpy, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Piper, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rathburn, H., farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rediger, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rediger, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rediger, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rediger, Christ, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rake, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Robertson, H. M., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rowland, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Ryan, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ryan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rollins, J. S., farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rollins, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Roberts, Robert, farmer; P. O. Gridley.
 Rinagin, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rosehardt, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Reddy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Ravendugh, Crist., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Rhorn, James, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Roth, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Roth, Ben., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Roth, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Roke, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Renich, Ludwig, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sutton, Joseph R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sutton, Frank, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stride, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Staffer, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Staffer, Joseph R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stanfer, John M., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stroker, George W., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stalter, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stalter, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stalter, Lewis, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stalter, Joseph R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Strickland, Robert, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stagle, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Slagle, Benjamin, Sr., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Slagle, Benjamin R., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Siger, Michael, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stagle, C. S., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Summers, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Smith, John P., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Smith, Barbara, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Smith, David, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Smith, A. L., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Spencer, John T., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stahl, Anton, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Springer, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sloan, James M., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schimel, Adam, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Spring, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Shertz, Ferdinand, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Slagle, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schultz, Frederick, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Shaffer, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Stalter, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schram, William F., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schram, Henry S., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Somers, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schimel, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sutton, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sullivan, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Seiberns, Henry E., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Schurtz, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Springer, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sutton, John O., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Sundry, Samuel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Thaden, Harmon, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Tully, John M., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Tarman, Amos B., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Tarman, Howard, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Thompson, William, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Tanton, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Tarman, Christopher, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Thompson, David, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Thompson, Margaret, P. O. Gridley.
 Ulrich, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wartzbarger, Chas., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Willis, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Witzig, Thomas, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Whittaker, Charles, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Warner, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wurst, George, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Whistler, Daniel, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Weltner, Eli, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilder, Edson, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilder, Edson L., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilder, DeForrest, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilder, W. D. F., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilder, W. D., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Wilkey, Charles, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Yordy, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Yordy, Jacob, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zimmerman, G., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zimmerman, Christ., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zimmerman, Christ., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zurlander, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, Joseph, B., far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, Peter, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, John, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, Magdalena, far.; P. O. Gridley.
 Zehr, Christian, far.; P. O. Gridley.

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Akerman, C., far.; P. O. Morton, Tazewell
 C. unty.
 Allen, Dana, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Albright, George, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Allen, C. H., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Arthur, Ohio, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bright, Amos, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Baker, E., Mrs., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bearly, F.
 Borchers, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bostock, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bullard, B. M., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bollier, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bressmer, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bell, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Berry, Thomas.
 Blain, T. K., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bauman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Bell, James, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Batham, George, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Beckler, S., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Bryant, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carter, James, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Clark, J. K., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Conner, Aaron, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Carter, L., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Conner, O. & A.
 Camp, George, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Cook, M. H., Forrest.
 Crouch, Ed., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Chapman, W. B., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Catlin, E. H., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Catlin, W. E., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Chapman, Moses, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Deady, Thomas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Detenlag, Conrad, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Dentwyler, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Dunham, C. H., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Doughty, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Ebach, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Ebersol, Andrew, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Elmore, Robert, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Erisman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Fellows, John W., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Foglesanger, Conrad, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Fred, Isaac, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fieldcamp, H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Franz, Michael, farmer.
 Franey, J. A., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Farrell, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Fellows, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Gitz, O.
 Graves, James B.
 Haab, Henrie, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hanley, Charles, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hanna, J. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Hood, W. L., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hoke, John B., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hoke, James, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Horine, Ed., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hoffman, Albert, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Horine, Joseph, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Holdridge, C. R., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Harns, Mane.
 Harns, Ono.
 Horine, Matilda, Mrs., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hinzle, Charles, Princeton, Ill.
 Honager, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hogaboom, Julia, Mrs., P. O. Forrest.
 Hogaboom, S. R., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hutchinson, W., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Hutchinson, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Holloway, E. T., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Holloway, Lewis, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Jenkins, Lorán, teacher; P. O. Forrest.
 Jenkins, B., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Joyce, Matthew, farmer.
 Jennings, J. W., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Jakle, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Keller, J. J., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Keller, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Kempf, Joseph, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Kuhlman, H. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kring, Henry, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Kroll, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Krouse, Charles, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Lang, George, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Lloyd, Joseph, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Luthold, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Luthold, R., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Luthold, E., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Lardge, L., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Mitchell, Wm., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Mohler, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Miller, Melvin, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Metz, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Melvin, Wm. H.
 Mosier, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Masters, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Minear, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Mowrer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Moulton, M. W., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Metz, Fred., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Miller, Andrew, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Meenan, Michael, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Munz, Conrad, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Newenschwander, Chris, farmer; P. O.
 Forrest.
 Naffziger, V., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Oderkirk, Charles, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Payne, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Roach, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Reed, A., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Reed, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Rogers, S. C., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Rose, J. V., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Roach, Chris, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Ramseyer, N., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Raap, Christian, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Riggs, A., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Reeder, Daniel, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Shedd, J. W., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Serer, John, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Schnetzler, A., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Stoller, G., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Sharlock, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Seburger, Jonas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Schneider, R., far.; P. O. Forrest.

Stoddard, C. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sheldon, S.
 Stuckey, Arthur, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Schwartzentraub, D., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Stanum, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Stahly, Wm., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Sweet, H. K., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Sutton, E. R., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Thomas, Charles, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thiss, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Town, Z., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Thomas, George, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Townsend, A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Townsend, D., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Veiley, John, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Veiley, J. H., far.; P. O. Fairbury.

Veiley, M. T., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Verkler, Joseph, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Verkler, Samuel, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Weitmer, Samuel, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Warner, Albert, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Wilkerson, William, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Webber, G. M., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wilson, Isaac, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wendall, Henry, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Wilkie, Herman, far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Wiggins, Dana, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Whyenmuller, N., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Wilkie, H. G., far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Warrall, George, far.; P. O. Forrest.
 Zebinden, Joseph, far.; P. O. Forrest.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ahern, M. C., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Abry, George, farmer.
 Austin, S. A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, Edgar D., atty; Nevada.
 Bellot, Jos., far and J. P.; P. O. Odell.
 Badger, Mrs. L., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Brown, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Burger, Xava, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Barron, Samuel, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Buron, W. S., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Buffham, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brumbock, Samuel, farmer.
 Budd, E., farmer.
 Barr, C. G., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Bresner, Joseph, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Burk, Thomas, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Boyle, Wm., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Bell, J. B., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bell, Sarah A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Carter, Timothy, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cahille, Wm., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Carroll, Mary, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Curtis, Jos., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Carlisle, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Cashman, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cramer, Henry, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Cleary, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cumming, William.
 Collins, Owen, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Cavanaugh, J. A., mer.; Nevada.
 Dow, G. B., Nevada.
 Dunlap, A. B., Dwight.
 Deffenbaugh, M., far.; P. O., Odell.
 Dyvig, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dyvig, John A., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Dyvig, Ole, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Davis, A. W., mer.; Nevada.
 Dow, B. B., mer.; Nevada.
 Dunbar, James, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Dunbar, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Duffee, Mary A., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Dougherty, Frank, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Eastman, Frank, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Eastman, Amasa, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Emigh, Jas. T., far.; P. O. Nevada.

Essington, Geo., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Feehan, Martin, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Feehan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Franc, James.
 Farrell, Thomas.
 Fitzgerald, Jas., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Feehan, Owen, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Finch, Mrs. S. A., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Gillet, Louis, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Gutel, T. D., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Grinnan, Jos. J., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Grinnan, Barney, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Gallop, L., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Gibbons, Philip, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gibbons, Austin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Grundler, Frank, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Geer, Nathaniel, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Holohan, Michael, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hadley, J. A., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Haley, Andrew, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Hughes, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Hansen, Thos., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Harris, Isaac, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Heenan, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Hamilton, Jas., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Hennesy, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Hepiner, Fred., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Haggerty, Thos., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hubert, E., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Hubert, Anton, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Hansen, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Henry, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ingraham, T. S., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Jensen, Geo., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Jamison, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Joost, Henry, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Killeon, Peter, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Kinney, James, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Kelley, Peter, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lithgow, Geo., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lohrman, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lyons, Daniel, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lyons, Thos., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Lyons, Barney, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Langan, Michael, far.; P. O. Nevada.

Liggitt, Thos., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lannan, P. H., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Lannan, Dennis, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 McDonald, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 McDermott, Mat., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 McCarty, Daniel, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 McMenneman, J., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Malary, Dennis, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Magee, John, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Montgomery, M., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Murray, J. B., attorney, New York City.
 Malone, Matthew, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Mettelle, Lester, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 McDonald, Andrew, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Odell.
 McConnell, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 McCloud, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Moran, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Miller, N. H., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Mehan, P. M., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 McDermott, Michael, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Murphy, Michael, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Moore, J. M., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Marsh, D., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Morrison, David, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Morrison, N. M., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Murphy, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McGreen, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Martin, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Martin, Robert J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McCabe, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Murphy, B., farmer and J. P., Nevada.
 Martin, J. R., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Noughton, Daniel, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Donnell, Charles, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Owen, Thomas, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 O'Leary, John, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Patterson, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Patterson, George, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Pellouchoud, A., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Phillip, W. K., far.; P. O. Nevada.

Ralph, Thomas, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Ready, Patrick, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Reilly, James, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Rooney, John, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Reorden, P. E., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Reorden, David, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Reorden, Jerry, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Ribardy, Fred, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Ruddy, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Spencer, Charles, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Stewart, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Spencer, J. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sharp, Wm., far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Stevenson, Robert, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Sutherland, Wm., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sutherland, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, Peter L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Strobel, Fred, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Stevens, George, far.; P. O. Nevada.
 Swan, Isaac N., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Stern, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Turner, T. B., farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Thompson, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Terwilligar, A. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Turner, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Vickery, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Virden, John B., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Walcher, John, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Walker, C. W., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Whittaker, F. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 White, James N., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Wynne, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Odell.
 Webster, Levi C., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Whelan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ward, Robert, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Weber, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Wassom, Wm., farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Weber, Henry, farmer; P. O. Nevada.
 Zenor, Edward, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Zenor, Howard, farmer; P. O. Dwight.

BROUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

Ambrose, Milo, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ames, William, far.; P. O. Cabery.
 Broughton, Charles, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brewster, A. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Broughton, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bradbern, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Barber, William, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Beatty, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Beatty, Charles, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Bartle, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, B. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brock, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brock, George, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Blake, H., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Brace, S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, J., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Burnell, H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bird, B., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Briggs, Allen, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.

Brown, J. F., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Brown, G. W., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Beecher, C. W., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Bird, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Borer, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Clapp, E. S., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Clement, J. A., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Carter, David, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Christian, R., far.; P. O. Sullivan Center.
 Close, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Canham, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Cain, Archibald.
 Cain, Robert.
 Carney, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Crawford, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Conley, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Caffery, C. Mrs., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Conroy, William, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Close, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Close, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.

Close, Robert, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Doyle, Michael, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Donlon, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Dimond, Peter, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Demerett, J. B., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Dick, Brice, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Douglass, James, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Danzin, Guston, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Drew, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Drew, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Earring, John, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Erickson, Canute, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Elliott, George, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Foltz, Frank, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Ferris, Alonzo, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Finton, Michael, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Farley, M., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Flynn, Gadlin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Farley, T. Mrs., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Foltz, J. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ferguson, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Fitzpatrick, M. Mrs., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Fitzpatrick, D., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Foley, Patsey, farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Farley, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Farley, B. T., farmer; P. O. Dwight.
 Gunderson, G. T., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 George, N. P., far.; P. O. Cabery.
 Gallup, D., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Glover, S. L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gilbert, C. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Gates, Charles, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Goodman, M.
 Huntley, David, far.; P. O. Cabery.
 Haley, Dennis.
 Howland, Emmet, far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Harris, A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hitchcock, H. A.
 Hunt, W. S., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Howard, O., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Harrington, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Herty, Amos, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Hefferin, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Insko, Cyrus.
 Johnson, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Johnson, T. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Justus, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kimball, P., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kinney, S., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kinney, M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kennedy, M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Knox, L. D., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Kiley, Michael, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lyons, M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lyons, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lovell, J. T., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Lamb, Owen, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Larsen, Edward, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Larsen, Jacob, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Leahy, J. B., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lewis, O. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lewis, J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lindsay, R., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lewis, Lars., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Little, Thadeus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Little, Jesse, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Leonard, Mack, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lawer, O., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lawer, Richard, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lamb, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Lamb, Mary, Mrs., Dwight.
 McKnight, Wm.
 Morrison, Walter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Mulligan, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McGowan, Catharine, Mrs., Dwight.
 Mires, Jacob, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Mires, J. F., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McCarty, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McGrath, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McLaughlin, E. Mrs., Dwight.
 McMillan, A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 McCaughery, James.
 Miller, Barney, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Morgan, Owen, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Murphy, T., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Myers, Orson.
 McKinsey, A.
 Mires, Valentine, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Mulligan, M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Morris, J. E., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Marvin, W. R., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Miller, A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Nyborgh, K., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Nelson, O. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Olson, Sorren, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Olson, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Neil, Barnard, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Brien, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 O'Brien, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ols., N., Osman, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Paul, J. H.
 Peterson, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Persells, Roland, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Porter, W. W.
 Poulson, George, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Poulson, Peter, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Robinson, Alexander, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Robinson, Augustus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Rosdell, John.
 Ragan, E. G., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Riley, Philip, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Reeder, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Reeder, J. N., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Rogers, Frank, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Rogers, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Richey, David, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Richey, Joseph, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Raymond, C. H., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Southcomb, H., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Silk, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Shay, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Stone, M.
 Stone, George.
 Stoue, Whitman.
 Sproule, farmer, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sleezer, C., far.; P. O. Gardner.
 Shaw, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Shaw, Jonathan.
 Shiproth, Martin, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Steward, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Steward, W. J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Slagle, A.
 Stacey, J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sarvis, Johnson, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sarvis, D. M., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sarvis, W. N., far.; P. O. Dwight.

Shepherd, E. L., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Sheridan, J., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Smith, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Snyder, O., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Shogar, A., far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Thomas, S.
 Travis, David.
 Ulrick, Charles, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ulrick, Julia, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Ulrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Vint, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Vickery, William, far.; P. O. Dwight.

Vant, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Wolganback, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Wagoner, Justus, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Wires, Henry, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Weeks, S. D.
 Wolf, James, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Winn, John, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Welch, Patrick, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Whalen, Thomas, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Whately, Isaac, far.; P. O. Dwight.
 Webster, Warren, far.; P. O. Dwight.

ROOK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Allen, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Avgarn, C. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Atteg, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Askew, Ezra, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Askew, J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Askew, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Algee, S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Anderson, Joel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Anderson, G. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Anderson, S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Abraham, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Albertson, Butler, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Beame, J. E., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Bonham, Marcus, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blake, Daniel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Breckenridge, S. C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Benson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brooks, E. W., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Beddoe, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brooks, A. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bennett, G. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blinkman, S., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Breland, Ole, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blue, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bachman, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Breese, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Blake, Winfield, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Butz, L. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brinnaman, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bendle, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bowman, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Crow, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Crow, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Crow, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Capes, Robert, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Carpenter, A. W., farmer; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Cline, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cline, John W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Crowell, O. P., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Cunningham, S. L., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Cunningham, J. W., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Clark, James, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Chase, Linda, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Carpenter, F. H., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Cullon, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Classen, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Dixon, Hugh, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 De Sarme, J. F., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Durlfinger, D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Durlfinger, H. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Durdinger, J. R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Durlfinger, A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Duffy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Diehl, Philip, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Durlfinger, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 England, George, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 England, Josiah, far.; P. O. Cornell.
 Earp, S., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Eisele, Wendell, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eisele, Rudolph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eisele, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Erickson, Alfred, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eddenfield, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Eisenhower, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 East, T. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Edgington, Richard, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fry, J. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fry, Maria, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Forsene, And., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Friesth, Ellert P., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Friesth, Albert P., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Friesth, Ellert R., far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Frary, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Frobisch, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Frobisch, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Frobisch, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Frobisch, Rosie, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Freddie, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ferris, J. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gill, Charles E., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Gill, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Glaser, Peter, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Gordon, Landrum, far.; P. O. Rook's C'k.
 Green, J. sse, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Green, Geo., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gutridge, Mary, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gray, Geo. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gordon, Judson, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Horine, Samuel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Huber, Solomon, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Henry, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hofner, Geo., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Holmes, Thos., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hamlin, J. J., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Hancock, H. C., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Hock, Daniel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Harvey, Ellen, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Hanson, Zacharia, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hays, Bernard, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Hoskins, Clayton, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hoverland, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Henion, F. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hepler, Wm. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Holt, Richard, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Handley, C. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hutson, Nathan, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hutson, Hanely, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Heisner, William, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hartman, Lewis, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hogaboom, Harriet, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hosselton, Frank, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hinkle, David, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Haynes, Wm., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Hannum, O., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Harms, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Isemminger, Isaac, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnston, John F., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnston, Oliver, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, Stephen, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, John O., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, K. T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jacobson, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jasperson, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, John Jr., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jensen, Andrew, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Keet, James M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kidder, Thos. C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kunkle, Martin, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kring, David, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Klett, A. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Larson, Osman, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lishness, M. S., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Lishness, S. G., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Lishness, L. J., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Larson, Matthias, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lee, C. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Larimore, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McKeegan, Geo., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Mitchell, Newton, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Mitchell, Andrew, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Mitchell, James, N., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Martinson, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Martinson, Matthias, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McMillan, A. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McIntosh, A., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 McFarland, Jas., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Moate, Anthony, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miser, Sepen, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Minzemire, Paul, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marks, John D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marks, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marks, G. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marks, Sarah A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Matheny, W. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Matheny, W. W. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marc, Urban, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Myer, Herman, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Myer, August, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Marks, A. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, Robert, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Montanye, G. J., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Mann, Henry, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Niefang, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Niefang, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Niefang, Frank, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Niefang, Matthias, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Naser, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 North, Daniel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ohlke, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 O'Brien, Briggie, Mrs., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oliver, Felix, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oster, Israel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oster, Amanda J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 O'Connell, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Oster, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pettibone, Emeline, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pemberton, A. P., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pemberton, U. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pample, Henry, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pample, Henry, Jr., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pample, Frederick, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pample, Crist., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Paine, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Peterson, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Post, Louis, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Potter, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Piper, Richard, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Piper, John W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Piper, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Proesel, G. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Powell, Robert, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Pemberton, Aaron, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ryerson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Rowe.
 Rush, Stephen, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Abel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Roberts, James L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ruinkle, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Richardson, Reinard, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Render, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, A. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, Lyman, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Roderick, John P., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Roderick, Daniel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Soppland, John O., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Swift, Wm. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schneider, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sampson, Ole S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sampson, Lewis S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sidles, James D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sidles, Charles, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shirling, William, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Saxton, Giles, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Saxton, F. L., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Spaniol, Jacob, far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Spence, T. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shelton, C. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shelton, S. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schmall, Henry.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah.
 Schickedanz, Israel.
 Thompson, Thos. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tipler, Isaac, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tuttle, S. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Thompson, R. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Thompson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tanton, Oscar.
 Vanhise, Wm., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Waters, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Webber, Lawrence, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Webber, Michael, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

Weber, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Worthington, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wettenouer, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wertz, Wm. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wertz, Chas. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Werkler, Philip, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Warra, Halleck, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wigan, Halver, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Weyker, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Whalen, Thos., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.

Whalen, E., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Walston, J. G., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Watson, F., far.; P. O. Rook's Creek.
 Watson, David, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Warner, Rudolph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Weist, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Witherow, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Whitlatch, A. J., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Young, F. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Young, Jacob, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP.

Allen, J. E., farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Alfred, David, farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Askew, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Akrsson, Oliff, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Askew, T. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brown, Aaron, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brierly, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Becker, John H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bingham, J. R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burns, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burns, John G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bottger, F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bakker, J. F., farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Barnum, M. B.
 Brickley, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Blackwell, G. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bennett, T. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brobst, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brigham, E. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burnett, C. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bullard, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bryden, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Burgess, J. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Benham, H. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Beckman, Rolf, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cunningham, T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cooper, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Clark, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Clark, D. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Clark, Daniel, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cahill, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Culkins, Robert, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carney, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carney, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cassels, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Christensen, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Christensen, Chas., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cook, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Cook, S. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Curtis, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Connolly, W. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Connolly, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carrigan, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Chambers, W. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carr, B. O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carr, H. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Creville, G. R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Carey, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Duffy, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Duffy, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Danforth, J. O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Donahue, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Donahue, Dennis, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Donahue, E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dart, H. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dart, Sopha C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Donovan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dillon, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Drilling, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Desmond, T. F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Damm, F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Deeds, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Edwards, J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Elbert, Simon, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Endres, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Edwards, C. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Engeser, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Entursstle, G & H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Finnegan, Anna, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Finnegan, Owen, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Frieche, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fitzsimmons, J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fay, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fesenbeck, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ferrell, L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Feddock, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Feeley, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fitzmaurice, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fitzgerald, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fink, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Greenwood, Jas., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gruber, Catharine, P. O. Chatsworth.
 Goggins, Owen, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graff, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graff, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Garvey, Richard, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Garvey, Catharine, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graham, Martin, far. P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graham, Joseph, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gingerich, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gingerich, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gingerich, Froney, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gehle, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gelmers, Jerah, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Grebe, Adam, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gleason, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hazen, E. E. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hutchinson, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harshbarger, J. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hercules, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hallam, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harm, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haupt, John C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hamlin, A. N., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Haley, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hayes, Dennis, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haasa, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Howe, Jerome, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harry, T. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harry, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Harry, J. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Haskell, Estella, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ives, T. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Jacobs, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Keefe, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kerins, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Larned, H. M. & D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lemna, Isaac, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Linn, Joseph H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Linn, John W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Linn, Harr, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Little, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lewis, M. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lahey, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lahey, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Law, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Law, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Liston, William, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McKinley, Robt., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Morrison, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Morganson, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McLane, Frank, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Martin, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Menks, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Monahan, P., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Monahan, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McCarty, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Murphy, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Murphy, Arthur, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 McKiernan, T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Moile, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Neil, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Neil, Mary, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Neil, J. H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Conner, Tim., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 O'Conner, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Piercy, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Pearson, S. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Prater, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Parsons, H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Parsons, W. R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Reinfort, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Redd, Taylor, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rudoeoph, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Roeder, H. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rotch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Staples, Alfred, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stanford, W. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stanford, D. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stanford, C. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shoekey, E. T., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Slevin, Matthew, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Spear, W. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Spear, N. F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stewart, A. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stranigan, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Suitoer, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Saathoff, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shols, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sleeth, S. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sleeth, J. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Shaw, D. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Smith, G. O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Trask, E. S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Turpitt, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Tramans, Hiram, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Van Weiher, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Vail, B. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Vail, P. R., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Vreeland, J. G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wynkoop, J. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Weinand, Theo., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Williams, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wonder, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Walrich, M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wilson, W. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Welch, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wittler, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Wilds. J. W., farmer; P. O. Chatsworth.

OWEGO TOWNSHIP.

Aney, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Aple, Henry, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Apel, Christopher, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Algoe, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Algoe, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Algoe, Alexander, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Algoe, Robert, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Althaus, Peter, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Althaus, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Abraham, Chris., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Augustine, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brace, Wm. H., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brewer, J. B., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brewer, Geo. D., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bennett, Chas., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, I. J., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Brown, Charles, W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Berry, John A., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Berry, George, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Benedict, B. W., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Bentley, A. M., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Byers, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Burns, James, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Benham, John, W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Baldenspeler, G., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Church, F. J., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Clover, S. F., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Converse, Orlin, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Colon, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Coffon, Peter, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Cain, James, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Clough, W. H., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Cassiday, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Demoss, Theo., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Demoss, Mary E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Dunn, J. K., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Dunn, Henry, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.

Davis, John, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Dronenburg, R., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Dronenburg, H., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Dann, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Downey, Jas., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Durkee, E. O., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Devoll, Edw., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ehlert, Joseph, farmer.
 Eichelberger, J., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ellis, Wendel, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Frieslapen, John, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Feinhold, Fred, farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Feinhold, Chas., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Feinhold, Wm., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Ferris, G. W., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Foster, Geo. B., farmer; P. O. Pontiac.
 Fitzgerald, M., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Frederick, John, farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Gross, Frederick, farmer.
 Gross, William, farmer.
 Gschwendtner, J., farmer; P. O. Cayuga.
 Gschwendtner, A., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Grandy, Norman, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Gaines, H. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Getchel, I. W., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Hannaman, D. M., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Hughes, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hughes, Ellis, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hughes, Robt., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hiltabrand, J. C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hartle, Jos., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Harding, Frank, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Huber, Geo., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Huber, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Hayes, Byron, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hayes, Silas, far.; P. O. Odell.
 Holman, John S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Hisener, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Holtzhour, Adam, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Herman, Jos., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Harris, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Harris, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Irwin, W. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Johnson, Edwin V., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jones, Wm., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jones, Thos. L., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Jones, Orin W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Klingelhofer, H., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Koenig, Fred., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Krell, Ernst, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Krell, Edw., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kennedy, Francis, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kelly, Peter, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Kelly, George, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Larson, Matthias, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Latham, Arthur, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lowe, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lewis, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lefler, Geo. M., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Lambert, J. R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Lloyd, A. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, Christian, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, Henry E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Miller, S. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Moore, W. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Murphy, D. P., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 McMahan, B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Melvin, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Mortimore, H. T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Munson, Christ, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Munson, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Norman, Noah, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Nagel, Joseph, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Northhofer, J., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Payne, A. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Porter, J. M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Penny, J. W., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Peterson, Louis, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Pfau, Jacob, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Pillsbury, F., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Robinson, D. F., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Reinagle, J. M., Mrs., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Reinagle, W. V., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Reinagle, Charles, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Rollins, C. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Royle, Joseph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Royle, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Russell, C. W., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Ross, D. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Rotheram, M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Roach, Edward, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Roth, Gregory, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Smith, J. A., far.; P. O. Fairbury.
 Smith, R. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schultz, J. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Schultz, J. C., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Stinson, E. A., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sturman, Wm. T., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Scott, John, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Spillman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Steward, L. W., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Slyder, S. F., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Slyder, W. E., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shane, David, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Shane, D. D., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Sansom, Stephen, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Swygert, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Swygert, Chas., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Stoedter, Charles, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Sandoz, Francis, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Shilling, Wm., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Schneider, Daniel, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Schneider, J. G., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Schaefer, Charles, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Stifler, N., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tinges, W. S., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Trecker, Conrad, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Teach, Jacob, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Teach, J. K., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Tapper, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Vansaun, G. B., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Vansaun, J. H., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Vincamp, W. H., far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Vitthum, Anton, far.; P. O. Cayuga.
 Vanvelson, A. R., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Worthington, G., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wolf, J. N., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wolfert, Jacob, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Warner, Sarah, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wince, Mary M., far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Wilson, Wm., far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Wooley, J. P., far.; P. O. Odell.
 Williams, Edward, far.; P. O. McDowell.
 Young, James, far.; P. O. Pontiac.
 Zeph, Randolph, far.; P. O. Pontiac.

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Berbet, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Berbet, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bork, Carl, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Bowers, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brownlee, A., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brien, Daniel, O., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Brantz, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Chance, J. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Curtis, M. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Caywood, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Corsaut, Samuel, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Chance, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Darrow, Chas., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Darrow, Fred'k, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Darrow, F. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Daub, Frederick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Davis, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Detlaff, Julius, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Desire, Miles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dickman, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dickman, Benj., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dorsey, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Dougan, Austin, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Feeny, Patrick, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Freehill, Pat., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Froebe, N., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Froebe, Letetia, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Fyfe, B. F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Grow, J. J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Garbratch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gartzka, Wm., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Garbratch, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Gœmbel, W. P., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Grael, John M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graves, Lafayette, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graves, L. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Graves, G. M., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Green, G. L., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hable, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hart, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hahn, William, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hahn, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hansom, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hansom, Nelson, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hill, Thomas, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hill, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Heaber, Isaac, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Horncle, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Horncle, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Horncle, N., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hummel, Anton, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Hertel, Adam, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Jessup, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

Johnson, S. E., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kelly, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kelly, Barney, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Knight, M. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Kimbby, Anton, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Koertner, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Leggate, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Leggate, George, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Leihe, Christian, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lockner, John G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Lutson, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Linnerman, P., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Mahood, Mary, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, C. G., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Minnerly, A. B., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Moore, D. D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Moore, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Miller, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Monahan, Hugh, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Netherton, H., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Nelson, Levi, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Nichols, N. D., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Neting, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Peterson, Peter, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Phillips, Edward, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Quinn, Michael, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Roetel, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Rounds, Benj., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ruppel, Philip, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ruppel, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stockdale, Thos., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schron, Barney, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schron, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Short, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Snutt, John, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Schade, Jacob, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stockdale, W. C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sehle, Richard, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Stein, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Storr, Charles, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Sommers, C., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Tidman, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Tidman, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Townsend, J., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Townsend, James, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Trainer, Samuel, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Utech, H. W., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Varner, David, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Webber, Philip, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Westhuff, F., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Walters, Henry, far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Woodruff, N., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.
 Ward, S., far.; P. O. Chatsworth.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, August, far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Aaron, Roberts & Co., mers.; P. O. Strawn.
 Aaron, V. I., merchant; P. O. Strawn.
 Armstrong, R., far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Ankas, T. B., far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Aaron, T. H., far.; P. O. Strawn.

Bradshaw, E. Mrs., milliner; P. O. Strawn.
 Blazeing, A., far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Bussard, John, far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Beggs, Robert, far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Brantz, Henry, far.; P. O. Strawn.
 Brown, M., laborer; P. O. Strawn.

- Bidler, C., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Brownlee, T., laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Colton, H., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Colfer, M., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Curyea, J. H., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Cumbrink, F., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Clemans, Wm., laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Colfer, John, laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Conray, Ed., laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Davis, S., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Duncan, C. B., clerk ; P. O. Strawn.
 Decker, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Ebersol, James, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Elliott, Isaac, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Erdman, H., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Ebersol, J. W., agt. C. & P. R. R. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Fitzgerald, John.
 Filbert, John, laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Faulk, W. B., laborer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Faulk, M., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Fisher, Ed., grain dealer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Gordon, James, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Gordon, Wm., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Glasgen, V., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Gibert & Brya, grain dealers ; P. O. Strawn.
 Hanson, S. P., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Helmers, Peter, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Helmgreen, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Helmers, M., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Hancock, B., P. O. Chicago.
 Henline, H., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Herr, Stephen, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Hopkins, J. M., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Heck, Charles, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Hill, James, stock dealer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Harvey, George, druggist ; P. O. Strawn.
 Jacobs, J. W., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Johnson, John ; P. O. Strawn.
 Johnson, Jacob, blacksmith ; P. O. Strawn.
 Koontz, Peter, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Kessler, A., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Kerster, Fred., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Kearcher, M., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Keller, P., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Koontz, Joseph, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Kopp, Adam, groceryman ; P. O. Strawn.
 Larson, Alfred, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Lehmann, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 La Clair, A. P., merchant ; P. O. Strawn.
 Lirt, A. C., blacksmith, Strawn.
 Lewis, C. W., shoemaker, Strawn.
 Mitchell, A. S., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Montanan, A., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Morgan, Foster, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Mullen, J. W., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Mower, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Murphy, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 McCormick, H., merchant, Strawn.
 McClure, J. D.
 McCormick, Wm., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Morgan, D. R., grain dealer, Strawn.
 Nicol, David, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Nighswonger, L. C., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Norris, Thomas, grain dealer, Strawn.
 Nelson, David, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Polson, Nels, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Pool, R., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Pursley, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Pursley, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Powley, William, tinner, Strawn.
 Pool, John, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Pyle, Charles, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Pyle, R., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Piester, P. J., merchant, Strawn.
 Piester & Hamilton, merchants.
 Pyle, George, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Rook, John, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Roberts, M. B., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Ryburg, John, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Ringler, Hy., saloon keeper, Strawn.
 Ruttman, John, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Roberts, E. H., merchant and Postmaster, Strawn.
 Rodgershot, H., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Richcreek, E. A., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Riley, M., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Richcreek, J. C., grain dealer, Strawn.
 Read, George, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Read, Whit, grain dealer, Strawn.
 Read & Morgan, grain dealers, Strawn.
 Stafford & Norris, grain dls., Strawn.
 Stortz, Philip, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Stevenson, James, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Swanson, A., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Springer, R., carp., Strawn.
 Seaton, Charles, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Seaton, George, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Schneider, Frederick, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Strawn, W. D., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Simons, Peter, butcher, Strawn.
 Schade, John, farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Smith, H. O., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Struckmeyer, F., harness maker, Strawn.
 Steers, A. W., wagon maker, Strawn.
 Stephens, Stacey, physician, Strawn.
 Spray, E., farmer ; P. O. Strawn.
 Tryon, C. H., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Tryon, C. S., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Tryon, F. N., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Tanquary, Isaac, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Turner, Benjamin, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Ulfer, Peter, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Walker, M. A., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Walker, William, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Walter, G. F., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Watterson, Chris., far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Woods, James, far. ; P. O. Strawn.
 Yantz, Peter, far. ; P. O. Strawn.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PONTIAC.

- American House**, R. J. Johnson, Proprietor.
- Augustine, Henry & Co.**, Proprietors Home Nursery, Normal, Ill. Growers and Dealers in All Kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. The Snyder Blackberry a Specialty.
- Aerl. Robert**, Dealer in Live Stock, and Proprietor of Aerl's Feed Yard.
- Adams, J. F.**, Brick Mason, Manufacturer, Contractor and Builder. Material furnished to order, or shipped to any point.
- Avery, O. F.**, Attorney at Law and Deputy County Clerk.
- Brower, Martin I.**, Attorney at Law. Office in Culver's building, northwest corner public square.
- Brucker, A.**, Agent, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise. West of Court House.
- Berry, Wm. W.**, Billiard Hall. Dealer in Wines and Liquors, Mill street.
- Blackmore, Henry**, Proprietor City . Omnibus Line.
- Babcock, A. L. & Co.**, Dealers in Crockery, Flour, etc., 41 Mill street.
- Burke, William**, Dealer in Wines and Liquors.
- Babcock, R. W.**, Agent Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
- Bennett, H. S.**, Agent of the American and United States Express Companies, and Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office.
- Babcock, J. W.**, Dealer in Groceries.
- Bruner, John W.**, Dealer in Real Estate, Stock, etc.
- Bancroft, L. R.**, Horticulturist.
- Campbell, F. M.**, Stock Dealer.
- Crawford, W. T.**, Dealer in Live Stock.
- Crawford, W. T.**, Meat Market.
- Caldwell & Smith**, Druggists. Dealers in Books and Stationery, Toilet Articles, etc.
- Banking House and Loan Agency** of Joseph F. Culver & Co. Loan money at 8 per cent. interest; buy and sell Real Estate. Abstracts, Conveyancing and Insurance. S. W. Winans, Abstract Clerk, S. A. Davison, Insurance Clerk. Joseph F. Culver, Attorney at Law; Mary M. Culver.
- Dye, J. E.**, Grain and Coal Dealer.
- Duffy & Kay**, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. Office west of Court House.
- Downing, Isaac T.**, Furniture and Undertaking.
- Dolde, Martin**, Manufacturer of Wagons and Carriages, Pontiac and Ottawa.
- Egan, John**, Constable. Collections promptly made.

Eylar, D. C., Notary Public.

Evers & Gore, Dealers in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Filkins, John W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Proprietor of Union Drug Store and Union Elevators.

Fyfe, Wm. B., Attorney at Law. Office in Union Block.

Fischer, Joseph, Dealer in Furniture and Coffins, opposite Perry House.

Folks, R. D., Contractor, Carpenter and Builder.

Fellows, John A., Abstract and Loan Agent.

Fisher, A. F., Capitalist.

Gray, Benj. W., Dealer in Harness and Saddles.

Gibbons, John H., Constable. All business promptly attended to.

Gilbert, C. C., Palace of Sweets Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Parlors. Oysters served in every style. Bread made by a new patent process. Pies and Cakes. The finest line of Confectionery in the city. One door north of the post office.

Gunsul, H. B., Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, southeast corner public square.

Gaff, J. H., Blacksmith.

Hunter & Pillsbury, Dealers in Groceries and Agricultural Implements, Union Block.

Honeywell, J. D., Stone and Brick Mason.

Huber, S. W., Dealer in Live Stock, and Proprietor Centennial Meat Market, Madison street.

Harding, A. E., Attorney at Law. Office in Union Block.

Hannamao, P. M., Dealer in Family Groceries, Bakery, Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon, Madison street.

Humiston, Bennet, Dealer in Live Stock.

Jenkins, W. H., Clerk Circuit Court.

John, R. M., Abstracts, Real Estate and Loans.

Johnson, R. J., Dealer in Coal.

John, Reason M., Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, Lawrence Building; will make Abstracts of Title, loan Money, do Conveyancing, make Collections and pay Taxes; Wild Lands to exchange for Improved Farms in Livingston Co.

Johnson, Morris, Dealer in Live Stock.

Johnson, A. K., M. D., Homoeopathic Physician. Office over Rugg & Reed's Hardware Store. Hours from 8 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence at office.

Krack, I. J., County Treasurer.

Kent, L. E., Dealer in Grain.

Keach, J. C., Manufacturer of Carriages and Spring Wagons, Howard street.

Linell, P. S., Harness Maker.

Livingston County Democrat, J. G. Ford, Editor and Proprietor.

Lutyen, L. F., Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, Odd-Fellows Hall.

Lutyen Brothers, Dealers in Drugs, Books and Fancy Goods, Odd-Fellows Hall.

Lunt, Wm. H. & Son, Grain Merchants and Dealers in Coal, at Eastern depot.

Livingston County National Bank, J. M. Greenebaum, Pres.; H. G. Greenebaum, Cashier; D. C. Eylar, Assistant Cashier.

Lee & Umphenour, Blacksmiths.

Lacy, W. S., Dealer in Hardware Stoves, Tinware and Agricultural Implements.

Lyon, D. M., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Madison street.

Lord, Wallace, Proprietor of Lord's Opera House.

Legg & Voght, Dealers in Boots and Shoes, west side of public square.

McNichol, John, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

Mitchell & Keck (S. B. Mitchell, Chicago, and C. Keck, successors to A. F. Fisher), Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Posts, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Lime, Hair, Plaster, Cement, etc.

McCalla, John, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, west side of public square.

McDowell, H. H., Attorney at Law; office over *Free Trader*, north side of public square.

Mossholder, S. H., Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, etc.; Carriage Trimming a specialty.

National Bank of Pontiac, J. E. Morrow, President; B. P. Babcock, Vice President; O. P. Bourland, Cashier; Correspondents: First National Bank, Chicago; Metropolitan National Bank, New York.

Olney, R. & Co., Union Block; Title, Abstract and Real Estate office; loan Money, buy and sell Real Estate, make Abstracts of Title, draw Conveyances, etc., etc.

Perry, W. W., Janitor of Court House.

Packer, Frank E., Painter.

Pierce & Newcomb, Contractors and Builders, and Proprietors Pontiac Planing Mill and Manufacturers of Builder's Material.

Pontiac Sentinel, Fred. L. Alles, Editor and Proprietor; Commercial and Job Printing neatly executed at low rates.

Phoenix Hotel, J. F. Stafford, Proprietor.

Pontiac Free Trader, Johnson & Stuff, Proprietors; all kinds of Job Printing neatly done at low rates.

Perry House, corner Mill and Howard streets, Wm. Perry, Proprietor.

Pearre, O. F., Attorney at Law; makes a specialty of Collecting; office in Culver's Bank.

Post, F. F., Land Agent of Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co.

Pillsbury, S. O., Foundry and Machine Shop.

Pontiac Steam Flour Mill, E. Reilly & Co., Proprietors; best brands of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour; highest market price paid for Wheat.

Reilly, E., Manufacturer of Brick; keeps on hand a supply of the best quality of brick.

Rankin, T. J., Plasterer.

Robinson, B. E., County Sheriff of Livingston Co.

Rice, George W. & Co., Dealers in Furniture and Coffins, Madison street.

Ricketson, S., Restaurant and Dining Room, corner Mill and Howard streets.

Ricketson, S., Feed Yard, corner of Plumb and Howard streets.

Remick, J. W., Mrs., Dress Making, Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Remick Building.

Reno, M. A., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines.

Scouller, J. D., Superintendent of Illinois State Reform School.

Smith, Frank, Jewelry, Watches, etc.

Schulz, E. F., Saloon and Billiard Hall.

Strawn, C. C., Attorney at Law; office over *Free Trader*, north side of public square.

Stites, John J., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Story, W. H., Photographic Artist.

Streamer, Jacob, Drug and Variety Store, north side Court House Square.

Turner, Joseph P., Capitalist.

Waters, C. R., Grain Dealer.

Wait, Alvin, County Clerk.

Welch, R. B., Principal of Public Schools and author of "Common Sense applied to Numbers, or the Word System in reading columns of Figures, explained and exemplified."

Wickery, J. C., Plasterer.

Wilson, E. L., Blacksmith, Howard street; Horse Shoeing a specialty.

Wallace & Terry, Attorneys at Law; office in Union Block.

Woodrow & Fursman, Union Block, Abstract and Loan office; furnish correct Abstracts of Title to all Lands in Livingston County; Money loaned on Improved Farms; Agents of Ætna, Niagara & American Central Insurance Co.

FAIRBURY.

Allen, W. H., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

Barnes Brothers (S. M. Barnes, M. D., U. S. Examining Surgeon, and H. E. W. Barnes, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 10th Bat. Ills. N. G.), Physicians and Surgeons; Surgery and Obstetrics a specialty.

Brewer, Dann, Dr., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon; treats all diseases incident to the human system; special attention given to Chronic Cases and the diseases of Women and Children; office over Allen's grocery store

Bartlett, Beach & Downing, Banking and Real Estate. This firm commenced business June 15, 1874, and

are doing a General Banking business; Loans made on Real Estate for Eastern and other parties; Collections promptly attended to; Foreign and Domestic Exchange sold.

Bruce, H. L., Insurance and Real Estate; represents the following reliable Fire and Life Insurance Companies: Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; German American, New York; North British and Mercantile, London; Franklin, Philadelphia; Fireman's Fund, California; Springfield F. and M., Springfield, Mass.; Imperial and Northern, London; Scottish Commercial, Glasgow; National Life, Washington, D. C.; Continental, Hartford, Conn.

Brownson & Ferguson, Contractors and Builders.

Brownson & Russell, Contractors and Builders.

Coomer, A. & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Lime, Cement, Stucco, etc.

Earnheart, James F., Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

Elliott Bros., General Stock of Merchandise, consisting principally of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Groceries, Masonic Block.

Fraley, Jas. F., Physician; Chronic diseases a specialty.

First National Bank (organized April 2, 1872), I. P. McDowell, President; J. J. Taylor, Vice President; T. S. O. McDowell, Cashier. Paid-up capital, \$50,000; New York Correspondent: Ninth National Bank; Chicago Correspondent: Preston, Kean & Co.

Fairbury House, S. S. Rogers, Proprietor.

Gibb, James, Lessee and Superintendent of the East Coal Shaft; Coal furnished at reasonable rates, and all orders promptly attended to.

Gillette, H. M., Dealer in Grain.

Gregg, Emery, Dealer in Lumber ; full supply on hand.

Gardner, John, Constable.

Hornbeck, Henry, Proprietor of Fairbury Stone Quarry, two and a half miles southwest of Fairbury ; a good quality of Building Stone furnished at reasonable rates.

Harbison, Alexander, Architect and Superintendent ; Plans and Specifications furnished at reasonable rates, and all orders executed promptly.

Kring, G. W., Patentee and Manufacturer of the best Check Rower now in use ; Improvements Pat. Feb. 15, 1876 ; no Side Draft, no Rope to shrink in wet weather. G. W. Kring is also Proprietor and Patentee of the best Riding Corn Cultivator in use, combining ease of draft with perfect work ; correspondence solicited.

Kingman, Henry, Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Nails, Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

King, James, Jr., Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lime, Brick, Drain Tile, etc.

Kimball, S. P., Dr., Druggist and Dealer in Pure Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Toilet Soaps, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical use, Cigars, Tobacco, etc. ; Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

McDowell, W. G., Attorney at Law and Notary Public ; Real Estate bought and sold, Taxes paid and Titles examined ; Pensions, Bounties and Government Land Claims a specialty. Special Agent for the sale of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Lands in Kansas, and Lands Generally in Nebraska, Missouri and Texas.

Mundt, A. H., Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Gold Pens ; repairing reasonable.

Mecord, S. D., Proprietor of Mecord's Stone Quarry, two and a half miles southwest of Fairbury ; a good quality of Building Stone supplied at reasonable rates ; also, sand furnished for building purposes.

McDowell, O. P., Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Castings, Cutlery, Iron and Steel.

Murdock & Clark, Attorneys at Law and Insurance and Collecting Agents (D. L. Murdock, State's Attorney, and A. J. Clark, Attorney at Law) ; office two doors east of Post Office.

McKeirnan, Thomas, Sr., Engineer at the East Coal Shaft.

Potter, D. R., Proprietor of Grange Meadow Stock Farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Fairbury, Breeder of Imported Stock, consisting of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Draft and Roadster Horses, Berkshire Swine, Buff Cochins, etc., Post Office, Fairbury, Ill.

Stackpole, Wm. T., Real Estate Agent ; established in 1866 ; Lands, Farms and Town and City Property sold and bought on Commission ; special attention given to purchase or sale of Western, Southern and Illinois Lands ; Loans negotiated, Titles examined, Exchanges made ; Contracts, Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, etc., correctly and carefully drawn and acknowledged, and an extended experience and faithful care given to the correct transaction of all business at the Agency or abroad ; charges reasonable, and Maps, Plats, Information and Advice free to all.

Straight, R. C., Proprietor of the Fairbury Drain Tile Manufactory.

Scibird, J. S., Editor and Proprietor of the *Independent Blade*, published every Saturday; special attention paid to Local News; terms, \$1.50 per year. A complete Job Printing Office in connection with the *Independent Blade*, where all kinds of Commercial, Book and Poster Printing is done in a superior manner and at reasonable prices.

Taylor, W. H., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Groceries, Locust street.

Thornton, D., Proprietor of Central House.

Virgin & Brown, Importers of French Horses, Fairbury, Ill., and Havre, France. Our facilities for importing Pure-Bred Horses can be surpassed by no one; one of us residing in France, that being his home for the past twenty years, and being intimately acquainted with nearly all the breeders of Percheron and Norman Horses, it enables us to buy much cheaper than strangers, and also to save the expense of traveling, interpreters and many other expenses. These advantages we propose to give to those wishing to purchase Pure-Bred Horses; notwithstanding the sales recently made, we are prepared to supply the demand; including two importations this season, we have in the past three years imported thirty-five head of as fine Horses as could be bought in France, and now have ten head of No. 1 horses for sale; Correspondence solicited and promptly answered; address John Virgin, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill. Time given if required.

Walton Bros. We have selected our goods for this season's trade with unusual care, and are enabled to offer a more varied and extensive assortment than ever before; our stock is full and complete in each department, and con-

sists of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Shelf Hardware; also, a full stock of Furniture.

Watson, Holden & Co., Lessees and operators of the Old Pioneer Coal Shaft. We are now prepared to furnish a better quality of Coal than ever before offered to the public, at reasonable rates; all orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

Wright, James M., Deputy Sheriff.

Zimmerman, John, Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, School Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, etc.

DWIGHT.

Baker, C. M., Druggist; Dealer in Stationery, Soaps, Perfumery, etc., also in Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, etc., and Ornamental Sign Painter.

Cadwallader, H., Proprietor "Farmer's Elevator" and Dealer in Grain, Seed and Coal.

Conrads, W. H., Manufacturer of Butter Tubs, Barrels and Cisterns. Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Dressing, Matching, etc.

Dunlap, Joseph I., Attorney at Law.

Douglas, William, Agent for Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Dwight Commercial, C. M. Cyrus, Editor, and printer of practical experience; a six-column quarto, non-sectarian, devoted to the best interests of all classes of society; circulation increasing. Price \$1.50 per year. First-class job office in connection.

Dernbach, Adam, Barber and Hair Dresser; Shaving, Hair Cutting, Dyeing and Shampooing done neatly and promptly.

- Dwight Bank**, Z. Tuttle, Pres.; S. Tuttle, Cashier. Transacts a general banking business, buys and sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange, sells Passage Tickets to and from Europe. Prompt and careful attention given to collections, etc.
- Dwight Flouring Mill**, H. E. Siegert, Proprietor.
- Eldridge, H.**, Dealer in General Merchandise.
- Flagler, G. Z.**, Lumber and Building Material. (Firm of Flagler & Johnson.)
- Gould, A. E.**, General Merchandise.
- Hargreaves, F. B.**, Attorney at Law and Public Speaker.
- Hetzel, J. C.**, General Merchandise.
- Hahn & Kime**, Dealers in Grain and Live Stock.
- Ketcham, W. H.**, Justice of the Peace and Village Trustee.
- Kepplinger, Geo.**, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.
- Kenyon, H. A.**, Books and Stationery. Proprietor of Kenyon's Club Agency, News Depot and Circulating Library. Printed Stationery a specialty. No extra charge for business designs. School Furniture, School Books, Blanks, Notions, Toys, etc.
- Mickelson, Nelson N.**, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries.
- McKay, A.**, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc. Light Harness a specialty; all work warranted.
- McWilliams, D.**, Banker and Broker. Exchange—Foreign and Domestic—sold in any amount. Tickets to Foreign ports, East street.
- McPherson Hotel**, John Stafford, Proprietor; Chas. H. McPherson (son) Manager. Wants of traveling public promptly supplied.
- McIlduff, James**, Police Magistrate and Collection Agent.
- Newell, H. D.**, Real Estate and Grain.
- Pearre, L. G.**, Attorney and Counselor at Law.
- Palmer, C. L.**, makes a specialty of Superior Printing; Publisher and Proprietor of the *Dwight Star*. The latest and neatest styles of type, the best presses and most experienced workmen. First-class material always used, and prices as low as good work can be secured for anywhere. Address *Star*.
- Parsons, J. B.**, Dealer in Coal, Ice, Agricultural Implements, Building Material, etc.
- Roe, R., Mrs.** Proprietress Floral Garden and Hot House. She keeps on hand from the best N. Y. Florists the full varieties of Calandrinia, Calceolaria, Camellia, Cactus, Carnation, Centaurea, Fuchsia, Geranium, Gladiolus, Dahlia, and many others too numerous to mention. Prairie avenue.
- Sims, W. S.**, Dealer in Lumber and Coal.
- Scutt, DeWitt**, Contractor and Builder.
- Schumm, J. F.**, Meat Market, East street. Always keeps choice fresh meats.
- Schumm, J. G.**, European Hotel and Restaurant, West street.
- Stitt, Wm. M.**, Livery and Feed Stable. Horses boarded by the day or week. Conveyances furnished for all occasions and at reasonable terms.
- Thompson, H.**, Grain Merchant.
- Thompson, John**, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Collection Agent.
- Thole, H. G., M. D.**, Physician and Surgeon.

CHATSWORTH.

Byington, Wm. C., M. D., office over E. A. Bangs & Co.'s Drug Store.

Bangs, E. A., & Co., Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Wines, Liquors, Wall Paper, Groceries and Notions.

Bangs, H. M., Main street; Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Glass, Putty, Fine Soaps, Perfumery, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs generally, Sponges, Brushes, and all other articles kept by Druggists generally. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Bangs, E. A., & Co., Bankers; Collections made at lowest rates.

Bullard, J. T., Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Lime, Nails, Building Paper, Sand and Brick; also dealer in Pressed Hay and Pumps. * Office west of T., P. & W. Depot.

Cottage House, Wm. Cowling, Prop.

DeLong, J. L., City Grocer and Confectioner; all kinds of Family Groceries on hand. Fruits and Cured Meats a specialty.

Fosdick, Samuel T. (Successor to Fosdick & Wallace), Attorney and Counselor at Law; will practice in Livingston and adjoining Counties. All legal business intrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

Heppe, Conrad, Chatsworth Bakery, Grocery and Restaurant; Meals served at all hours; respectfully solicit the country transient trade.

Hall, W. S., Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, etc., Pianos, Organs and all other Musical Instruments.

Hunt, D. W., M. D., office opposite Hall & Crane's Hardware Store.

Hall, A. H., Photographer and Dealer in Frames, Albums, Steroscopic Views, etc.

Hall & Crane, General Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Paints, Oils, Putty, Guns and Ammunition. Sole Agents for Tascott's Enamel Mixed Paints.

Kenyon, N. C., Dealer in Newspapers, Periodicals, School Books, Notions and Stationery. Orders for Books, etc., filled at Publishers' prices.

Miller, Milo M., Broom Manufacturer.

Megquier, J. H., Justice of the Peace, Real Estate and Collecting Agent. Office over the post office.

Marvel Feed Mill, made expressly for Pumping Wind Mills. (Patent pending.) Price \$25.00. Dan. Brigham and Maj. D. E. Shaw, Proprietors.

Patton, Samuel, Blacksmith and Machinist; Shop south of depot.

Roberts & Lantry, Hardware and Groceries; we shall be glad to see you and cordially invite the Farmers to call and see our immense Stock of Goods.

Rumbold, Robert, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Aetna, Hartford; Continental, N. Y.; The German, Peoria; Home, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Washington, N. Y.; American Sentinel, St. Louis. Call on me and I will write you up a policy at the lowest possible rates. Office with J. T. Bullard.

Sears, W. W., Real Estate and Collecting Agent, and Auctioneer. Office near the depot.

Shaw, D. E., Maj., Manufacturer of Shaw's Self-Regulating Star Wind Mill for pumping water for Farm and Railroad purposes, is unequaled in strength, durability, power and regular motion. Patented Aug. 29, 1876. All orders should be addressed to Major D. E. Shaw.

Shroyer, Peter, Dealer in Hard and Soft Coal. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Speicher, L. C., Manufacturer of Spring Wagons. Farmers deal with your mechanics at home and it will always pay you. Plows polished; Horse-shoeing a specialty; Blacksmithing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and warranted. Give me a call.

Spurgin, R. M., Proprietor *Chatsworth Plain* dealer and Job Printing Office, over Hall & Crane's Hardware Store.

Sanford, O., Livery and Feed Stable; largest and best Livery Stable in Chatsworth, one square southwest of depot.

True, Chas., M. D., office H. M. Bang's Drug Store.

Timm, John, dealer in Lumber, Doors,* Sash, Blinds, Lime, Hair, Cement, Sand, Nails, Building Material, etc. Office and Yard on Fifth street.

Torrance, G., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; will practice in all Courts of this State. Particular attention given to Collections. Office over the post office.

Wilson, C. A., & Co., Bankers (successors to the Bank of Chatsworth). A general banking business transacted.

Wakelin, Wm. H., Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Crockery, Glassware, Teas, Tobacco, Spices, Lamps,* Lamp Goods, etc., etc., near the corner of Fifth and Locust streets.

Walter, John, Dealer in Dry Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dress Goods, Prints, etc., etc. We have the largest and best stock of Groceries ever brought to Chatsworth which we are selling extremely cheap. We make a specialty of all brands of choice flour. Give us a call.

Webster, S. D., Money Loaner and Grain Buyer.

Wrede, Henry, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made or Made to Order. I am prepared to offer to Chatsworth and vicinity the best selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to be had in town.

Wyman, Justin H., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, etc.

Young, John, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets and Wall Paper.

ODELL.

Axt, Chas. E., Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, King's Spectacles, Gold Pens, Revolvers, Cartidges, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Machine Needles, Oil, Fixtures and Attachments, Switches, Curls and Puffs, and all kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order.

Bannister, T. O., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Bucher, N., Billiard Hall.

Beck, J. M., Dealer in Fresh, Dried and Salt Meats, Sausages and Lard, etc. Also Beef, Cattle, Live and Dressed Hogs, Hides, Pelts, etc.

Boulter, E. F., Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

Balenseifer, F., Dealer in General Merchandise.

DeBriac, Edward, Constable and Collection Agent. All business intrusted to my care will be promptly attended to.

DeBriac, Edward, Dealer in Ice, and Manufacturer of Butter Tubs and Barrels.

Desvoignes, A., Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc. Buggy Trimming neatly done. Prices, bottom figures. Also Agent for the best Sewing Machines.

Funk, James H., Attorney at Law. All professional business will receive prompt attention.

Fores, James, Contractor and Jobber.

Hossack, J. & W., Dealers in Grain, Seeds and Live Stock.

Howard's Hall, Good Stage and Scenery. Ground floor 30x80 feet in size. J. K. Howard, Proprietor.

Howard, J. K., Contractor and Builder.

Hunt, S., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Toys, etc.

Hungerford, Maggie, Mrs., Dealer in Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Hungerford, Chas. E., Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Choice Brands of Cigars.

Hill, W. S., Station Agent Chicago & Alton Railway.

Kenyon, P. W., Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, etc., and Agent for the Celebrated "Chicago Enamel Paint."

Kenyon & Gallaher, News Dealers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dried, Fresh and Canned Fruits, Stationery, etc.

Lyon, John D., Restaurant and Confectionery.

Morgan & Gammon, Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves and Agricultural Implements.

Morgan, S. S., Manufacturer of Morgan's Patent Rut Scraper, Grader and Leveler.

Odell Herald, J. H. Warner Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. Job Printing in all its branches neatly executed.

Penney Brothers, Dealers in General Merchandise. Z. Supplee, General salesman.

Premersdorfer, R., Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Pound, J. D., Justice of the Peace, Real Estate and Collecting Agent. Abstracts furnished. Money Loaned on Real Estate security. Office over post office.

Penney, S. H., Banker. Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and a General Banking Business transacted.

Strawn House, J. H. Ray, Prop.

Tombaugh, M., County Superintendent of Schools.

Vaughan, E. M., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, etc.

Wright, A. P., Attorney at Law.

White, D., Barber and Hair Dresser.

Wright, N. E., Dealer in Grain and Agent for the Marseilles Manufacturing Company.

CAYUCA.

Brittenham, C. K., Dealer in Grain and Live Stock.

Chapman, E. O., Station Agent Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Coe, C. N., Dealer in Grain.

Eppler, Peter, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Kent, L. E., Dealer in Grain and Live Stock.

Leonard, B. F., Blacksmith.

FORREST.

Bullard, Lucian, Postmaster, Notary Public; also keeps a line of Books and Stationery.

Dunham, Stephen A., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Duckett, Daniel, Physician, Surgeon and Druggist.

Duckett, Fred., Druggist and Nurseryman.

Hoyt, Stephen A., Grain, Lumber and Stock Merchant.

Hinman & Delatour, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Porch, James & John C., Hardware and Machinery.

Thayer & Nickerson, Blacksmithing and Wagon Making.

Twitchell, H. C., Insurance and Collecting Agent, and Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

STRAWN.

Aaron, Roberts & Co., Dealers in Hardware.

Ebersol, J. W., Agent C. & P. R. R., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent.

Harvey, G., M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Druggist.

LaClair, A. P., Dry Goods and Groceries.

List, H. C., Blacksmith.

Piester & Hamilton, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Read & Morgan, Grain and Lumber Merchants.

Richcreek, J. C., Dealer in Grain and Agricultural Implements.

Stephens, Stacy, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

CORNELL.

Arman, Philip, Livery, and Grain Buyer. Proprietor of "Arman House."

Cornell, H. M., Dealer in Real Estate.

Norton, Eben, M. D., Physician and Druggist.

Reeder, John J., Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Trim, A. L., Justice of the Peace.

Willis, Jas. W., Collection Agent.

BLACKSTONE.

Kent, D. W., Grain Merchant and Dealer in Live Stock.

McIntosh, F. M., Dry Goods Merchant.

Tulwiler, Horace H., Blacksmith.

Waters, M. F., Merchant; Dealer in Drugs and Dry Goods.

LONG POINT.

Banner Drug Store, Markle & Phillip, Proprietors, where may be found a full line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Books, etc.; also Choice Family Groceries. Customers will receive prompt attention, and find our goods First Quality.

Halsted, L. J., Dealer in Normans, Short-Horns, Thoroughbred Berkshire and Poland-Chinas. All stock guaranteed.

Markle, J. M., M. D. Attends all calls professionally. Office in Drug Store.

Phillips, M. H., Buyer and Shipper of Stock.

Taggart, A. M., Dealer in all kinds of Grain Elevators.

COLLINS.

Hoobler, David, Merchant.

Hoobler, Andrew J., Merchant. Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

Manly, Chester R., Station Agent and Grain Buyer.

Newman, Martin A., Postmaster and Druggist.

SAUNEMIN.

Hemphill, C. C., M. D., Practicing Physician.

Paddock, G. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, etc.

Young, A. W., Blacksmithing and General Job Work, Sec. 21.

ANCONA.

Commins & Mathis, Buyers and Shippers of Grain. Elevator.

Mathis, G. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Hardware and Notions. Streater prices paid for Country Produce.

NEVADA.

Brown, E. D., Attorney at Law.

Cavanaugh, J. A., & Co., General Merchants and Grain Dealers.

Dow, B. B., General Merchandise, Postmaster, Express and Insurance, also Agent for A. M. Wright & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago.

SULLIVAN CENTER.

Cary, Frank, Blacksmithing and General Jobbing.

Morrill, A. M., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc.

SMITHDALE.

Hoobler, John D., Farmer and Stock Buyer and Shipper; P. O. Smithdale.

Jones, Zenas R., Farmer and Grain Buyer. P. O. Smithdale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, Joel, M. D., Physician, Zookville.

Barackman, M. J., Farmer and Coal Operator, Reading.

Boies & Breese, Dealers in Live Stock, Grain and Coal; P. O. Gridley, Waldo Tp., Ill.

Cording, Albert, Dry Goods and Groceries, Norman.

Dally, Wm., Veterinary Surgeon, Sec. 33, Union Tp.

Morris, John, Breeder of and Dealer in Fine Short-Horn Cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire Swine. A fine stock farm of 200 acres, with an abundant supply of never-failing spring water and good shade. Stock raised mainly for shipping. Sec. 3, Belle Prairie Tp.; P. O. Fairbury, Ill.

Sieberns, H. E., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Drugs, Paints and Oils, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware. Waldo Tp.; P. O. Gridley, Ill.

Smith, Richard, Farmer, Carpenter and Builder. Belle Prairie Tp.; P. O. Fairbury.

Wilde, J., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Nevada.

Younger, Wm., Dealer in Fine North Devon Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Sec. 2, Belle Prairie Tp.; P. O. Fairbury, Ill.



ERRATA.

LEMUEL K. WESTCOTT, Assistant Postmaster, Pontiac; was born Dec. 15, 1835, at Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio; he resided in Summit Co., Ohio, during his youth, and moved to Chicago in 1857, where he resided one year; was a teacher in Livingston and Logan Cos., Ill., till the breaking-out of the rebellion. Enlisted as a private in Co. E, 7th Ill. V. I. June 7, 1861, in the three-months service; enlisted in the three-years service in Co. F, 38th Ill. V. I. Aug. 15, 1861, as a private; was promoted to Sergeant, and the next July to Second Lieutenant; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Knob Gap, Tenn., Stone River, Tenn., where he received two wounds, and was captured; was four months in rebel prisons, two of them in Libby Prison, Richmond; on his exchange, returned to his regiment and found a commission as First Lieutenant waiting for him for meritorious conduct at Stone River; was soon after appointed Adjutant of the regiment, which position he held till the final muster out of the regiment; he took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Liberty Gap, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes and smaller engagements; after the surrender of Lee his regiment was ordered to Texas, where it remained till the Spring of 1866; he was finally discharged at Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1866, after nearly five years of active service. Since the war he has chiefly resided at Pontiac, Ill., engaged in various avocations. He was married May 3, 1864, to Miss Sarah M. Adams.

JOSEPH A. TURNER, Dwight. Republican; Methodist. Is the proprietor of the old National Hotel, which grew out of Mr. Turner's boarding house which was started in 1857, and the hotel was started in 1864; he was born in England June 18, 1814, and landed at Philadelphia June 17, 1818, and settled in Steubenville, Ohio; he lived in several places, but finally went to Martinsville and remained until 1856, when he came to this place. He married Sarah E. McWilliams March 23, 1837; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1816; they have three children—Margaret F., Flora M., James A. Z. Mr.

Turner was one of the few early pioneers of Dwight; has been engaged with Mr. McWilliams in his store; had, for several years, a lumber yard, and was for a long time buying grain; he has been one of the enterprising men with Mr. McW. in building up the town; he is a good business man, and a man of strict integrity. Mrs. Turner is an aunt of Mr. McW., and is a very capable, energetic woman, and much respected by all who know her; they are very much devoted to the interests of the M. E. Church, and have done much to build the present beautiful edifice.

J. P. CHASE, farmer, Sec. 8, Round Grove Tp.; P. O. Dwight; was born in Rockingham Co., N. H., March 24, 1817, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Illinois, locating in Bureau Co., where he bought 160 acres of land, and, after improving it, returned to New Hampshire, but remained but a short time, and came to Illinois again, stopping in Peru, and there engaged in teaming and farming; he came into Livingston Co. in 1861, locating on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres well improved and a fine residence, around which is a beautiful grove, and is one of the finest places in this part of the county; he values it at \$50 per acre. He married Miss Shuah B. Brown, daughter of Gen. Lawrence Brown, of Epping, N. H., April 19, 1838; she was born May 5, 1820; they are parents of twelve children—Jonathan R., born Nov. 8, 1842; Lucy H., born Aug. 2, 1844; Lawrence B., born March 29, 1846; Mary E., born Oct. 15, 1847, died Oct. 15, 1847; Eunice M., born Oct. 15, 1847, died Oct. 15, 1847; Charles M., born May 21, 1849; George K., born April 5, 1851; Josiah, born Oct. 19, 1852; Sarah E., Sept. 26, 1854; Emma, born Nov. 13, 1856, died Sept. 18, 1863; Frank, born April 6, 1859, died Sept. 11, 1863; Mary F., born June 25, 1862, died Sept. 23, 1863. Lawrence B. enlisted in the 112th I. V. I.; was with Sherman on his "march to the sea;" participated in several battles, of which that of Antony Pass was the severest, and remained in the service until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C.

A TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTALS OF THE FOOTINGS OF THE SEVERAL COLUMNS OF EACH OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOKS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN LOTS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON AND STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND THE GRAND TOTALS OF ALL SAID BOOKS, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

TOWNSHIPS.	IMPROVED LANDS.			UNIMPROVED LANDS.			TOTAL LANDS.			IMPROVED LOTS.			UNIMPROVED LOTS.			TOTAL LOTS.			HORSES.		
	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.
Waldo.....	23047	\$2395335	\$12 55	23047	\$2395335	\$12 55	23047	\$2395335	\$12 55	80	\$ 7370	\$ 92 12	417	\$ 4260	\$10 21	487	\$11030	\$23 40	910	\$ 25247	\$ 31 04
Nebraska.....	23036	226611	10 27	23036	226611	10 27	23036	226611	10 27	80	\$ 7370	\$ 92 12	417	\$ 4260	\$10 21	487	\$11030	\$23 40	903	224143	26 73
Long Point.....	22841	275640	12 06	22841	275640	12 06	22841	275640	12 06	80	\$ 7370	\$ 92 12	417	\$ 4260	\$10 21	487	\$11030	\$23 40	916	26416	28 83
Reading.....	23509	341565	14 55	432	\$ 4610	\$11 67	23941	346175	14 54	157	6455	41 17	384	1546	4 02	541	8011	54 80	876	27238	31 09
Pike.....	23279	269103	12 04	640	7700	12 03	23919	276803	12 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	18795	25 43
Rook's Creek.....	23069	236642	10 25	.....	.....	.....	23069	236640	10 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	21910	27 12
Amity.....	18803	235362	12 51	3866	36375	9 32	22769	272337	12 00	209	30307	145 00	385	6477	16 81	594	36784	61 92	709	21135	29 80
Newtown.....	20045	269660	13 45	2733	30618	11 21	22778	300318	13 18	68	2847	41 86	352	1132	3 21	420	3979	9 47	729	21540	28 17
Eppard's Point.....	21667	306872	14 15	1231	14169	11 51	22999	321041	14 06	2	45	22 50	39	130	4 87	41	235	5 73	781	25997	26 89
Pontiac.....	17744	287940	16 19	2847	22861	8 03	20592	310201	14 07	975	281155	288 36	838	38010	45 35	1813	319165	170 62	717	21645	30 18
Esmer.....	20810	283761	13 63	1855	22166	12 00	22666	306027	13 50	20	1593	79 65	39	300	7 61	59	1893	30 39	635	22252	34 87
Sunbury.....	23118	311642	13 04	.....	.....	.....	23118	311642	13 04	28	3880	138 57	66	973	14 74	94	4853	51 62	729	20852	28 60
Belle Prairie.....	14096	160240	11 36	331	2395	7 23	14427	162635	11 27	1010	197714	196 75	451	14380	31 88	1461	212094	145 17	515	16355	29 83
Indian Grove.....	21535	344620	16 00	965	8508	9 23	22500	353528	15 71	1010	197714	196 75	451	14380	31 88	1461	212094	145 17	765	28570	37 34
Avoca.....	20854	301885	14 46	1768	15345	8 67	22623	317250	14 01	19	2505	131 84	334	930	2 78	353	3435	96 46	518	14800	28 57
Owego.....	21896	280140	12 79	1044	10877	10 51	22940	291117	12 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	17110	27 77
Odell.....	22477	316190	14 06	.....	.....	.....	22477	316190	14 06	355	113915	320 88	410	9652	23 56	765	123577	161 53	817	23197	28 39
Nevada.....	21667	265865	12 26	1395	16040	11 49	23062	281905	12 22	37	2403	64 94	132	2049	15 52	169	4452	26 34	613	17730	28 92
Fayette.....	13569	158520	11 68	900	900	10 00	13569	158420	11 67	71	11990	168 87	58	1205	20 76	129	13195	102 28	412	11973	29 06
Forest.....	22497	276814	12 30	320	320	10 00	22517	280014	12 22	137	25960	189 48	101	1925	19 05	238	27885	117 16	806	26035	32 30
Pleasant Ridge.....	18544	199695	10 76	200	1169	5 80	18744	200855	10 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	16945	34 09
Union.....	26657	267675	11 41	485	3495	7 20	27142	271170	9 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	864	25900	29 98
Dwight.....	22287	252200	11 31	183	228	7 03	22742	253488	11 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795	25698	29 80
German town.....	21538	302665	14 05	32	6415	7 71	21570	302980	14 04	752	163680	204 33	376	15658	41 64	1128	169318	150 10	847	25923	30 60
Charlotte.....	13753	139445	10 13	832	6415	7 71	14586	146800	10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	12831	34 77
Chatsworth.....	18953	248285	13 10	.....	.....	.....	18953	248285	13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	684	17637	30 20
Sullivan.....	19603	298070	15 20	2957	28700	9 71	22560	326770	14 48	489	100730	205 99	493	12475	28 71	922	173205	122 78	726	21065	29 01
Broughton.....	25150	271940	10 81	.....	.....	.....	25150	271940	10 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	878	22360	25 45
Round Grove.....	22453	224530	10 00	160	1600	10 00	22453	224530	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	25390	31 73
Total.....	630563	\$7934552	\$12 58	24470	\$239977	\$9 79	655039	\$8174529	\$10 95	4409	\$942539	\$213 77	4815	\$111172	\$23 08	9224	\$1053711	\$114 23	21459	\$641874	\$29 90

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.				NEAT CATTLE.				MULES AND ASSES.				SHEEP.				HOGS.				Steam Engines, incl'g Boilers.				Fire & Burglar Proof Safes.				Billiard and Other Tables.				Carriages and Wagons.			
No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.			
825	\$ 9662	\$ 11 71	17	\$ 600	\$ 35 29	81	\$ 121	\$ 1 49	2841	\$ 3773	\$ 1 36	2841	\$ 3773	\$ 1 36	1	\$ 36																334	\$ 6450		
Nebraska.....	1043	9 18	34	1270	37 35	84	154	1 00	4739	6231	1 10	4739	6231	1 10	1	\$ 50															355	3753			
Long Point.....	1266	13795	10 89	31	1160	37 41	146	154	1 00	3253	5798	1 12	3253	5798	1	\$ 10															320	4119			
Reading.....	1479	16856	11 40	38	1530	40 26	394	37	1 00	3253	6512	1 20	3253	6512	1	\$ 100															309	5014			
Pike.....	690	7137	10 34	88	1920	33 10	37	97	1 00	3253	6512	1 20	3253	6512	1	\$ 100															287	2366			
Rook's Creek.....	1146	10561	9 20	40	1265	31 62	253	253	1 00	3718	3784	1 01	3718	3784	1	\$ 100															307	2762			
Amity.....	1124	12516	11 13	43	1443	33 55	69	69	1 00	3922	4489	1 41	3922	4489	6	190															276	3896			
Newtown.....	1217	12695	10 43	29	1020	35 17	136	161	1 18	3952	4489	1 30	3952	4489	2	760															347	2638			
Epward's Point.....	861	8469	9 91	43	1465	33 60	3	3	1 00	2079	4413	1 37	2079	4413																	329	4677			
Pontiac.....	954	7946	8 22	77	3060	38 44				3075	3210	1 42	3075	3210	1	250															327	6094			
Emmen.....	1358	14987	11 03	36	1600	44 44	138	205	1 06	2581	4652	1 74	2581	4652	25	840															213	4185			
Sunbury.....	1228	12192	9 92	8	300	37 59	13	13	1 00	2421	2654	1 09	2421	2654	1	25															228	2871			
Belie Prairie.....	848	8908	15 04	60	2355	38 91	100	200	2 00	2815	3939	1 39	2815	3939	2	100															185	3352			
In dian Grove.....	1049	11957	11 39	94	3464	36 85	186	186	1 00	3291	5053	1 53	3291	5053	8	900															301	5636			
A voce.....	1521	11796	7 75	28	805	32 20	142	135	1 00	3285	4882	1 48	3285	4882	25	795															193	5121			
Owago.....	908	8330	9 16	55	1935	34 56	4	4	1 00	3283	2079	1 63	3283	2079	6	240															301	5636			
O dell.....	905	8618	9 11	63	2775	32 93	30	30	1 00	1843	1967	1 06	1843	1967	3	40															193	5121			
Nevada.....	912	8936	9 79	26	837	32 19	111	111	1 00	2767	2765	1 16	2767	2765	6	240															301	5636			
Fayette.....	429	4551	10 61	48	1616	33 66	14	14	1 00	628	1057	1 68	628	1057	3	110															191	5220			
St Louis.....	799	9468	11 84	64	2491	38 92	120	120	1 00	3636	2649	1 55	3636	2649	2	800															384	2593			
Pleasant Ridge.....	598	6910	11 55	94	1290	13 72	64	64	1 00	2191	3815	1 74	2191	3815	3	90															147	1901			
Union.....	1449	15407	10 62	64	2240	35 00	6	6	1 00	4446	5902	1 32	4446	5902	3	80															241	3674			
Dwight.....	1138	11545	11 07	23	785	34 13	3	3	1 00	2630	2910	1 10	2630	2910	6	925															171	2902			
Germantown.....	375	4346	11 58	55	1824	33 42	138	138	1 00	2959	3890	1 31	2959	3890	3	45															234	2105			
Charlotte.....	823	8454	10 27	59	2000	33 89	41	41	1 00	1359	1704	1 25	1359	1704	18	610															120	1956			
Salisbury.....	688	9970	14 05	73	2745	37 60	26	26	1 00	2808	3701	1 31	2808	3701	1	1236															192	2473			
Sullivan.....	1089	10415	9 56	67	2166	32 32	119	119	1 52	1849	2060	1 11	1849	2060	6	145															300	3457			
Broughton.....	789	10598	13 43	64	2356	36 81	12	12	1 00	4083	4389	1 07	4083	4389	1	75															290	2193			
Round Grove.....	1119	13000	11 61	34	1195	35 14	201	201	1 00	3677	5630	1 53	3677	5630	2	70															135	2234			
Total.....	29695	\$300684	10 43	1464	\$50062	\$34 19	2551	2551	\$1 08	87927	\$116709	\$1 32	26	\$4700	109	\$4290	36	\$1197	7503	\$105684												149	3310		

TOWNSHIPS.	Watches and Clocks.		Sewing and Knitting Mach's.		Piano Fortes.		Melodeons and Organs.		Goods and Mdse.	Materials and Manufactured Articles.	Manufacturer's Tools and Machinery.	Agricultural Tools and Machinery.	Gold, Silver & Plated Ware, Diamonds and Jewelry.	Money & Credits of Bank, Bank'r, Brok'r or Stock Jobber.	Money Credits, Bonds or Stocks other than those of Bank, Banker, etc.	Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.	Household and Office Furniture.	Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon.	All other Property not otherwise Listed.	Shares of Stock of State or Nat'l Banks.	Total Value of Personal Property.
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.													
Walden.....	193	\$ 275	33	\$1484	2	\$ 85			\$13910			\$10908					\$3252		\$ 793		\$ 81343
Nebraska.....	211	308	106	829			10	255	385			3973					3899		16980		80048
Long Point.....	221	394	120	1255			18	585	2650		25	5872				5	3456		5954		81644
Reading.....	211	661	117	1286	2	135	32	1175	1138		529	5530	35				4249		13393		98224
Pike.....	132	161	76	450			4	55				3614	10				2297		7390		53652
Rock's Creek.....	189	204	83	478	2	40	3	55	6065			3044					2076		1722		57707
Amity.....	280	449	106	1330	2	75	19	486	7473		244	4746				36	4069		5104		74407
Newtown.....	231	352	120	1053	1	1	30	616	1050			4197					2519		8271		57623
Edgards Point.....	201	221	112	955	2	75	18	520	100			5706					3542		5211		68190
Pontiac.....	214	1707	236	261	50	2705	33	615	32910		740	3395	5	115		1275	14290		9259		212012
Pontiac.....	136	245	70	790	2	175	9	405	300		6019						3134		6204		74283
Emmen.....	126	131	78	775	40	8	275	2250	10		10	3100					1971		11550		61305
Sunbury.....	105	238	70	805	1	150	5	210				2285					2525		4270		47042
Belle Prairie.....	462	873	318	3674	36	2815	34	1220	45044		330	4996	148			75	14477		M001		237915
Andover Grove.....	69	215	84	763	4	235	11	395	13000		65	43					3775		7535		58437
Avoca.....	72	145	77	708	1	10	9	1950				4780					2140		4245		46141
Owego.....	35	239	85	430	11	900	22	605	16845		115	4435	80				10275		17360		110907
Odell.....	120	136	61	505			2	160	13675		65	2904					1702		2900		54294
Nevada.....	110	187	50	528	1	25	4	145	4395	45	65		25				1512		14872		46223
Gayette.....	110	187	50	528	1	25	4	145	4395	45	65		25				1512		14872		46223
Forrest.....	29	298	112	795	2	175	50	3238	28691	75	340	4190	82				2500		4210		106310
Pleasant Ridge.....	11	70	57	745			5	205	7205			3621					2750		46922		77215
Union.....	174	212	96	821			14	385	940	15	30	5487					948		14109		18531
Saunemin.....	111	133	54	507			7	120				1399					924		21965		12722
Dwight.....	506	1428	221	2133	20	1350	44	1217	21300	1450	1130	3624				600	10888		7483		32408
German town.....	67	69	40	380			2	70	58.00			2400					978				51691
Charlotte.....	23	124	68	571			30	700				3871					1721		7483		16191
Chasaworth.....	220	586	184	1795	11	680	30	700	44175	400	355	3403	35	21410		115	96.22		3735		132490
Sullivan.....	160	269	88	440	1	40	1	1600	2	30		1640					833		7991		56967
Broughton.....	146	146	75	1155			3	55				3229					1729		7174		60955
Round Grove.....			44	450			3	55				3075					1245		8160		82136
Totals.....	4905	\$10488	3103	\$29764	161	\$9740	400	\$11836	\$259141	\$3457	\$10469	\$113624	\$420	\$62737	\$246313	\$2106	\$12321	\$7687	\$242304	\$61576	\$243304

GRAND SUMMARY.

ITEMS.	No.	Av. Value.	Assessed Value.
Horses of all ages.....	21459	\$29 90	\$641874
Cattle of all ages.....	29695	10 43	310684
Mules and Asses of all ages.....	1464	34 19	50062
Sheep of all ages.....	2851	1 08	3094
Hogs of all ages.....	87927	1 32	116709
Steam Engines and Boilers.....	26	180 76	4700
Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes.....	109	39 35	4290
Billiard Tables, etc.....	36	33 25	1197
Carriages and Wagons.....	7503	14 08	105684
Watches and Clocks.....	4805	2 18	10488
Sewing or Knitting Machines.....	3103	9 58	29764
Piano Fortes.....	151	64 50	9740
Melodeons and Organs.....	400	29 59	11836
Patent Rights.....			105
Merchandise on hand.....			259141
Material and Manufactured Articles on hand.....			3487
Manufacturers' Tools, etc.....			10469
Agricultural Tools, etc.....			113624
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....			345
Diamonds and Jewelry.....			75
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			51800
Credits of same.....			10937
Moneys of other than those.....			47978
Credits of other than the same.....			197935
Bonds and Stocks.....			400
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....			2106
Household or Office Furniture and Property.....			123214
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon.....			7687
All other Personal Property required to be listed.....			242304
Shares of Stock of State or National Banks.....			61575
Total value of Personal Property.....			\$2433304

LANDS.	No. of Acres.	Av. Val. Per Acre.	
Improved Lands.....	630569	\$12 58	7934552
Unimproved Lands.....	24470	9 79	239977
Total value of Lands.....			\$8174529

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.	No. of Lots.	Average Value.	
Improved.....	440	\$218 77	942539
Unimproved.....	4815	23 08	111172
Total value of Town and City Lots.....			\$1353711
Total value of all Property as assessed.....			\$11661544



